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C. D.

(Chambers II)

THE
PAROCHIAL HISTORY
OF
CORNWALL,

FOUNDED ON THE MANUSCRIPT HISTORIES

OF

MR. HALS AND MR. TONKIN;

WITH ADDITIONS AND VARIOUS APPENDICES,

BY

DAVIES GILBERT,

SOMETIME PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY,

F.A.S. F.R.S.E. M.R.I.A. &C. &C.

AND D.C.L. BY DIPLOMA FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

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1838.

WYNN
31751
WYNN

HISTORY

OF THE

PARISHES OF CORNWALL.

STITHIANS.

HALS.

Stithians is situate in the hundred of Kerrier, and hath upon the north Gwenap, west Gwendron, east Gluvias and Peran-well, south Mabe.

I take it to be the same place taxed in the Domesday Book 1087, by the corrupt name of Stachenue.* At the time of the first inquisition into the value of Cornish Benefices this church was not endowed if extant, nor its daughter church Peranwell; but in Wolsey's Inquisition 1521, it was rated by the name of Stedians, £14. 0s. 8d. The patronage formerly, as I am informed, either in the rector and fellows of the College of Regular Priests at Glasnith, or the Governor of St. John's Hospital at Sithney, now in Boscawen; the incumbent ——— Hillman, and the parish rated to the four shillings per pound Land Tax, for one year 1696, £104. 4s. 0d.; the rectory in ——— Boscawen.

This church is dedicated to St. Thomas à Beckett, and accordingly their parish festival is kept on St. Thomas's

* There is no such name in Domesday Books; Mr. Hals must have misread Stratone or some similar name.

Day, July 7th, as was its superior collegiate church of Glasnith, founded by Walter Branscomb, Bishop of Exeter, A. D. 1256.

The barton and manor of Penalmicke, id est, the head or chief coat of mail armour, so called for that such armour was made or lodged in this place in former ages by the possessors or proprietors thereof; which place gave name and original to an old family of gentlemen from thence surnamed de Penalmick; from whose heirs it passed to Skewish, tempore Queen Mary, of whose posterity Collan Skewish, gent. tempore 3d of James I. sold the same to Sir Nicholas Hals of Fentongollan, knight, whose son John Hals, esq. sold the same to Pendarves, now in possession thereof as I am informed.

Tretheage, alias Tredeage, in this parish, is the dwelling of John Morton, gent. that married ——— Wilton.

On the south-west part of this parish towards Gwendron, near the highway, are still to be seen nine stones perpendicularly erected in the earth, in a direct manner, called the Nine Maids or Sisters, probably set up there in memory of nine religious sisters or nuns in that place, before the fifth century (See St. Colomb Major and Buryan); not women turned into stones as the English name implies, and as the country people thereabout will tell you. See also Gwendron.

This parish is enriched with streams and lodes of tin in abundance.

TONKIN.

Stithians is in the hundred of Kerrier, and hath to the west Gwendron, to the north Gwenap, to the east St. Piran Arwothall, and to the south Constanton and Mabe.

This parish takes its name from its guardian saint St. Stithians [rather Stithian. But who was he? W.]

It is a vicarage, valued together with St. Piran Arwothall in the King's Book [see Piran Arwothall before],

and hath the same patron, impropiator, and incumbent with that. I shall begin with the chief estate in it,

THE MANOR OF TRETHEAGE,

—the fair town or dwelling. [The fair house. W.] And so it may be well called, considering the country it lies in, as being for that pleasantly situated on the river which runs under Ponsannowth or New Bridge, and emptieth itself under Piran Arwothall church. This was formerly a manor of large extent, but now strangely curtailed.

Of late years it hath been the seat of the family of Morton; the last of which who lived here, John Morton, gent. who married ——— the daughter of John Wilton of Dunveth, gent. was oddly outed of it (169 ..) by Nicholas Pearce; who having gotten a great deal of money in Magdalen Ball in Gluvias, settled it on his son Nicholas Pearce, lately dead, leaving by ——— his wife, the daughter of ——— Trewren, esq. of Trewardreva, one son Nicholas Pearce, a minor, who is the present lord of this manor. Morton's arms were, Argent, a chevron between three moorcocks Sable.

THE EDITOR.

The church and tower of this parish are handsome objects built of granite, which abounds throughout all that district.

Mr. Lysons gives, as usual, on account of the ancient manors. The manor of Kennal, he says, belonged in the reign of Edward the Second to Matthew Penfern, afterwards to the Carminows, one of whose coheiresses brought it to the Arundells of Lanherne; by whom, in the year 1800, it was sold to three brothers of the name of Bath, who are the present proprietors. The manor of Roseeth is the property of Thomas Hocker, esq. the devisee of Thomas Reed, esq. The barton of Tretheage is the residence of

Mrs. Curgenvén, widow of the late proprietor, Captain Curgenvén, of the Royal Navy. The barton of Penalurick belongs to Mr. Hocker, and Stephen Ustick, esq. The bartons of Treweek and Tresavren belonged to the family of Hawes, but now to Mr. James Brown.

Tretheage, situated near the turnpike road leading from Truro to Helston, has a very pleasing appearance in the midst of a country almost bare of trees. About fifty or sixty years ago this place was the residence of a gentleman called Tincombe, who had been a practitioner of medicine, but retired to Tretheage, where either he or his father had built the present house. He married a Miss Kniverton of Tredreath in Lelant, but died without children.

Trevales has been for many years the residence of the late Mr. Thomas Reed, and of his ancestors; who having been long what is termed good livers in the parish, advanced themselves by successful adventures in mines, and by conducting a tin smelting house in the parish of Perran Arworthall. Mr. Thomas Reed never married, and devised the greater part of his property to Mr. Hocker his near relation.

Mr. Lysons says, the church of Stithians was given by Edward the Black Prince, to the abbey of Rewley near Oxford, in exchange for the manor of Nettlebed. It appears from the printed documents relative to that abbey, that Edmund Earl of Cornwall, in pursuance of his father's direction, Richard King of the Romans, founded Rewley Abbey in the year 1280.

His charter, *inter alia*, has these words:

Sciánt præsentés et futuri quod nos Edmundus, claræ memoriæ domini Ricardi regis Alemanniæ filius, et Comes Cornubiæ, dedimus, concessimus, et hac præsentí carta nostra confirmavimus Deo et Ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ de Regali-loco juxta Oxon. et Abbati inibi commoranti, et quindecim Monachis capellanis ordinis Cisterciensis sibi professis, pro anima Ricardi quondam Regis Alemanniæ patris nostri divina celebrantibus, et eorum successoribus

ibidem commorantibus, Deo servientibus et imperpetuum
servituris, omnes terras et tenementa quæ habuimus in North
Oseneye juxta Oxon cum Advocatione Ecclesiæ
de Sancta Wendrona et aliis pertinentiis suis in hundredo
de Kerier in Cornubia. Preterea dedimus
totum nemus quod habuimus apud Nettlebedde

And in the Valor Ecclesiasticus, taken after the dissolution by Henry the Eighth, is this entry :

Com. Cornub.

Wendrono et Stadyon, Firma Rector' £22. 0s. 0d.

But nothing appears relative to the exchange of Nettlebed for Stithians.

The late vicar, the Rev. Edward Nankivell from St. Agnes, had been for several years Chaplain to the Factory at Smyrna.

Stithians measures 3987 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property, as	£.	s.	d.
returned to Parliament in 1815	.	4110	0 0
Poor Rate in 1831	.	910	12 0

Population,	{ in 1801,	in 1811,	in 1821,	in 1831,
	{ 1269	1394	1688	1874.

giving an increase of $47\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 30 years.

Present Vicar, the Rev. C., W. Woodley, presented by the Earl of Falmouth in 1829.

GEOLOGY, BY DR. BOASE.

With the exception of a small patch on its eastern extremity, this parish is situated entirely on granite, affording varieties similar to those of Gwennap, Redruth, Camborne, and Crowan, all of which are intersected by beds of porphyry, called by the miners elvan courses. The slate which occurs on the eastern side of this parish is felspathic, resembling that of the adjoining parish of Gwennap.

STOKE CLIMSLAND.

HALS.

Stoke Climsland is situate in the hundred of East, and hath upon the north Lezant, west Southill, east Calstock and the Tamar River, south Killington.

This parish and church take their name from the manor of Stow Climsland in this parish aforesaid, and by that name it was taxed in the Domesday Book 1087. It was first given by Orgar Duke of Devon, or Elphrida his lady, to Tavistock Abbey in Devon, which he had founded. (Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, page 360.) Afterwards it became the possession of the Kings of England or Earls of Cornwall, and was by King Edward III. incorporated into the Duchy of Cornwall 1336. (See the charter under Lestwithiel.) And to remove an action at law out of the Court Leet of this Duchy or Stannary Manor, or any other in Devon, as I have elsewhere noted under Helleston, the writ must be thus directed :—

Gardiano Stannarum Devon et Cornubiæ, Capitali Senescallo Ducatus sui Cornubiæ, aut suo Deputat. ibidem. Et precipue sibi aut suo Deputat. Senescallo infra manerium de Stow Climsland parcell. Ducatus Cornub. pred. infra Com. Cornub. &c.

Of Hengiston Downs, King Egbricht's victory, and tin works in this parish, I have spoken under Killington. And of this manor of Climsland, and the park of Cari Bollock in this parish are mention made in the Duke's Charter aforesaid. Now the modern name Cary-Bollock, I take to be only a corruption of Carow-Bollogk, female deer of a stag, probably kept here in the Duke's park, when brought out of the forest of Dartmoor.

It appears from the ancient Survey of the Duchy of Cornwall in the Exchequer, tempore Edward III. (and

Blount's Tenures, from thence also extracted page 107), that the old tenure of this Duchy Manor of Climsland or Clemsland, was villanage.

The manor of Rillaton in this parish, was invested with the jurisdiction of a Court Leet, and is annexed to the Duchy of Stoke Climsland, with all its privileges, as I am informed. To remove an action at law from which, the writ must be thus directed: *Senescallo Decanorum, Præposit. et liberis tenent. Manerii sui de Rillaton, parcell. Ducatus sui Cornub. in Com. Cornub. salutem.*

In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester 1294, *Ecclesia de Stoke, in decanatu de Est*, was rated at *cvis. viiid.* In Wolsey's Inquisition 1521, Stoke Climsland Church was valued at £40, the patronage in the Dukes and Earls of Cornwall that endowed it; the incumbent ; and the parish rated to the four shillings per pound Land Tax, for one year 1696, £424. 14s.

TONKIN AND WHITAKER.

Is situate in the hundred of East, and hath to the west Linkinhorne and Southill, to the north Lezant, to the east the river Tamar, to the south Kellington and Calstock.

Stoke is the same with Stow, a place; and hath the adjunct of Climsland from the great duchy manor here.

[The word is Clema's land, Clemmow being a personal name still in Cornwall, pronounced there Clemma, and meaning Clement. W.]

This is a rectory, valued in the King's Book £40; the patronage in the Duke of Cornwall, the incumbent Mr. John Heron.

THE MANOR OF CLIMSLAND.

This, in the extent of Cornish acres, 12 Edw. I. (Carrow, fol. 48) is valued in fifty, by the name of Clemysland, in which I suppose is comprehended the park of Carybul-

lock belonging thereto. This being one of the ancient manors belonging to the Duke of Cornwall, and so settled by Edward the Third on his son Edward the Black Prince in the eleventh year of his reign, I shall say no more of it here, but come to the most remarkable places in it; and first to

CARY BULLOCK PARK.

So Mr. Carew calls it (fol. 115), "Carybullock," saith he "some time a parke of the Duke's, but best brooking that name now it hath lost its qualitie, through exchanging deere for bullocks." Sir John Dodridge (History of Wal. and Corn. p. 84, &c.) calls it Kerry-bollock; but what if I should say the right name was *Caer-bollick*, and did signify the intrenched inclosure on the river?—the situation would exactly answer this derivation; but, since the writing of this, I find (Salmon's Survey of England, vol. II. p. 714) that Mr. Baxter, in *Bullœum* or *Buelt* (according to Mr. Camden) in Brecknockshire, interprets it to be *Caer-Bulack* or "*Principis Domus*," the Prince's town or inclosure, which (if true) would suit very well with this. [This is a judicious application of one of Mr. Baxter's etymons to the present place; *Bulœum*, as Baxter says the name is written in the superior copies of Ptolemy's Geography, Baxter thinks with Lhwyd to be the modern *Caer Phylli*. *Bel*, he says, is properly a head, and figuratively a king. This makes *Caer Bulack*, "*quod ara est Regia*." "*Certe*," he adds, very usefully, "*vel ipsi novimus in Montegomerica nostra Regione Domunculam antiqua Rhesi filii Theodori progenie nobilem*;" ennobled by the birth of Rhys ap Tudor, "*vel hodie nominatam Caer Bulach, tanquam Principis dicatur domus*." In proof of Mr. Baxter's seemingly unfounded interpretation of *Bel*, *Bol*, or *Bul*, a head and a king, we may observe the name of the sun *Beal*, in the *Beal-tine* of Cornwall and the *Beil-tine* of Ireland for the fires on May-day in

honour of the sun; Beal, Bil (I.) a mouth; Bil (W.) the mouth of the vessel; Bollog (I.) a shell, a scull, the top of the head; Fal (I.) a king or great personage; Folar (I.) to command; Folarthoir (I.) an emperor; Folladh (I.) government; Ffelaig (W.) a general, a captain, a leader; Belee, plural Belein (C.) a priest or priests; Belek (A.) a priest; Pol-kil (C.) the hinder part of the head or the top of the neck; and in Belinus, Cunobelinus, and the promontory Bolerium of the ancient Britons; and Caer-Bulack, as a royal house is called equally in Wales, would in the Cornish mode of pronunciation be Cerry-bullock, as Car-hayes is Carry-hayes at present. W.]

Which since its being disparked by King Henry VIII. has been set out at lease to several gentlemen, and is now held by Sir John Coryton, of Newton, Bart.

THE EDITOR.

Mr. Lysons enumerates the manors; the principal of which are the manor giving its name to the parish, part of the ancient possessions of the duchy of Cornwall, and the manor of Climsland Prior, extending into Linkinhorne, which formerly belonged to the priory of Launceston; and after the general dissolution was given with many other manors forming the modern duchy in exchange for the honour and castle of Wallingford.

Carrybullock, disparked by King Henry the Eighth, was held under a lease from the duchy by Mr. Weston Helyar.

Mr. Lysons mentions other manors and bartons of no general interest, with the exception of Whiteford, on account of its late proprietor.

Mr. John Call was one of those individuals of whom the country adjacent to the Tamar may be proud.

It is understood that he was born on the Devonshire side of the river, and various tales are related of his first advancement in life; these are usually little worthy of atten-

tion, and are most frequently exaggerated from an innate love of the marvellous. Mr. Call having proceeded to India as an engineer, most eminently distinguished himself in that field, more ample than any recorded in history for the successful display of abilities, and active persevering industry; and where, for the first time since distinct nations have been brought into contact by the improvements of navigation and of commerce, the vanquished have become debtors to the more successful party for protection, for the administration of equal laws and of impartial justice, and for the introduction among the inhabitants of the spirit of honour, the glory of modern Europe.

Here Mr. Call having served his country, and justly acquired the legitimate rewards of fame and of ample fortune, retired to his native country, purchased Whiteford, which he converted into a handsome seat, and much other property in the neighbourhood. His active mind could not, however, remain unemployed; he became a banker, a manufacturer of plate-glass, and a copper smelter. He served the office of Sheriff for Cornwall in the year 1771; afterwards represented Callington in Parliament, and was finally created a Baronet.

It may be interesting to insert some miscellaneous information which the gentleman communicated to this Editor in Oct. 1798, while he resided for a few weeks or months at Marazion, and which was imperfectly noted at the time.

He received the whole of his education as an engineer under Mr. Benjamin Robins, F.R.S. Engineer-General to the East India Company, the well-known author of various mathematical tracts, and especially of a treatise on the principles of gunnery, the force of gunpowder, and on the resisting power of the air to bodies in swift and in slow motion. This treatise his pupil Mr. Call transcribed for the press; and no doubt he assisted in making those admirable experiments and mathematical deductions from them, which have given a new character to this important branch

of military science, as well in respect to small arms, and more especially to rifled barrels, as to cannon and mortars, in reference to which Mr. Call made an additional improvement so as to discharge shells from long guns by placing the fusee internally, with its orifice concentric to the surface instead of projecting, and thereby securing it from injury as the shot rolls in passing out of the gun.

He successfully defended Fort St. George at Madras; and in 1761 conducted the siege of Pondicherry, which ended in the capture of that place, the chief seat of the French power in India. Sir John Call also mentions as a curious circumstance, illustrative of the decisive effects produced by the well-directed fire of field artillery, that in a battle where he was present (query, was it Plassey?) a shell from an howitzer caused the explosion of a carriage containing gunpowder, which produced some confusion and disorder in the enemy's line; the commander instantly ordered a charge, and the victory was decided.

And he related another anecdote on a very different subject. That having with other amateurs of astronomy made preparations for observing the transit of Venus by constructing a temporary observatory on the flat roof of the government house at Madras, they waited with impatience after a long continuance of fine weather, for the important 3d of June 1761, when a most violent storm on the preceding night injured or destroyed their instruments so as to render any observation impossible; and, what added to their mortification and disappointment, a long continuance of fine weather succeeded this tempest.

Whiteford is now the residence of his son Sir William Pratt Call, who was Sheriff of Cornwall in 1807, and has a family.

The manor of Climsland Prior paid to the monastery at Launceston, the free tenants 8s. the conventional tenants £6. 13s. 9d.

The advowson of the living seems to have been appurtenant to the ancient duchy manor of Stokeclimsland.

This parish measures 7973 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as £. s. d.
returned to Parliament in 1815 . 6010 0 0

Poor Rate in 1831 . . . 2084 17 0

Population,— { in 1801, | in 1811, | in 1821, | in 1831,
 1153 | 1237 | 1524 | 1608

giving an increase of $39\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 30 years.

Present Rector the Rev. C. Lethbridge, presented by the Prince of Wales in 1805.

THE GEOLOGY, BY DOCTOR BOASE.

The southern part of this parish includes the whole of the granite of Kit Hill, which is for the most part of the coarse-grained crystalline variety so common in Cornwall. Proceeding northward, the rest of the parish is found to belong to the schistose rocks; those next to the granite are felspathic, and contain beds of porphyry, but those more remote, which form the greater part, must be referred to the calcareous series.

STRATTON.

HALS.

Stratton is now situate in the hundred from thence denominated Stratton, (formerly Major Trigshire Cantred) and hath upon the north Powghill, east Lancells, south Marhamchurch, west Bude Bay and the Channel. As for the name, after the Saxon, it is compounded of Strat-ton, i. e. street or highway town, a lane or public road, derived perhaps from the Latin strata, a street or Roman highway; and by this name of Stratton, it is taxed in the Domesday Book 1087. In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester aforesaid 1294, Ecclesia de Stratone, in decanatu de Major Trigshire, was rated £7. 13s. 4d. vicar' ibidem 20s. In Wolsey's Inquisition 1521, it was valued

£10. 11s. 6½d. The patronage formerly in the prior of Lancells, who endowed it as I am informed; now ; the incumbent ; and the rectory in possession of ; and the parish rated to the four shillings per pound Land Tax 1696, **£290. 18s.** The town of Stratton is privileged with a weekly market on Tuesdays, and Fairs annually on the 8th of May, 28th of October, and 30th of November.

Thurlebere, Thurle-ber, bir, in this parish, was another district taxed in the Domesday Book 1087, from whence was denominated an ancient family of gentlemen surnamed De Thurlebere, or whurle-ber; i. e. cast, whirle, twine, the spit, short spear, dart, pike, lance or broach, for so the terminative particle ber, bere, bir, indifferently signifies. See Floyd upon Obelus. In this place John de Thurlebere held by the tenure of knight's service, twenty pounds per annum in lands, tempore Edward III. and John de Cobham had likewise in it by the same tenure the third part of a knight's fee. (Survey of Cornwall, page 40 and 52.) One of those Thurleberes married the daughter and heir of Thomas de Waunford, Lord of Ebbingford, alias Efford in Bude Bay, and afterwards made it the place of their residence, tempore Henry V. till at length the daughter and heir of those Thurleberes was married to Arundell of Trerice, tempore Edward IV. whose posterity are now in possession thereof.

Near this town of Stratton, in a field called there happened on Tuesday the 16th of May 1643, a sore and bloody battle between the army or soldiers of King Charles I. under conduct of his general Sir Ralph Hopton, knight, and Major-General Chudleigh, Commander of the Parliament Forces in those parts; where, after a sharp contest from five of the clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, the fight or success continued doubtful: so that Sir Bevill Grenvill, knight, was unhorsed, and his troop put into disorder by Chudleigh's men; and

the king's party had been totally overthrown had not Sir John Berkeley with great courage and conduct led up the musketeers he commanded to their seasonable assistance, maintaining the charge with that stoutness, that the Parliament army, after the loss of about three hundred soldiers, gave ground, and Chudleigh was taken prisoner, with seventeen hundred more of his party. The king's army having sustained the loss of about two hundred persons, had the plunder of the field, wherein they found seventeen brass pieces of ordinance, seventy barrells of powder, three thousand arms, with ammunition, provision, and biscuit, proportionable.

The country people hereabout will tell you, that the field aforesaid where this battle was fought, being afterwards tilled to barley, produced sixty bushels of corn, Winchester measure, in every acre (See St. Sennan); the fertility whereof is ascribed to the virtue the lands received from the blood of slain men and horses, and the trampling of their feet in this battle.

For this victory, Sir Ralph Hopton, knight of the Bath, was by Letters Patent dated at Oxford, 4th September, 19 Charles I. by him created Baron Hopton of Stratton; but he dying without issue at Bruges in Flanders, King Charles the Second, in the 12th year of his reign, conferred that honorary title of Stratton, upon Sir John John Berkeley aforesaid (younger son of Sir Maurice Barkley of Bruton in Somerset) who also was one of the four managers of martial affairs in Cornwall for King Charles I. together with the Lord Mohun, Sir Ralph Hopton aforesaid, and Colonel Ashburnham; he also reduced Exeter, and was made governor thereof, and gave for his arms in a field Ruby a chevron Ermine, between ten crosses pattee Pearl, six in chief, and four in base.

The ancestor of this Sir Ralph Hopton, knight, came out of France or Normandy, a soldier or huntsman under William the Conqueror 1066, by the name of the Norman

Hunter, to whom he gave Hopton in the Hole in the county of Salop, (from whence afterwards he was denominated De Hopton,) which he conveyed to him and his heirs, and failing the remainder, to the crown.

Sir William de Mohun, one of the founders of the Abbey of Newham in Devon, 30th Henry III. gave to the same the bailiwick of the hundred of Axminster, and also the manor of Norton, with the hundred and bailiwick of Major Trigshire, now Stratton in Cornwall. (See Prince's Worthies of Devon.) After the dissolution of Newham Abbey, 26 Henry VIII. it fell to the crown, from whence the present titles of those bailiwicks are derived.

TONKIN.

Stratton is in the hundred of the same name, and is bounded to the west by the north or Severn channel and Poughill, to the north by Kilkhampton, to the east by the river Tamar, to the south by Lancells, Marhamchurch, and Poundstock.

As for the name, it is no other than the street town, from its consisting chiefly of one street, and being a great thoroughfare, but more probably from a Roman Way. [from the Roman stratum or street certainly, on which it lies. W.]

In anno 1291, 20 Edward I. the rectory was valued (Tax. Benef.) at £7. 13s. 4d. being appropriated to the Priory of Lancelston; and the vicar at 20s.

This church is a vicarage, valued in the King's Book, at £10. 11s. 6d. ob.; the patronage in the crown.

THE MANOR OF STRATTON.

In Domesday Book Stratone was one of the manors given by William the Conqueror to his half-brother Robert Earl of Morton, when he made him Earl of Cornwall.

In the extent of Cornish acres, 12 Edward I. (Carew,

fol. 48), it is valued in 21. In 3 of Henry IV. (Id. fol. 40 b.) Ranulph de Albo Monasterio (Whitchurch) [a family in this parish, formerly called Blancminster] held here one knight's fee.

THE EDITOR.

Stratton is a neat although a small town. Before the great roads were made through the middle of the county along the central ridge and above the formation of deep valleys, a northern entrance into Cornwall passed through this town.

Mr. Lysons says, that the manors of Stratton and Binomy belonged at an early period to an ancient family called in various records De Albo Monasterio, or Blanchminster and Whitminster. The property passed by an heiress to the family of Hiwis; and Emmeline the heiress of Hiwis, married first, Sir Robert Tresilian, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who lost his life through popular violence in the year 1388; and secondly, Sir John Coleshill.

Sir John Coleshill, son of the above, was killed at the battle of Agincourt in 1415, leaving an infant son; after whose death in 1483 the large estates of this family passed by a female heir to a younger branch of the Arundells, and were afterwards divided among its numerous representatives.

The manors of Binomy and Stratton having been purchased by the Grenvilles, have descended to Lord Carteret.

The manor of Efford or Ebbingford, belonged at an early period to the Waumfords or Waunfords, from whom it passed by a coheiress to the Durants, and from them by an heiress to the Arundells of Trerice, from whom it is derived to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland of Killerton.

The church and tower are fine specimens of the style of architecture prevalent throughout the West of England. There are also several monuments; and Mr. Lysons quotes

from the register, the baptism and death of Elizabeth Cornish, who lived between these two dates, 113 years 4 months and 13 days. She was baptized in Oct. 1578, and was buried March the 10th, 1691.

The great tithes and the manor denominated Sanctuary, or Senterly, as was usual with such professions, belonged to the Priory of Launceston. After the dissolution of monasteries, this manor carrying with it the advowson of the vicarage, was annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall, with various other lands, in exchange for the honour and castle of Wallingford.

The great tithes were granted to the family of Wadder, but they have since been sold in parcels.

The place of most importance in this parish after the town, is Bude. This place has always given some shelter for boats, and afforded sand for manure. It has within about twenty years received most essential improvement. A pier or jetty has been built out into the sea, and a canal with inclined planes has been made for the conveyance of coal and merchandise into the country, and for bringing down slate and the produce of land ; but above all, for supplying sand as a manure. The sand at this place consists entirely of powdered shells, as it does along the whole north coast of Cornwall, and it is found to be so efficacious for imparting fertility to clay lands, that it is frequently conveyed in wheel carriages to so great a distance from the coast, as to require the draft cattle remaining out a night.

The boats used on this coast are formed like boxes, having within each side a closed trough containing two wheels, which project a very little beyond the lower surface. These wheels are consequently no impediment to the boats floating on the water, but they enable them to ascend or to descend the inclined planes with the facility of other carriages. See a Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation, by R. Fulton, 1 vol. 4to, London, 1796, p. 32, where this plan is suggested perhaps for the first time.

Bude is also become a place of resort for sea bathing; and several houses for the accommodation of strangers have been built by Sir Thomas Acland, so that it has acquired the well-known appellation of a watering place.

The Editor having omitted through inadvertence to notice in the adjoining parish of Launcels a gentleman one of the most respectable in the north-eastern part of Cornwall, hopes that he may be excused for inserting his name here.

Launcells House, a modern building on the spot where formerly stood the residence of the Chamonds, is the seat of George Boughton Kingdon, esq. respected by every one who has the honour of his acquaintance, for scientific and literary acquirements, and esteemed as a benefactor to his neighbourhood in the characters of a magistrate and of a worthy country gentleman.

An instance of longevity has been given in the parish of Stratton, and an occurrence has been stated to the Editor, which proves that Launcells participates in the general healthiness of that district.

It seems the identical six men who rang the bells in Launcells tower on the Coronation of King George the Third, rang them also on the day of his jubilee, having continued the parish ringers during all that time.

Their names are recorded in the parish, and may therefore be inserted here.

John Lyle, Henry Cadd, Richard Venning, John Ham, John Allin, Richard Hayman.

And of these, John Lyle rang at the accession of King George the Fourth, and of his present Majesty King William the Fourth, being then in his ninety-sixth year: but all are now gathered to their fathers.

And here, as appertaining more to the general character of the country than to any particular parish, in reference to the terrific cliffs which surround this coast, it may be proper to state a fact communicated by Mr. Kingdon; that, from actual measurement taken by himself, Hennacleve cliff on Westcot Down, in the parish of Moorwinstow, is 430 feet above the level of the beach.

Stratton measures 2300 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as	£.	s.	d.
returned to Parliament in 1815 . . .	3563	0	0

Poor Rate in 1831	710	19	0
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Population,—	{ in 1801,	in 1811,	in 1821,	in 1831,
	960	1094	1580	1613

giving an increase of 68 per cent in 30 years.

Present Vicar, the Rev. Jacob Hawker, presented by the King as Prince of Wales in 1833.

GEOLOGY, BY DR. BOASE.

This parish, like the adjoining one of Kilkhampton, is composed of compact and of schistose varieties of dunstone, occasionally interspersed with beds of calcareous schist and limestone.

TALLAND.

HALS.

Talland is situate in the hundred of West, and hath upon the north Pelynt, east the haven or harbour of Looe, south the British Channel, west Lansallas.

In the Domesday Book 1087, this district was taxed under the Jurisdiction and in the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, into the value of Cornish Benefices, Ecclesia de Talland 1294, was rated at £8. vicar ejusdem 40s. In Wolsey's Inquisition 1521, it was not valued or named. The patronage is in ; the incumbent ; and the rectory in possession of ; and the parish rated to the four shillings per pound Land Tax 1696, for one year, £156. 15s. But if the word Talland be compounded only of Ta-land, it signifies the good acceptable land.

West Looe, alias Porth-Vyan, Porth-Byan, alias Porth-Bichan or Porth-Bigan, or Pigan, all synonymous words in British, only varied by the dialect, which signifies the little gate, cove, creek, or entrance, according to the natural circumstances of the place, where daily the sea makes its flux and reflux some miles up into the land or country, through a narrow passage betwixt the parishes of St. Martin's and Talland aforesaid, over which is a curious and strong stone bridge of about twelve arches, which as an artificial ligament fastens those parishes and the towns of East and West Looe together; which latter, by the name of Porth Byhan, was taxed as the voke lands of a privileged borough or manor in the Domesday Book as aforesaid, 1087, and still known by the name of Porth Byan or West Looe; and by this name all its privileges were confirmed, and the town incorporated 16th of Queen Elizabeth, by the name of the mayor and burgesses thereof, consisting of a mayor and twelve burgesses.

The members of Parliament are elected by the majority of freemen; and the precept from the Sheriff, or the writ for electing those members, as also for removal of an action at law depending in this court to a superior, must be thus directed :

Majori et Liberis Burgensibus Burgi sui de Porth Byan, alias West Looe, in comitatu Cornubiæ, salutem.

And as a further testimony of its present grandeur, though I take it much inferior in riches and building to the late erected town of East Looe, it hath ever, and still stands as a noun substantive in the Exchequer, and was rated to the four shillings per pound Land Tax for one year, by the name of the borough of West Looe, £15. 13s. 1696. Whereas, the borough of Michell falls under the tax of Newlan and St. Enedor parishes; Bosinney or Trevena under Dundagell; and Camelford under Lantegles, in the Exchequer, without name or value.

This town is also privileged with a fair yearly, on 25th April, and markets weekly.



Seal of "Portuan otherwys called West Lo."

The arms of this borough are, a soldier or man of war Proper, with a bow in one hand, and an arrow in the other. For the etymology of Looe, see East Looe.

This manor of borough of Porthbyan, as I am informed, was heretofore villanage tenure, and pertained to the Bodrigans.

In this town of West Looe, was born Charles Wager, as I am informed, son of ——— Wager; who, being placed an apprentice at sea, grew so expert in navigation and the mathematics, that he became a great master in that art; and being after in the sea fight between Queen Anne and the French and Spaniards, he behaved himself so well in his valour and conduct, though to the loss of one of his arms, that by Queen Anne or King George he was afterwards knighted, and preferred, not only to the command of a third-rate frigate, but made Admiral of the Red Squadron of Men of War, for him and his son King George the Second, in the Baltic Sea and British Channel 1729.

In this parish stands the barton and manor of Killygarth. This lordship, tempore Edward III. was the lands of the Sergeaulxes, and particularly of Richard de Sergeaulx, who is mentioned in Mr. Carew's Survey of Cornwall, page 52, 25 Edward III. then to have held in

Cornwall, by the tenure of knight service, £20 per annum in lands and tenements. His son Sir Richard Sergeaulx, knight, was Sheriff of Cornwall, 12 Richard II. whose son Richard Sergeaulx held in Killygarth, Lanreth, and Lانسulhas, three little knight's fees of land of Morton, as also two fees and a half in Colquite, (*idem librum*, p. 42,) 3 Henry IV. (five knight's fees was four thousand acres of land); who dying without issue male, his three daughters or sisters became his heirs, and were married to Seyntaubyn and Beare of Cornwall, and Marney of Essex, as I am informed; after whose decease, Beare became seised of this lordship, was married and had issue Thomas Beare, esq. Sheriff of Cornwall, 4th of Edward IV.; and William Beare, Sheriff of Cornwall, 6th of Edward IV. who gave the bear for his arms, the colours I know not.

This William Beare had issue only one daughter, married to Peter Bevill, a younger brother of John Bevill of Gwarnack, esq. who had issue by her, John Bevill, esq. that married Mileton of Pengersick; who by her had issue Sir William Bevill, knight, Sheriff of Cornwall, 31st of Elizabeth 1591, that married _____, but had no legitimate issue: so that his brother Philip's daughter Elizabeth became his heir, and was married to Sir Bernard Grenvill of Stowe, knight, father of Sir Bevill Grenvill, knight, that sold this lordship of Killygarth to Killygrew, from whom it passed to Hallet, and from him to Kendall of Middlesex, now in possession thereof.

The arms of Bevill are Ermine, a bull passant Sable.

Hen-darsike in this parish is a contraction of Hen-dowers-ike, i. e. old, ancient cove, creek, lake, or bosom of waters, lands probably under such circumstances. It is the dwelling of John Morth, esq. that married Buller of Morvall; his father William Morth was Sheriff of Cornwall 2 William III.

This family in genteel degree hath flourished in this place for many generations, though I am not informed as to the particulars.

In this parish at Trenake is the dwelling of Thomas Achym, gent. which family hath flourished in those parts for many generations in genteel degree, and give for their Arms, in a field Argent a maunch mantail Sable, within a bordure of the First charged with cinquefoiles of the Second. If the name of Achym be a monosyllable, it signifies in British a descendant, issue, offspring, or progeny.

TONKIN AND WHITAKER.

Talland is in the hundred of West, and is bounded to the west by Launcells, to the north by Pelynt, to the east by Looe river, and to the south by the British Channel.

This is a vicarage, not valued in the King's Book; but in anno 1291, 20 Edward I. it was valued, the rectory (Tax. Benef.) at £8, it having been appropriated to Launceston Priory; and the vicarage at 40s. The patronage is in Archdeacon Kendall, and the incumbent Mr. Doidge.

Mr. Thomas Kendall had a younger brother, Colonel James Kendall, who was Governor of Barbadoes in —, one of the lords of the Admiralty under Queen Anne, and a member of Parliament in several Parliaments: he died suddenly, unmarried, July the 10th, 1708, at his house in London, very rich, and left a natural son by Mrs. Colliton, who now goes by the name of Kendall.

Under Killygarth is Porth-Para, vulgo Polpera, id est, the sandy port. "A little to the eastwards," saith Carew, (fol. 131 b.) "from Killygarth, the poor harbour and village of Polpera coucheth between two steep hills:" [from which circumstance, as I know of no word similar to para in the Cornish, and signifying sand in English, I might more aptly take the name to be (as Carew writes, and as usage sounds it) pol-pera, pol-poran, the close or strait pool. But the fact is, that the name is purely English, with a Cornish pronunciation. "By est, the haven of Fowey upon a iiij miles of," says Leland, Itin. vii. 121), "ys a smawle creke cawled Paul *Pier*, and a symple and poore village upon the est side of the same, of

fishermen, and the bootes ther fishing by [be] saved by a *Peere* or key. In the est side of this Paul Pirre," &c. And since the cove is still written as Leland first writes it, "Paul Pier" (See Borlase's map) so is it obviously allusive to the "Pier or Key," which he mentions at it. W.] where plenty of fish is vented to the fish-drivers, whom we call jowters" [men who jolt about with horses and panniers to sell fish]. And between this and the church is Porth Talland.

The manor by the name of Tallan, in the extent of Cornish acres, 12 Edward I. is valued in six. [(Carew, fol. 49.) [Here let me just note what Mr. Tonkin has omitted, the etymology of the name of the parish, and of the manor. Written originally Tallan, and gaining only the final *T*. by vicious pronunciation, the manor and the parish derive their name apparently from the church; and this takes its appellation from its site, I apprehend, being seated upon the high bold shore of the channel, and so being called Tal-Lan, the high church or the church upon a high position; just as Tal-ar (C.) signifies a high land or headland, and as a high rock in St. Allen is called Tal-Carne. W.] Of the ancient lords of which manor I shall give a full account on the other side [see towards the end]; and only take notice here, that within it, and

Next is the church. Near this the family of Murth hath long dwelt. "In the same parish where Killingworth is seated," saith Carew, (fol. 131), "Master Murth inheriteth a house and demaynes: hee married Treffry: his father Tregose. One of their ancestors, within the memory of a next neighbour to the house called Prake (burdened with a hundred and ten yeeres of age), entertained a British [a Bréton] miller; as that people, for such idle occupations, prove more handie than our owne. But this fellow's service befell commodious in the worst sense. For when, not long after his acceptance, warres grew between us and France, he stealeth over into his country, returneth privily backe againe with a French crew, surpriseth suddenly his

master and his guests at a Christmas supper, carrieth them speedily unto Lantreghey," [or the church town in Bretagne] "and forceth the gentleman to redeeme his inlargement with a sale of a great part of his revenues."

The present owner is Jeffry Murth, esq. who is a Justice of the Peace, and a very honest good-natured gentleman : he is married to the daughter of John Oxenham, of Oxenham in Devon, esq. His father, John Murth, esq. married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Buller, of Morval, esq. Arms of Murth, Sable, a chevron between three falcon's legs erased, with bells, Or.

THE EDITOR.

Mr. Bond has given so good and ample an account of this parish in his *Topographical and Historical Sketches of East and West Looe*, 1 vol. 8vo. printed by Nichols, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster, 1823, that the whole which is addative to Hals and Tonkin, is here inserted.

West Looe is situated in the parish of Talland, within which parish is a hamlet called Lemain, and part of West Looe lies in this hamlet. On the barton of Portlooe in the parish of Talland, just opposite Looe Island, was a cell of Benedictine Monks, called Lammana, subject to the Abbey of Glastonbury, to which the site appears to have been given by the ancestors of Hastulus de Solenny ; there are some remains of the chapel still in existence.

I measured this chapel on the 13th of April 1815, and found it, within the walls, about forty-seven feet long by twenty-four wide. About three or four hundred yards to the eastward of the chapel are the remains of some antient building, perhaps that in which the monks dwelt. The remains of the eastern end wall thereof, at present eight or ten feet high, have two very narrow windows or openings, still in being. The situation of this chapel and house is very pleasant ; they lie in a sort of natural amphitheatre, sheltered from the north winds by high land.

In Hearne's Appendix to Adam de Domerham, is a grant of Hastulus de Solenny, confirming the Island of St. Michael de Lammana (most probably that of St. George opposite Looe) to the Monks of Glastonbury; a grant of Roger Fitzwilliam quitting claim to the lands of Lammana, which he held for life under the Church of Glastonbury (reserving the house which Mabil his sister occupied), and one of Richard Earl of Cornwall, granting the Monks a licence to farm out the church, and the Island of Lammana. It appears that Abbat Michael, about the middle of the thirteenth century, leased it to the Sacristary of the Convent. The Free Chapel of La Mayne in Cornwall, was granted to Edward Bostock, 5th Jac.—*Lysons's Mag. Brit.*

Two of the grants noticed by Mr. Lysons, are printed in the New Edition of Dugdale's Monasticon.

Carta Hastuli filii Johannis de Soleneio.

Universis Christi fidelibus, ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, Hastulus filius Johannis de Solenneio, salutem in Domino. Universitati vestræ notificetur, quod Ego Hastulus filius Johannis de Solenneio concessi, et præsentī carta confirmavi, Deo et ecclesiæ beatæ Virginis Mariæ Glaston. et ejusdem loci conventui, totam Insulam Sancti Michaelis de Lammana, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et terris, et decimis, quam ab antiquo, dono prædecessorum meorum, tenent; ut in omnibus, tam libere, et quiete, et honorifice, ab omni servitio sæculari et exactione servili, ipsam possideant, integre, plenarie, et pacifice, in planis et pascuis, et in omnibus consuetudinibus liberis, sicut Ego melius et liberius terram meam in dominiis meis possideo, et ut omnia pecora sua cum meis ubique pascantur. Concedo etiam eis plenarie decimas domini mei omnes de Portlo, et ut jura, libertates et consuetudines, sicut ego in mea curia, ita ipsi in sua curia habeant. Prohibeo siquidem, ne aliquis ex ballivis vel servientibus meis, illis quacumque occasione aliquam molestiam inferant; vel

sæculare servitium ab eisdem exigere præsumant, unde fratres mei, Monachi Glastonienses, in prefato loco Lammana Deo servientes, ab eisdem famulatu, ullatenus præpediantur. Si quis autem huic concessioni meæ fidem et effectum adhibuerit, a pio Judice mercedem condignam inveniat. Qui vero eam in irritum ducere præsumpsit, deleat eum Deus de libro vitæ, et cum Juda proditore sine fine pœnas exolvat. Ne igitur facti mei tenor vacillet in dubio, præsentis scripti paginam sigilli mei appositione roboravi. His testibus,

Helya, tunc ejusdem Priore, et ejus socio Monacho Johanne—Henrico filio Milonis—Willelmo Milite—Grimbaldo—Roberto Clerico—Jordano Decano—Angero de Surtecote—Jocelino Milite fratre ejus—Gervasio Capeleno de Sancto—Marco—Rogerio Ruffo—Rogerio Cileinatenat—Willelmo filio Roberti—et multis aliis.

Carta Ricardi Comitæ Cornubiæ.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, nobilis vir Ricardus Comes Cornubiæ salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos, pro salute nostra, et hæredum et successorum nostrorum, remisisse et quietam clamasse in perpetuum pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, viris religiosi, Abbati et conventui Glaston. ac Ecclesiæ ejusdem loci, Hospitia cum arreragiis, sectas comitatum, schire hundredorum, et curias de factum, et omnes alias sectas et consuetudines quæ ad nos et hæredes et successores nostros alicujus jure pertinebant seu pertinere poterant, de terris et possessionibus suis de Lammana, cum pertinentiis, videlicet—pro x solidis sterlingorum annuatim solvendis senescallo nostro vel ballivo Cornubiæ apud casttrum de Lanstavetone ad festum sancti Michaelis. Concessimus etiam, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, dictis Abbati et conventui ecclesiæ Glaston, pro nobis et hæredibus et successoribus nostris imperpetuum, plenam licentiam et liberam potestatem ponendi Ecclesiam et insulam

de Lammana, præfatas ecclesias, terras et possessiones ejusdem loci cum pertinentiis, ad firmam alienandi. Insuper eas, si voluerint, vel aliter de eisdem, pro ipsorum bene placitodis ponendi, sine aliqua contradictione, exactione vel impedimento nostri vel hæredum aut successorum nostrorum.

Et ut hæc nostra remissio, quieta clamantia, et concessio rata sit et in posterum perseveret, huic scripto sigillum apposuimus. His testibus, Dominis Ricardo de Latur, Willemo Talebot, Petro Gandi, Olivero de Asperville, Petro de la Mare, militibus, Johanne de Latur, Ricardo Basset, et aliis.

MIDMAIN ROCK.---PORTNADLER BAY.

Between the main land and Looe Island stands a rock, higher than the surrounding ones, which is called Midmain or Magmain. Small vessels frequently pass between the island and the main land, when the tide is in. An imaginary line drawn from Looe Island westward, to a high rock called horestone or orestone, about a mile distant, would form the outer boundary of a piece of water called Portnadler Bay; from whence the name is derived I know not.

CORPORATION.

Queen Elizabeth incorporated West Looe 14th February 1574, in the sixteenth year of her reign, by the name of Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of Portbyhan, otherwise West Looe, in the county of Cornwall. Twelve chief burgesses were appointed by this charter. The mayor is elected from the Chief Burgesses, by their votes and the votes of the Free Burgesses, on Michaelmas-day annually, between nine and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, and then sworn into office. The mayor is also a Justice of the Peace, as is likewise the steward. The mayor has no power

to appoint a deputy. The steward, however, has such an authority; but his deputy is not a Justice of the Peace.

WEST LOOE DOWN.—GIANT'S HEDGE OR MOUND.

Just above the houses (the intermediate space filled up with gardens and orchards) is a common or down, called West Looe Down, of near a hundred acres, on which are the remains of a mound of earth that runs many miles across the country, and is noticed by Borlase, who, from its extent and other circumstances, supposed it to be a Roman work. His account of it as follows: "That the Romans had ways in the eastern parts of the county about Loo and Lostwithiel, the following antient work, shewn me by the Rev. Mr. Howell, Rector of Lanreath (June 25 and 26, 1756), will abundantly confirm. It is called the Giant's Hedge, a large mound, which reaches from the valley in which the Boroughs of East and West Looe are situated, to Leryn, on the river Fowey. It is first visible on West Looe Down, about two hundred paces above the Mills; whence it runs to Kilminarth Woods; from and through them to Trelawn Wood, about three hundred paces above Trelawn Mill; then through Little Laruick to the barton of Hall, in which there are two circular encampments, about four hundred paces to the north of it; thence quite through the said barton, making the northern boundary of fields to the glebe of Pelynt Vicarage, called Furze Park; then cross the barton of Tregarrick; and thence, through the north grounds of Tresassen and Polventon, to the glebe lands of the rectory of Lanreath, where I measured it seven feet high and twenty feet wide at a medium; thence it stretches through the tenement of Wyllacombe to Trebant Water; whence it proceeds, through the barton of Longunnet and some small tenements, to Leryn; from which there is a fair dry down, called St. Winnow Down, leading north along to Lostwithiel. This risbank, or mound, ranges up hill and down

hill indifferently; has no visible ditch continued on any brow of a hill, as intrenchments always have; there is no hollow, or foss, on one side more than the other; it is about seven miles long, and tends straight from Looe to Leryn Creek, in the direct line from Looe to Lostwithiel. By all these properties, its height and breadth, in wanting the fosses of fortification, its straightness and length, the grandeur of the design, and the labour of execution, I judge that it can be nothing less than a Roman work. In this supposition I am the more confirmed, first, because several Roman coins have been found on the banks of Fowey river (as see "*Antiquities of Cornwall*," p. 282), and, as I have been informed, also in the run of this notable work; secondly, by its tendency to the first ford over the navigable river of Fowey; for it must be observed that the Romans, thoroughly sensible of the delays and hazards of crossing friths and arms of the sea, and the danger of bridges getting into the possession of the natives, were equally averse both to bridges and passing large rivers; they had therefore in constant view the nearest and most commodious fords of rivers, and directed their roads accordingly. Now near Leryn Creek, where the work ends, there is a ford, and no where below is the river Fowey fordable; which plainly accounts for their conveying this road so high up the country, that it might at once convey their troops towards their station at Lostwithiel, and afford them a safe passage over the river Fowey into the western parts, through Grampont and Truro."

Borlase also, in his *Natural History*, says, "There are the remains of a causey between Liskeard and Looe, near Polgover, the seat of Mr. Mayow, which, as well as the cross road from Dulo to Hessenford, vulgar tradition makes to be Roman." This causey I have never been able to find out.

The above-mentioned mound is first visible directly above Looe bridge; so that, if a line was drawn west, as

the bridge tends, it would come to it at the head of a field called Bridgend meadow, where a small orchard is planted. There is a very visible ditch all along West Looe Down to the north of the rampart. On the barton of Hall, however, the ditch is to the south of the rampart. This rampart on the barton of Hall is at least fifteen feet high and about twenty feet thick at the base. About four hundred paces north of it, as Borlase says, there are two apparently (though not perfectly, as I was informed by Captain Dawson, who assisted in taking the Trigonometrical Survey, under Colonel Mudge) circular encampments, situated in a field called Berry Park. Berry Park contains about eighteen acres, and may be termed a tongue of land. It has a valley on each side, and also at the bottom. Across the isthmus, if I may so term it, of this tongue of land, runs the mound, protecting that part of the field which the valleys do not extend to. The circles (or rings, as they are now called by the tenant) consist of one entire circle of about 122 paces diameter, surrounded with a rampart, ditch, and breast-work; the height of which rampart, from the bottom of the ditch, is, I imagine, upwards of fifteen feet, and must originally have been much higher. This circle has but one gateway into it, which is guarded by mounds without ditches, running upwards of fifty feet into the circle. The part of this circle where the gateway is, is surrounded by about three fourths of another circle, whose sweep, had it been continued, would have intersected the inner circle; but the southern part of this outermost circle, when it comes within twenty or thirty feet of the inner, falls into the segment of another circle, which runs parallel to the inner circle, leaving a platform of about fifty feet breadth between the two ditches, and surrounding about a third part of the inner circle. From the gateway of the inner to the opposite point of the outward circle, is about 144 paces, which may be about three fourths of the diameter. The outer circle has a similar rampart, ditch, and breast-work with the inner circle, and one gateway,

which is not quite opposite that of the former. These circles command very fine prospects both of land and sea. Rame Head and the entrance into Plymouth are visible from Berry Park. You can see these circles from Bindown Hill with the naked eye ; and from the elevation of that hill you look down on them so as to see their areas.

In a field a short distance south-west of Pelynt church-town, and about half a mile in a direct line from the said circles, are many barrows. The field in which they are, is I believe, called the The Five Barrows. At the bottom of this field is a highway, leading from Pelynt Church-town to the Fowey road. In this highway, just at the bottom of the said field, a few years since, a grave was discovered by some men mending the highway. It was formed by four stones on their edges, and a covering stone. In this kestrvaen was an urn, with burnt ashes in it ; and round the urn were piled, in a regular manner, the unburnt remains of human bones. I went to Pelynt purposely to see this curiosity, but found the grave had been filled up, and its contents buried. The urn was described to me by a man who saw it as having ornaments of flowers and leaves on its outside, and that it fell into sheards when touched. I could not learn that any coin or other thing was found in the urn or grave ; indeed, I fancy there was a lack of curiosity in all concerned.

Part of the mound on West Looe Down has been from time to time dug down, to obtain earth for building and plastering. I have several times desired the labourers, in case of their finding any coin or other thing curious, to preserve it ; but have never heard of any thing being found of late years. A celt (commonly called in this neighbourhood a thunderbolt*) was some years ago found on this Down ; and it was given by the late Mr. Bawden, of Looe,

* The common people believe these celts to be produced by thunder, and thrown down from the clouds ; and that they shew what weather will ensue by changing their colour.

to Mr. James, of St. Kevern. I have a celt, made of a hard black stone, which was found in pulling down an old house at East Looe a few years since; it is between six and seven inches long, and very perfect. I lately saw some like it in shape and stone, but not so large, in the British Museum.

I also remember seeing a celt that was found, about thirty years ago, at Kilminarth, near the ruin of the said mound: about which time a gold chain and several instruments of brass were found in a decayed hedge, or side of a highway, near Little Larnic, by an apprentice girl. Her mistress described them to me as being somewhat like hatchets, and said "she believed they were things which the warriors used in antient times." I applied to the mistress, in hopes of getting a sight of them; but her apprentice had sold them to a buyer of old brass. The hedge formed one side of the high road, not far from the said mound. The apprentice told me that the gold chain was about a foot and a half in length—that when she found it, not thinking it was gold, she tied it to the end of a stick, and made a sort of whip of it to drive home the cows. She some time after discovered that it was gold, and kept it by her for several years, when she gave it to her brother, who sold it to a Mr. Patrick, a jeweller at Dock, for three pounds. The brother told me that Mr. Patrick said it was Corsican gold; and he (the brother) also told me that he well remembered the brass instruments, and that some of them were like the tops of spontoons.

POLVELLAN.

On West Looe Down the late John Lemon, esq. (M.P. for Truro, and who died April 5, 1814), about the year 1787 erected a small but extremely neat house in the cottage style, and inclosed some ground round it by virtue of a grant from the Corporation. He gave it the name of Polvellan, and laid it out with great taste. Pol, in Cornish,

signifies a Pool, and Vellan a Mill; and below the house are a mill and pool, inclosed by a stone wall of about half a mile sweep, in a circular direction. I cannot describe the contrivance and use of this pool better than in the words of Mr. Carew, in his "Survey of Cornwall."—"Amongst other commodities afforded by the sea, the inhabitants make use of divers his creekes for grist mills, by thwarting a banke from side to side, in which a flood-gate is placed, with two leaves; these the flowing tide openeth, and, after full sea, the weight of the ebb closeth fast, which no other force can doe; and so the imprisoned water payeth the ransome of driving an under shoote wheel for his enlargement." I apprehend the mill and pool-wall were built by one of the Arundells of Tremodart, in Duloe parish. The wall is about six or eight feet high, and almost broad enough for a coach to pass over it, and must have cost a great deal of money. It appears by a deed which I have seen, that the Mayor and Burgesses of West Looe, on the 30th of May, in the twelfth year of the reign of James the First (1614), granted all that parcel, quantity of ground, oze, or water, now surrounded by the said mill-pool-wall, to Thomas Arundell, of Tremodart, in the parish of Duloe, esq. for 500 years, from thence next ensuing; that afterwards the said Thomas Arundell built a mill-house, and four grist-mills, and other houses, and also the mill-pool-wall. On November 3, 1648, the said Thomas Arundell made his will; and I believe the mills and mill-pool-wall were built by him before he made his will. Afterwards this term in these premises were assigned over by the Arundells (father and son) and one Drew (perhaps a mortgagee) to Sir Jonathan Trelawny, for the remainder of the said term. I am apprehensive, however, that there was a mill at this place previous to the aforesaid grant.

INCLOSURE OF THE DOWN DESIRABLE.

It is much to be regretted that West Looe Down is not wholly inclosed; the soil is very good, as is apparent from

the fine state of the grounds of Polvellan. The Looes being bounded by the sea on one side, and by rivers and woods on the other, arable land is much wanted. The objection raised against this inclosure is, that the poor of West Looe would be deprived of gathering furze and fern for firing. But does not the labour wasted and cloaths worn out in gathering this fuel more than counteract the gain? If an inclosure were to be made, in a year or two the hedges would produce greater quantity and more substantial fuel than can now be obtained. The Down belongs to the Corporation; but various tenants of houses and fields claim a right of putting what is called Breaths (cattle), some more, some less, to depasture on it. To such as are entitled to put breaths on this, common allotments should be made in proportion to the number of breaths they are entitled to; and an allotment to the poor might be made in lieu of their claim (if it is a legal one) to take furze and ferns for firing. The many advantages which would arise to the poor in particular from an inclosure, should be considered. Exclusive of the numerous productions which would follow, labour would be demanded, hedges must be made, manure procured, land ploughed, corn tilled, cut, &c. &c. &c. Milk, potatoes, &c. &c. would be obtained at a much more moderate price than at present; and, no doubt, the poor rate would soon find the beneficial effect of an inclosure. In short, the advantages arising herefrom would be very great; and I sincerely hope the prejudices of the interested will soon be done away, and that the commoners will get an Inclosure Act passed. Formerly the Corporation used to let out certain parts of this Down for tillage. There are several memorandums of such lets in the Town Books. In 1621 that part of West Looe Down which lieth on the west part of the Homer Well, was let to rent, for two crops, at 6s. 8d. per acre.

TRADE.

Formerly a pretty considerable trade was carried on at Looe, and many ships belonging to this port used to go from thence to France, Spain, and up the Straits, &c.

Even so late as the beginning of the last century there were several ships kept here, principally employed in foreign voyages; but, for seventy or eighty years last past, few, if any, have been so employed.

Tallan Church is most romantic in its situation; it contains a curious monument to one of the Bevilles. Polbenro, divided between this parish and Lansallos, affords picturesque scenery superior to any on the southern coast of Cornwall; and the whole road from Fowey to Looe, by Polruan, Lansallas, Polperro, and Talland, will amply compensate the fatigue of climbing hills, and descending into deep vales, by the singular and striking prospects varied at every point.

The manor of Killigarth belonged at an early period to the family of Kilgat, evidently implying some relation between the names.

Kilmenawth, or Kilmenorth, formed a part of the large possessions belonging to Lord Chief Justice Trevilian, who was murdered under some forms of law in the year 1388, the 11th year of Richard the Second. This place was the residence of Admiral Sir Charles Wager.

The hamlet of Lemain or Lammana, which seems to have included a considerable portion of the parish with the island, must have been of importance, since a record exists, which states a division of the monastic property of Glastonbury, between the bishop and his chapter on one part, and the monks on the other, when about the year 1200, Pope Innocent the Third removed the see of Wells to that place.

The words are, "De Prioratibus quoque ad Glastoniensem Ecclesiam pertinentibus, ita ordinatum est. Ut

Prioratus de Hibernia ad ordinationem Episcopi ; Prioratus vero de Basselake et de Lamana ad ordinationem conventus pertineant.”

Portlooe appears to have been the principal estate of the hamlet, but no traditions are extant about its antiquity. It belonged about the middle of the last century to Mr. John Hoskin of East Looe, probably by purchase ; he left an only daughter, who married first Mr. Edward Buller, a brother of the Judge. This gentleman had been educated in Holland according to the customs of those times, with a view to trade, which however he never pursued, but settled on his wife's barton of Portlooe, and died there, leaving several children. Mrs. Buller, nevertheless, married secondly Mr. Thomas Escott, an officer in the Cornwall Militia.

The island has probably passed through different hands since the dissolution of Glastonbury Abbey. It recently belonged to the family of Mayow, by whom it was sold for a very trifling consideration, to Sir William Trelawney, afterwards Governor of Jamaica.

Pol-Vellan, (the Mill Pool,) created and named by the late Colonel John Leman, is an exquisite specimen of that gentleman's taste. The editor remembers it a wild uncultivated uninclosed common, adjacent to the tide Mill. About twenty years after the commencement of decorations, he placed the following inscription where a rill of water formed a small cascade under the shelter of some shrubs, and of three or four trees which had stood on the Down.

Παρα την σκην
Καθισον. καλον το δενδρον,
Λαπας σειει δε χαιτας
Μαλακωτατη κλαδισκη.
Παρα δ' αυτη γ' ερεθιζει
Πηγη ρεουσα Πειθους.

Mr. Bond has given a detailed history of Admiral Sir Charles Wager, pages 165 to 173.

The Admiral represented West Looe in Parliament, and resided in the parish, but Mr. Bond has not been able to collect any traces of his birth, either from tradition or from records. There is a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, with a long and appropriate inscription.

The barton and manor of Kyllgarth, including a division of Polperro, are within this parish. The great tithes and the advowson belong to the family of Kendall.

Talland measures 2208 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as returned to Parliament in 1815.

	£.	s.	d.
The parish	3,178	0	0
West Looe	563	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£3,741	0	0

Poor Rate in 1831.—The parish 570 7 0
West Looe 129 13 0

£700 0 0

Population,—	in 1801,	in 1811,	in 1821,	in 1831,
The parish {	760	801	839	841
West Looe {	376	433	539	593
	<hr/>			
	1136	1234	1378	1434

giving an increase on the parish of $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., on West Looe 57 per cent., on both together of 26 per cent. in 30 years.

Present Vicar, the Rev. N. Kendall, instituted in 1806 : he is also the patron. The net income of the vicarage in 1831 was £110. The impropiator of the great tithes is J. Graves, esq.

GEOLOGY, BY DOCTOR BOASE.

The rocks of this parish are similar to those of Lansallos and Lanteglos near Fowey.

TAMARTON.

HALS.

Tamarton vicarage, alias North Tamarton, is situate in the hundred of Stratton, and hath upon the north, part of Whitson; south, part of Devon and Boyton; east, the Tamar river, from whence it hath its denomination Tamarton, that is to say, the town situate upon the Tamar river; which river on the Devonshire side gives also name to Tamarton Decenna, or hundred there, as also to Tamarton vicarage parish, and Tamarton chapel, situate on the banks of that famous river; as also Stoke Damarell vicarage and parish. For Stoke Tamar-oll parish; that is to say, Stoke chapel or college in Cornish British, in Devon; and for the etymology of the word Tamar, see my Cornish Vocabulary, and Liber I. Chap. III.

This is the *ταμαρα ποταμος*, the Tamara Potamos, mentioned by Ptolomy the Greek geographer 1500 years past; that is to say Tamar fluvius, flumen, amnis fluentum, the Tamar river, in the province of the Cornavy, for Cornubia, or Danmonij.

In the Domesday Book 1087, this district was then taxed under the name and jurisdiction of Hornacott, i. e. iron cot or house, so called from Hornacott free chapel then extant there, and for aught I hear yet standing. The present church of Tamarton is either of late erection or endowment, since it is not mentioned in either of the inquiries as to its value of First Fruits, unless it passed as a daughter church to some other, or was wholly impropriated. The parish rated to the four shillings per pound Land Tax, for one year 1696, at £48. 16s. 4d. The manor of Tamarton was formerly the lands of Walesbury, by whose heir it passed to Trevillian of Somerset, now in possession thereof, as I am informed.

Upon the bastard King Athelstan's victory over the Cornish Britons, Anno Dom. 930; and dismembering from that regniculum the district of Devon, and confining their dominion only to the west side of the river Tamar, the Saxon poets triumphed in verse, one of which hath those words of this division.

Hinc Anglos, illic cernit Tamara Britannos, i. e. on this side Tamar beholds the English, on the other the Britons.

TONKIN.

Tamarton is in the hundred of Stratton, and has to the west St. Mary Wike, to the north Whitstone, to the east part of Devonshire and the river Tamar, to the south Boyton.

As for the name, it took it from the old Roman Tamara [which however did not stand here, but at Saltash, a long way below. W.]; as that did from the river Tamar, turned into the English termination, to signify a town on the river Tamar.

It is not valued in the King's Book, but in the Taxatio Benefic. anno 1291, 20 Edward I. this church, by the name of Capella de Tamerton, is valued at 46s. 8d. and was formerly appropriated to

It is now a rectory, being endowed by the endeavours of the present incumbent Mr. John Bennet; who, and his successors for ever, are to pay a fee-farm rent to the crown of £6. 13s. 4d. out of the sheaf; the patronage being alternately in Henry Rolle of Stephenton, and Richard Coffin of Portledge, both in Devon, esquires. [The sheaf then appears to have belonged to the Crown, and had been set by the Crown, at £6. 13s. 4d. to its lessees the patrons. The chapel was therefore inserted as a mere curacy in the last Valor, but has been now endowed by the lessees giving up their lease to it, and so improving their own patronage. W.]

THE MANOR OF TAMARTON.

This, in the extent of Cornish acres, 12 Edward I. (Carew, fol. 48), is valued in eight. In 3 Henry IV. (id. fol. 40 b.) Halvethus Malivery held half of a knight's fee here.

THE EDITOR.

Mr. Lysons gives the descents of property in this parish. He says the manor of North Tamarton was given by Roger de Valletort to Richard Earl of Cornwall, and that Roger Earl of Cornwall gave it to Gervase de Harningate. It was afterwards in the Carminows. In 1620 it belonged to Tristram Arscott, esq. and afterwards to the Rolles, of whom it was purchased by the late Sir John Call of Whiteford.

The manor of Hornacot or Horningcote belonged at an early period to a family of that name; in 1620 it was possessed by Sir Charles Howard, in right of his wife, the daughter of Sir John Fitz of Fitzford near Tavistock, and was afterwards in the Courtenays; and finally passed from them by purchase to the late Mr. George Browne of Bodmin.

Ogbere, called by Norden Ugbere, was in his time the seat of William Lovice, and had been the residence of Leonard Lovice, probably the father or grandfather of William, and is stated, by a monumental inscription still extant in the church, to have been Receiver-general of the Duchy Revenues for Queen Elizabeth.

Vacye, in remote times the seat of a family bearing the same name, is now the residence of George Call, esq. younger son of the late Sir John Call.

This parish contains besides the church town three small villages called Alvacot, Headon, and Venton.

Tamarton measures 4788 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as £. s. d.
 returned to Parliament in 1815 . . . 2,115 0 0

Poor Rate in 1831 330 13 0

Population, — { in 1801, | in 1811, | in 1821, | in 1831,
 403 | 420 | 479 | 517

giving an increase of 28 per cent. in 30 years.

Present incumbent, the Rev. C. P. Coffin, instituted in 1813.

THE GEOLOGY, BY DR. BOASE.

The geological structure of this parish is the same as that of Boyton.

ST. TEATH.

HALS.

St. Teath is situate in the hundred of Trigg, and hath upon the north Dundagell, south-east Michaelstow and Lantegles, west the Irish Sea, or Trevelga, south-west St. Kewe and St. Udye.

As for the name, if St. Eata, alias St. Eatah, be the tutelar guardian of this church, note that he was a Briton of Wales by birth, and Bishop of Lindisfarne, predecessor of St. Cuthbert 678, who was translated from thence to the diocese of Hexham, by the Latins called Axelodunum; by Bede, Hagulstadiensis, and by us Hexhamshire, in Yorkshire or Northumberland. He was succeeded by ten other Bishops, who enjoyed his chair, till by reason of the Danish depredations it was annexed to York, and made the see of the Archbishopric, and had the reputation of a county palatine; but discontinued by the statute of 37th Henry VIII.

chap. 16, and annexed to the county of Northumberland. In this see St. Etha sat six years after his translation to Hexhamshire, as Bede saith, but two as others; and was buried in his Cathedral Church there.

In the Domesday Book 1087, this district was taxed under the jurisdiction of Dundagell. At the time of the inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester into the value of Cornish Benefices 1294, this Church was not endowed, if extant. The parish is rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, £156. 8s.

Bodanan, in this parish, was the lands of that old British family of gentlemen surnamed de.Cheiney, so called from Cheynoy in St. Endellyan; of which place, name, and family was John de Cheyney, Sheriff of Cornwall, the 5th and 6th of Edward I. 1280. Ralph de Cheyney, his son or grandson, had £20 lands and upwards in Cornwall, held by the tenure of knight's service 24th of Edward III. Survey of Cornwall, p. 51. Robert de Cheyney, probably his son, held also by the tenure of knight's service in this place, the fourth part of a knight's fee of land 3 Henry IV. idem liber, p. 42; whose son William Cheyney, Esq. married the daughter and heir of [Stretch] in Devon, lord of Pinhoe, and made it the place of his residence, and accordingly was made Sheriff of Devon 11 Henry IV. 1410; John Cheyney, his son, was Sheriff of Devon 22 Henry VI. 1444; John Cheyney, his son, was Sheriff of Devon 1 Edward IV. 1480; John Cheyney, his son, was Sheriff of Devon 12 Edward IV. 1472.

In this Church are to be seen the gravestones of some of those gentlemen interred here, and in the same, and the glass window of this Church, the arms of those gentlemen, viz. in a field Gules, on a fess of four lozenges Argent, as many escallops Sable; in memory, as tradition saith, that one of their ancestors, going into the Holy Land and War with King Richard or King Edward I. carried such shells with him for taking water to drink in the hotter clime of Asia.

Sir John Cheyney of this family was chosen Speaker of the Parliament 6 Henry IV. called indoctum Parliamentum, or Parliamentum indoctorum; so called, for that in the writ of summons there was a clause no lawyer should be chosen therein. Sir John Cheyney was also Speaker of the House of Commons 1 Henry IV. and styled not only Parlour, but Procurator, de les Commons. Hakewell's Catalogue of the Speakers, p. 202.

TONKIN.

St. Teath is in the hundred of Trig, is bounded to the west by Endellian and St. Kew, to the north by the sea and Tintagell, to the east by Lanteglos and Michaelstow, to the south by St. Tudy.

I take St. Tathius to be the tutelar saint of this parish, of whom Mr. Camden saith, (Brit. in Monmouthshire,) that he was a British saint, who governed an academy at Caer Went, and also founded a church there in the reign of King Kradock ap Ynir, circa an. Dom.

This is a vicarage, valued in the King's Book £12.; the patronage in the Bishop of Exeter; the impropriation of the sheaf in the heirs of the late Matthew Beale, Esq.; the incumbent

In the 'Taxatio Benef. an. 1291, 19 or 20 Edward I. is this note, Thechð, which, if meant for St. Teath, then it is valued, "Prebend' Mag'ri Osberti iiijl. xs.; Prebend' Mag'ri W. de Wymondesham iiijl. xs.; Vicar' ejusdem xxs."

THE EDITOR.

Mr. Lysons gives in this parish, as in every other, the descents and sales of lands.

The manor of Tregordock, formerly in the Mohuns, passed in the general purchase to Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Agar, the Molesworth family, and Mr. Sandys of St. Minver, have lands in this parish; and Mr. Treva-

nion, of Carhayes, possesses in this parish either the whole or a part of Drillavale or Dinnavale quarry, producing the finest and most durable roofing slate of all that district; and said by Bishop Watson, in his Chemistry, to be the very best in England.

Treveares was for a long time the residence of a family which began to rise about a century ago into considerable opulence. Mr. Phillipps, of this place, settled as an attorney in Camelford; and availing himself of the valuable privileges possessed by that place, acquired a fortune. He had three sons. The eldest son, Charles Phillipps, married one of the coheiresses of the Longs of Penhele, and, not having any family, transmitted her ample fortune to his brother; he represented Camelford in Parliament, and was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Cornwall Militia. The second son, Jonathan Phillipps, originally a surgeon in the navy, married the coheiress of the Amys of Botreaux Castle, and through them of the Cottons, and also of the Gilberts of Tacbear; this gentleman had several children, but survived them all. He was knighted on the celebrated occasion of Margaret Nicholson.

The third brother, William Phillipps, a clergyman, never married.

They had one sister, who married Mr. Carpenter, of Tavistock; and her descendants are possessed of nearly the whole of the Phillipps property.

This farm, however, was demised by Mr. William Phillipps to his relation Mr. William Dinham.

It would be improper not to mention, that Captain William Bligh was a native of this parish, who commanded the Bounty in the unfortunate expedition to procure plants of the Bread-fruit tree (*Artocarpus*) from the South Sea Islands in the years 1789 and 1790; but which object he effected in a second voyage, and afterwards received the appointment of Governor of New Holland.

There does not appear to be any remains of the College or habitation appropriated to the Canons, who from re-

ceiving certain shares of the tithe for their maintenance, were sometimes called Portionists. The Church is conjectured to have been built in the reign of Henry the Seventh, from the circumstances of his arms appearing there in a manner to denote them coeval with the fabric.

There are several monuments, and among them one to Mr. William Phillipps, probably father of the gentleman who removed to Camelford as an attorney, and grandfather to the three brothers mentioned above. He is stated to have been of Treveans, and to have died on the 12th of April 1712, in the 62d year of his age. The turnpike road leading from St. Columb by Wade Bridge and Camelford to Launceston, nearly surrounds this Church. It was for some years the great line of communication to the west of Cornwall, till in 1767 a commencement was made on a more direct line over Tregoss Moors on one side of Bodmin, and Temple Moors on the other. This road so entirely superseded the former as to cause an entire loss of capital to those who contributed towards making it; and the road itself fell back into a state of repair inferior to that of most parish roads. It has, however, recently been taken up as a new concern, and in 1835 a stage coach has been established on it.

The Editor has heard from the Rev. William Phillipps, who died in 1794, that the making of this road was taken up as a matter of patriotism; and that to assist the undertaking, he cut with his own hands the figures on the granite mile stones, which still remain.

The entry of this parish, in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, is thus:

“ Sech (and in a note, *Ecclesia S^ce Thete*) *taxat' ut sequitur.*

	£.	s.	d.
Prebend' Mag'ri Osbr ⁱ	4	10	0
Prebend' Mag'ri W. de Wymondeston	4	10	0
Vicar' ejusdem	1	0	0

St. Teath measures 4,721 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as	£.	s.	d.
returned to Parliament in 1815	5,041	0	0
Poor Rate in 1831	800	2	0

Population,—	{ in 1801,	in 1811,	in 1821,	in 1831,
	911	857	990	1280

giving an increase of $40\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 30 years.

It is not improbable but that the 8 printed in the place of hundred, under the return of 1811, should have been a 9.

Present Vicar, the Rev. Joseph Fayrer, collated by the Bishop of Exeter in 1830.

GEOLOGY, BY DOCTOR BOASE.

This parish is situated on rocks belonging to the calcareous series. On the eastern boundary, however, near the church, the slate is nearly connected with the porphyritic series; here at Treburget is a lead mine in a blue pyrituous slate; the lodes run north-east and south-west, varying from two feet to five feet in thickness. The matrix of the ores consists of angular pieces of slate like fragments cemented by quartz, in which galena, blend, iron pyrites, and spathous iron occur.

Proceeding northward, this lamillar blue slate is succeeded by a shining talcose slate; and at Rediver Mills on the road to Port Isaac, a hard compact rock is quarried for the roads, which contains veins of magnesian minerals; this rock occurs on the side of a steep round-backed hill; and those circumstances, combined with the talcose slate, render it probable that magnesian rocks may exist in the neighbourhood. These rocks are succeeded by slate traversed by veins of antimony, similar to what occurs in Endellion.

TEMPLE.

HAI.S.

Temple is situate in the hundred of Trigg, and hath upon the north Brewar, south part of Cardenham and Warliggan, west Blisland, east part of St. Neot and Altarnun. As for the name, it is derived from the Latin *Templum*, and signifies amongst Christians, a church, chapel, or temple for performing Divine Service or worship to God, by contemplation or action of body or mind.

But here, in a more especial manner so called for, that this church or chapel was a cell or temple pertaining to the great master of the Knights Templars of Jerusalem, under its superior in the Middle Temple of London, now the lawyers' Inn, where was their chief manor or commandery. This religious fraternity took an oath of confederacy, for aiding and assisting all persons, pilgrims, and strangers, that intended by way of Joppa to visit Jerusalem and the sepulchre of our Saviour; who, for that by licence of the abbot of a church there called the Temple, in which they had their seats (as is now used in our churches), they were from thence called Templars.

This district now in Cornwall, consisting only of eight tenements of land, and about thirty human souls, in the Domesday Book 1087, was taxed under the jurisdiction of Nietstone, still contiguous therewith. In the inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester into the value of Cornish Benefices 1294, *Capella de Templo* was rated to First Fruits at 10*s*. In Wolsey's Inquisition it is not named. After the dissolution of the Knights Hospitallers in England (to whom the lands of the Knights Templars had been given) this manor of Temple fell to the Crown.

TONKIN.

Temple. This little parish is in the hundred of Trigg, and has to the west Blissland, to the south Cardenham and Warlegon, to the east and north Brewer, alias Symonward.

It is so called, because it belonged formerly to the Knights Templars; and lying in a wild wastrell, exempted from the Bishop's jurisdiction, many a bad marriage-bargain is there yearly slubbered up [now precluded by the Marriage Act, which is bad in many points, but good in this]; and grass widows with their fatlings put to lie in and nurse here. [This practice still continues, and has given rise to a mode of expression, which sends off unmarried but pregnant women to lie in privately, by despatching them to the Moors, meaning that long range of wilderness which is called Temple Moors. W.]

It is not valued in the King's Book. In Tax. Benef. anno 1291, 20 Edward I. it is by the name of Capella de Temple, 10s.

THE EDITOR.

This church was certainly founded by the Knights Templars, in compliance with a custom very prevalent among the military monastic orders, of establishing Preceptories in desert and uncultivated places, with the view of introducing inhabitants, or of civilizing the few that might be scattered over a wilderness. The benevolent intentions of these gallant knights failed however in this particular instance: the parish, which, judging from the analogy of similar cases, must have been large, perhaps co-extensive with the Moors to which it imparted a name, has shrunk into one of the least in Cornwall. Its church has disappeared. The churchyard is not distinguishable from any other inclosure; and the few parishioners resort to neighbouring churches for divine service, for marriages, or for the administration of the sacraments.

Cultivation is, however, introducing itself by means of the potatoe, a vegetable destined to produce most gigantic effects on the condition of mankind ; greater perhaps than any other cause arising from the discovery of a new world.

This little settlement was probably attached to the manor of Trebigh in St. Ive's, where the Knights Hospitallers had a preceptory. Certain it is that the two properties have since travelled together, and are now jointly reposing with the Devonshire family of Wrey. The Rev. B. W. Wrey was instituted to the benefice in 1789.

Temple measures 936 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as	£.	s.	d.
returned to Parliament in 1815	.	156	0 0

Poor Rate in 1831	7	16	0
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Population,—	{ in 1801,	in 1811,	in 1821,	in 1831,
	15	18	27	29

about doubled in 30 years.

THE GEOLOGY BY DOCTOR BOASE.

This little parish rests entirely on granite, which is of the same nature as that of Blisland, Cardinham, and the adjacent parishes.

ST. THOMAS.

HALS.

St. Thomas is situate in the hundred of East, and hath upon the north St. Stephen's, east Launceston, south South Pedyrwin, west Egloskerry and Trewinn. For the name, it is derived from the tutelar guardian and patron of this church, St. Thomas the Apostle and Martyr (though as some say St. Thomas à Becket). In the Domesday Book 1087, this parish was taxed under the jurisdiction of Lansen, now Launceston. In the inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester 1294, into the value of Cornish Benefices, Capella Sancti Thomæ in decanatu de Trigg-majorshire, was then rated at 30*s*. In Wolsey's Inqui-

sition 1521, it is not named, having long before been wholly impropriated to the abbat or prior of St. Stephen's, who endowed it.

TONKIN.

St. Thomas is bounded to the south by Launceston and South Pederwyn, to the west by Trewinn and Egloskerry, to the north by St. Stephen, to the east by Launceston.

This little parish is something in the form of an obtuse pile, being very narrow and wedged in to the east, where the church stands, in the very extreme part, between Launceston and St. Stephen's, but stretches itself out in length and breadth to the west.

Part of it, which is called St. Thomas's Street, is within the borough of Launceston, and comes home to Launceston North Gate, but is divided from Newport and St. Stephen's by the little river Kensey, which runs by the wall of the churchyard.

THE EDITOR.

Mr. Lysons treats of Launceston, St. Stephen's, and St. Thomas together. There is very little remarkable about this parish. The church, which is very small, and provided with a tower scarcely more lofty than the roof, stands close by the water; but it occupies the spot where the stately Priory described under Launceston heretofore extended its hospitality to travellers, and bestowed well intended, although mistaken charity, to all the neighbourhood. Nothing more remains of the Priory than the foundation of walls and an arched well of excellent water. The church has some monuments.

This parish measures 1750 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as returned to Parliament in 1815. The parish and street	£.	s.	d.
	2072	0	0

Poor Rate in 1831.	The parish	.	195	19	0
	The street	.	143	9	0

339 0 0

Population,—	in 1801,	in 1811,	in 1821,	in 1831,
The parish,	{ 173	241	307	248
The street,	{ 182	218	301	378
	<hr/> 355	<hr/> 459	<hr/> 608	<hr/> 626

giving an increase on the parish of 43 per cent.; on the street of 107 per cent. on both together, of 76 per cent. in 30 years.

Present Minister, the Rev. C. Lethbridge, elected by the inhabitants in 1791.

THE GEOLOGY, BY DR. BOASE.

This parish is composed of rocks belonging to the calcareous series, and similar to those of Launceston, and of the adjacent part of South Petherwin.

TINTAGEL.

This parish will be found under the name of Dundagell in the first volume.

TOWEDNACK.

HALS.

Towednack is situate in the hundred of Penwith, and hath upon the north the Irish Sea, east St. Ives and Lelant, south Ludgvan, west Zennor.

In the Domesday Book this district was taxed under the jurisdiction of Amall, now Amall Veor or Trenwith. In the inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester 1294, into the value of Cornish Benefices, Ecclesia de

Tywidnick, in decanatu de Penwith, is rated at cxiiis. iiid. vicar' ibidem, xxvis. viiid. In Wolsey's Inquisition 1521, it goes in value, consolidation, and presentation, with Lelant and St. Ive's, £22. 11s. 10½*d.* The patronage in the Bishops of Exeter, who endowed it; the incumbent — Hawkins; the rectory in Pitz; and the parish rated to the four shillings per pound Land Tax, for one year, 1696, £51. 3s. 2*d.*

In this parish are two notable camps, castles, or intrenchments of our ancestors the Britons, wherein they fortified themselves against their enemies in former ages, the ruins and downfalls of which are yet to be seen, the one called Castle-an-Dunes,* or Denis (See St. Colomb.); the other Tre-crag-an, the ragged rock town, situate upon Tre-crag-an hill or mountain, as I take it.

TONKIN.

Towednack lies in the hundred of Penwith, and has to the west Zennor, to the north the sea, to the east St. Ive's and Lelant, to the south Ludgvan.

I take the name of the parish to signify no other than St. Wednock or Wynnock; for Ta and Da are synonymous terms for good. [It is perhaps only Ti Widnak (C.) the Whitish House. W.] It is a daughter church or chapel of ease to Lelant, and goes in the same presentation.

THE EDITOR.

There can scarcely be a doubt of this parish, Landewednack, and some chapels, being dedicated to one of the Missionaries from Ireland.

Towednack, like most of the districts situated on granite, exhibits a strange and almost unaccountable mixture of cultivated and of unreclaimed soils. On one side of a fence may be seen land producing abundance of grass and excellent for daisies, or bearing ample crops of barley, and of clover hay and on the other side, an inclosed waste, named throughout Cornwall a croft, producing nothing better than

* This is in Ludgvan.

the species or variety of furze, *Ulex Nanus*, and some of the most coarse grasses.

This parish has been productive of much tin near the surface; but a wide stripe of granite nearly resembling that of St. Stephen's in Brannel, extends from the parish of Zennor through Towednack, and thence into Ludgvan, including Castle-an-Dinas, which Mr. Hals by mistake places in this parish. Its course is distinctly marked by the absence of all bolder rocks from the surface, and in some places it has been wrought for china clay, found quite equal in quality to that near St. Austell, but occurring in layers of but little breadth, and therefore expensive to pursue. This soft granite, called by the miners whetstone, permits the lodes to continue their courses through it from the hard and crystallized granite, but the tin in a great measure disappears at a trifling depth.

There is little connected with Towednack of any curiosity, that does not refer to the Editor and his family.

I am possessed of a manor still extending into five parishes, of which the vokeland, to use Mr. Hals's term, was Amellibrea in this parish. It has descended to me from the Noyes, and particularly from my direct ancestor William Noye, the Attorney-General. I have the Court Rolls in complete succession for nearly three centuries. On these Rolls the names of Godolphin, Grylls, Mahun, Praed, St. Aubyn, Veal, occur with others as free tenants, and a great number of persons held by copy of Court Roll.

At Amellibrea are the remains of an extensive foundation said by tradition to have formerly supported a prison.

But the free tenants have been lost, and the copyholds converted into leases for life, as indeed has been the case generally over Cornwall, with the exception of ecclesiastical property; the copyholds not being renewable on the payment of a fine not exceeding two years' value, as is the custom over most parts of England, but dependent wholly on the pleasure of the lord. The tenures were therefore in themselves much the same; and as I remember to have heard, the tenants preferred chattle property, as they termed

it, to copyhold, in consequence probably of the uniform rules of succession and the facility of disposing by will.

The last copyhold that appears on the Rolls was in the very beginning of the last century.

The particulars of holding a Court in those days, with the Steward's charge, happen to be preserved on the Roll for 1688, and seem to me sufficiently curious to warrant their insertion.

At a Court of William Davies, esq. Lord of the United Manors of Amyll and Tillie, holden on Friday the 27th day of April, 1688.

The Homage.

Sampson Veale, esq. Foreman.

Robert Michell, James Trehelow, John Curnow,
Francis Quick, John Quick, John Williams,
Oller Vaynfleet, John Baragwanath, John Trehella,
Anthony Quick, Christopher Trehella, John Gilbert,
George Beriman, James Quick.

The Oath.

You shall swear that you, as Foreman of this Homage, with the rest, shall duly inquire, and true presentment make of all such copyholds and things as shall be given you in charge; wherein you shall spare no man, from love, favour, or affection; nor present any man for malice, hatred, or envy; but according as things are presentable, shall or may come to your knowledge, by information or otherwise, so shall you make thereof true presentment without concealment,

So help you God, and the contents of this book.

The Charge.

Sirs—You that be sworn!

You know the customs of this court, and what you ought to present, which is grounded all on these three things, th · ·

is to say, upon truth, judgment, and justice, for this comprehends all you have to do.

It standeth upon truth, for that you ought to present nothing but the truth, and likewise not to omit any thing that is true and presentable being here unrepresented.

It standeth upon judgment, that you do not present any thing rashly, or unadvisedly; but certainly to know the ruth thereof before you do present it.

And it standeth upon justice that you do not for favour, affection, corruption of money, or other reward, for fear of any man's displeasure, or for any private gain or profit, leave any thing unrepresented that is here presentable; neither for malice present any thing contrary to truth.

These three principal things you ought duly to consider of; and so hoping that you will have a special care thereof according to your oaths and duties, and the trust that is reposed in you, I will cease to trouble you any further about them.

First, you shall inquire whether all such persons as owe suit and service to this court be here to do the same; and all that make default you must present.

Also you shall inquire if any tenants be dead since the last court, or before, and his death not yet presented; and you shall inquire what lands he held of these manors, and what is due to the Lord on his death; * and also if any copyholder has leased his copyhold for any longer term than a year and a day, without the Lord's license, it is a forfeiture of his copyhold. And also if any copyholder deny to pay his rent, or deny to come to his Lord's Court, or deny to be sworn of the homage, it is a forfeiture of his copyhold.

And also you are to present all alienations that you may know among the tenants, who they are, and for what.

You are also to present all such as remove any bounds bounding the lands of these manors and the lands of any other Lord, or between tenant and tenant, or elsewhere in those manors.

You are likewise to present any one that has taken any

* An Inquisitio post mortem

goods out of the pound wilfully by force, or any pound-breaker by the way, as they are driven to pound.

You are likewise to present any man that hath fished or fowled in these manors, or hawked or hunted.

And also you are to present any that doth refuse or neglect to grind at the mill of those manors; and if you are not well served, you that are ill dealt with by the miller, he is lyable to be prosecuted, and make satisfaction.

You are to present all tin broken in these manors that hath not paid farme nor toll.

You shall swear by the contents of that Book, that you will be true and faithful to the Lord of those manors, and shall from henceforth bear, do, and pay to your said Lord, and to his heirs, at times assigned, all such rents, customs, and services as you ought to pay, and for all such lands and tenements as you claim to hold of him. So help you God.

As the Steward's name is not appended, I am unable to say who was the author of this perspicuous, eloquent, and argumentative address. It is probably in a great measure conformable to the approved model of that day.

Having omitted to insert in its proper place a Petition from my great-grandmother to King Charles the Second, I shall give it here, as being in some degree connected with the property.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble petition of Hester Noye, widow of Humphrey Noye, esquire, son and heir of the Attorney-General Noye, and eldest sister and coheir of Edwyn Lord Sandys, deceased,

Humbly sheweth,

That King Henry the VIII. in the 14th year of his reign, created your Petitioner's great-grandfather William Sandys a Peer of this Realm, by the style of William Lord Sandys, Baron of the Vine, who granted a Patent of the said honor

to him and his heirs, which hath been ever since enjoyed by his descendants both male and female accordingly; and last of all by the said Edwyn Lord Sandys, who is lately deceased, leaving your said Petitioner and five other sisters his coheirs.

That your Petitioner's father served your late Royal Father of glorious memory in the late unhappy wars, and raised a Regiment of Foot, and another of Horse for that service, and was himself slain therein.*

That your Petitioner's late husband was likewise active in his late Majesty's service, being a Colonel in the Army, and suffered very much for his loyalty in the late rebellious times, by whom your Petitioner had issue William Noye, esq. his son and heir, who is still living.

Now forasmuch as your Petitioner is advised that upon the death of the said Edwyn Lord Sandys, it is in your Majesty's power to dispose of the said honor to which of the said sisters and coheirs your Majesty pleases,

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays, that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to permit your Petitioner and her heirs to enjoy the said honour and title.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray.

It is almost unnecessary for me to add that this Petition did not prove successful.

Towednack is now included with Lelant in the borough of St. Ive's, sending one member to Parliament.

The great tithes belong to Mr. Praed of Trevethow, who, together with the heirs of the late Duke of Bolton, possess the remainder of the parish.

The parish feast is kept on the nearest Sunday to April 28.

This parish measures 2,569 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as	£.	s.	d.
returned to Parliament in 1815	1483	0	0
Poor Rate in 1831	153	8	0

Population,—	{ in 1801,	in 1811,	in 1821,	in 1831,
	465	532	582	736

giving an increase of 58 per cent. in 30 years.

* April the 6th, 1644.

THE GEOLOGY, BY DOCTOR BOASE.

The extreme northern part of this parish is formed of a narrow slip which runs out considerably beyond the regular boundaries, and terminates on the sea shore; about half of the protuberance is composed of felspathic rocks, belonging to the porphyritic series, and all the rest of the parish is situated on granite.

TREMAINE, OR TREMEAN.

HALS.

Tremaine or Tremean is situate in the hundred of East, and hath upon the north St. Mary Wike and Jacobstow, east North Pederwyn, south Tresmere, west Treneglos. As for those names, they are of one signification, viz. the town of stone, or stone town, a place, it seems, notable for those inanimate creatures. This church was endowed by the Abbat or Prior of St. Stephen's by Launceston, to which abbey it was wholly impropriated; the patronage was in : the incumbent

; the rectory in ; and the parish rated to the four shillings per pound Land Tax 1696, for one year £42. 5s. 0d. I take it this church is now a chapel of ease to Egloskerry, altogether wholly impropriated as aforesaid.

TONKIN.

Tremaine or Tremean is in the hundred of East, and is bounded to the west by Warbstow and Treneglos, to the

north and east by part of Devonshire, to the south by Tresmere.

The name in Cornish signifies a dwelling of stone, or the stony town. [Tre-maen, stone-house.]

It is a daughter church to Egloskerry. The great and small tithes are wholly impropriated; and only £5 per annum allowed to the service of the cure out of the sheaf, taxes included, which taxes ought to be paid by the impropiators of the said sheaf.

THE EDITOR.

Mr. Lysons says that the manor of Tremayne belonged to the family of Treise, whose heiress brought it to that of Morshead; it has passed by sale to Mr. John Jolliffe, the present proprietor; but the greater part of the parish is within the manor of Penhele in Egloskerry.

The church of Tremaine, now a daughter church to Egloskerry, was consecrated in 1481, by the name of the chapel of Winwolaus of Tremene, with a cemetery adjoining, since which time it has probably been esteemed a separate parish.

The benefice, as a daughter church to Egloskerry, is in the gift of the Crown. G. W. Owen, esq. is impropriator of the great tithes, which belonged formerly to the priory of Launceston.

Saint Winwaloe, whose festival is kept on the third of March, has been noticed in vol. ii. p. 127.

Tremaine measures 806 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as	£.	s.	d.
returned to Parliament in 1815 .	467	0	0
Poor Rate in 1831 .	43	0	0

Population, — { in 1801, | in 1811, | in 1821, | in 1831,
91 | 122 | 125 | 118

giving an increase of 28 per cent. in 30 years.

THE GEOLOGY, BY DOCTOR BOASE.

The rocks of this parish are the same as those of Boyton and Otterham.

TRENEGLOS.

HALS.

Treneglos is situate in the hundred of Lesnewith, and hath upon the north Warstow, south and east Tresmere and St. Cleather, west Davidstow. For the name, it refers to the church, and signifies a stout, strong, robust or firm church. Under what name it was rated in the Domesday Book I know not. In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester aforesaid, *ecclesia de Treneglos* was valued at £7. vicar' *ibidem* 20s. In Wolsey's Inquisition 1521, it was rated, together with Warstow, as to First Fruits, £9. 19s. 6d.; the patronage in the Duke of Cornwall I take it; the incumbent Wood; the rectory in ; and the parish rated to the four.shillings per pound Land Tax 1696, together with Warbstow, as I remember, £87. 16s. which church is consolidated into Treneglos, and goes in presentation with it.

TONKIN.

Treneglos is in the hundred of Lesnewith, hath to the west Davidstow, to the north Warbstow, to the east Tremaine, to the south St. Cleather.

The meaning of this name is no other than the church

town, the common appellation which we give to all dwellings round or near the church.

In 1291, 20 Edward I. the rectory here was valued (Tax. Benef.) at £7. being appropriated to the priory of Tywardreath, and the vicar at 20s.

It is a vicarage not valued in the King's Book; the patronage in the Crown; the incumbent Mr. Charles Porter.

THE EDITOR.

There cannot be a doubt as to Mr. Tonkin's being the real etymology of this name.

Mr. Lysons says, the greater part of the manor of Downeckney, anciently Donnigny, which formerly belonged to the Dinhams and Cardinhams, by descent from Richard, Steward of the household to William the Conqueror at the time of the Domesday Survey, is now vested in fee in William Braddon, esq. of Treglith in this parish, who is lessee of the remainder; that remainder belonging in equal shares to the Trefusis family from the Rolles and Walpoles; and to the representatives of the Gilberts of Tacbear through Cotton and Amy. Mr. Braddon inherited this property from his father-in-law John Spettigue, esq. who had purchased it from the family of Symons, who resided at Treglith.

The church of Treneglos was given by the above-named Richard, so early as the time of the Conqueror, to the priory of Tywardreth. The great tithes, with the exception of some endowed on the vicarage, belong to the Eliot family of St. German's.

The vicarage is in the gift of the Crown.

Treneglos measures 2362 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as	£.	s.	d.
returned to Parliament in 1815	1363	0	0

Poor Rate in 1831	129	7	0
-------------------	-----	---	---

Population, —	{ in 1801,	in 1811,	in 1821,	in 1831,
	196	200	238	183

It is clear from the above figures, that there must have been some mistake, since such fluctuations never take place in parishes entirely agricultural.

The present Vicar of Treneglos, with Warbstow, is the Rev. J. H. Mason, presented in 1804 by the Prince of Wales.

GEOLOGY, BY DOCTOR BOASE.

This parish lies on rocks of the calcareous series, except that its southern extremity reaches the Downs, where the rocks become felspathic, as has been noticed under the heads of Laneast, Egloskerry, and St. Stephen's.

TRESMERE.

HALS.

Tresmere, alias Tresmoore vicarage, is situate in the hundred of East, and hath upon the north Tremayne, east Egloskerry, south Lanest, west St. Cleather. Under what name or jurisdiction it was taxed in the Domesday Book I know not. In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester 1294, Capella de Tresmoore was valued xxvi*s.* viii*d.* which Church I apprehend was partly endowed by the Prior or Abbat of Tywardreth, and the other part by the Prior of St. Stephen's, for in that Inquisition I read Prior Tywardrayth perceptit de garba de Tresmoore 11*s.* afterwards wholly impropriated to the Prior of St. Stephen's, who doubtless purchased in that title. The parish rated to the 4*s.* per pound Land Tax for one year 1696, £42. 12*s.*

TONKIN.

Tresmere, in the hundred of East, hath to the west

Treneglos, to the north Tremaine, to the east part of Devonshire, to the south Egloskerry.

This signifies the same with Tre Mere, the great town or dwelling. [N. B. This name, and that of Tren-eglos, are very remarkable in thus containing a supplemental letter. W.]

This Church, by the name of Capella de Tresmore, an. 1291, 20 Edw. I. is valued (Tax. Benef.) at xxvis. vii^d. being then appropriated to the Priory at Tywardreath.

It is wholly impropriated, the great and small tithes belonging to Sir John Molesworth and Francis Manaton, Esq. who ought to pay out of it for serving the cure £6 per annum, lately detained by both, the Curate not being able or willing to recover it at law. The Prior of Tywardreth did receive out of the sheaf of Tresmore ijs.

THE EDITOR.

Mr. Lysons says, that this parish is an appendage to the manor of Werrington. This would indicate its being impropriated by the Abbey of Tavistock, as Werrington was the chief seat of the Lord Abbat; but Tresmere is not noticed in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of that Abbey; but in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Launceston Priory there occurs this trifling entry:

	£.	s.	d.
Tresmare— Pensio . . .	0	1	8

The tithes of this parish are completely in lay hands. When tithes were first bestowed on monasteries, the duties of the Church to which they appertained, were performed by members of the Convent, who occasionally travelled there, and succeeded each other; the “book-bombed priests” of the Last Minstrel. In times more remote, secular clergy went on circuits from the Cathedral or seat of the Bishop and his priests; till the inconvenience of this itinerant system became strongly felt, and decrees were made in several General Councils of the Latin Church,

enacting that each benefice should have a permanently resident priest, and that a competent provision should be made for his support. This was usually done by assigning to the deputy, the Vicarius or Vicar, all the tithes except those of corn, although others were occasionally retained; but in various instances, instead of tithes, an allowance was made in money, equivalent perhaps at the time, but long since reduced to nominal payments, by the gradual depreciation in the value of gold and silver from natural causes, and by the fraudulent reduction of the standards practised in various degrees by all governments, or lastly, by the non-convertible paper currencies.

The very great difference in the circumstances of those deputies, arising from the nature of their endowments rather than any legal distinction in the offices, has affixed to one the name of Vicar, and to the other that of Perpetual Curate.

It appeared from Mr. Tonkin's narrative, that the stipend in this parish amounted to six pounds a year, and that it had been withholden by superior force; without doubt, the liberality of modern times has long since caused it to be restored and increased.

Mr. Lysons states, that the impropriation has passed through the families of Molesworth and Manaton, and that it is now vested in Edward Coade, Esq. and that this great piece of preferment is in the Crown.

Tresmere measures 982 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as	£.	s.	d.
returned to Parliament in 1815 . . .	588	0	0
Poor Rate in 1831	50	12	0
Population,— { in 1801, in 1811, in 1821, in 1831,	129	154	173 171

giving an increase of $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 30 years.

Perpetual Curate, the Rev. W. A. Morgan, presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1821.

GEOLOGY, BY DOCTOR BOASE.

The geology of this parish is in every respect the same as that of Trenegloss.

TREVALGA.

HALS.

Trevalga Rectory is situate in the hundred of Lesnewith, and hath upon the north the Irish Sea and Ferabery, east Minster, south and west Dundagell and St. Teth.

In the Domesday Book 1087, it was taxed by the name of Trevaga or Trevalga. In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester 1294, Ecclesia de Trevalga, in decanatu de Minor Trigshire, was rated *xxxxs.* In Wolsey's Inquisition £7. 6*s.* 8*d.* which probably was a free Chapel, erected before the Norman Conquest; since it hath not then or now admitted of any alteration of its name, though I judge from that Inquisition, that it was after the Conquest partly endowed by the Canons of the Cathedral Church of Exeter; since therein I read, Canonicus Exon. percepit de Ecclesia Trevalga *vs.* The parish was rated to the 4*s.* per pound Land Tax for one year, 1696, £59. 4*s.* 8*d.*

TONKIN.

Trevalga, in the hundred of Lesnewith, is bounded to the west by Tintagel, as it is to the north by the sea, to the east by Feraberry.

In an. 1291, 20 Edw. I. this Church is valued (Tax. Benef.) at *xls.* and the Canons of Exeter did receive out of it *vs.*

This Church is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books £7. 6*s.*; and the patronage in the Dean and Chapter of Exeter; the incumbent —

THE MANOR OF TREVALGA.

In Domesday Book this is mentioned as one of those given by William the Conqueror to Robert Earl of Morton, when he made him Earl of Cornwall. In the extent of Cornish acres 12 Edw. I. it is valued in eighteen.

[This manor, which has given name to the parish, has drawn its own from Trev Alga, the noble house; Alga (I.) signifying noble, as in Inis Alga, an old name for Ireland; and this affords one instance more of the necessity of recurring to the kindred dialects of the British in explaining Cornish names. W.]

THE EDITOR.

This parish is situated in the most wild and apparently most desolate part of Cornwall, although the soil is not unproductive. The Church stands near to the cliff of this iron-bound coast.

Mr. Lysons states, that the manor giving name to this parish, belonged in the reign of King James the First to James Welsh, Esq. from it has descended through the family of Bolitho to that of Stephens, and that it now belongs to Mr. Richard Stephens, of Culverhouse, near Exeter.

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are patrons of the Rectory. The present Rector is the Rev. J. T. Symons, instituted 1831.

Trevalga measures 1094 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as	£.	s.	d.
returned to Parliament in 1815	1,024	0	0
Poor Rate in 1831	89	5	0

Population, —	{ in 1801,	in 1811,	in 1821,	in 1831,
	100	112	133	192

giving an increase of 92 per cent. in 30 years.

THE GEOLOGY, BY DR. BOASE.

The rocks of this parish are similar to those of the adjacent parishes of Minster and Ferabury.

TREWEN.

HALS.

Trewen or Trewenn vicarage is situate in the hundred of East, and hath upon the north and east Egloskerry and South Pederwin, south Lawanack, west Altarnun. As for the modern names, it signifies a white town or dwelling. The same, I suppose, in the Domesday Book 1087, taxed by the name of Trewin, i. e. the beloved town. The value of this Church's revenues is not mentioned in any Inquisition, the same being wholly impropriated by the Abbat or Prior of St. Stephen's, who endowed it, and was Patron thereof till the dissolution of the Abbey of St. Stephen's aforesaid, 26 Henry VIII. when it fell to the Crown; and the parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax for one year, 1696, £46. 8s. 8d.

In this parish, September 29th, is held yearly a public fair or mart for goods and cattle.

In this parish is Polyfunt or Polyvant, synonymous words, i. e. the top spring or fountain of water, so called from some spring of water that rises in some high lands of that tenement, in which place the Prior of Minster in Kerryer, by the tenure of knight service, held one little knight's fee of lands of Morton, 3 Henry IV. Survey of Cornwall, p. 41. It is now, as I am informed, the lands of — Hicks, Gent.

TONKIN.

Trewen, in the hundred of East, hath to the west Altarnun, to the north Laneast, to the east Egloskerry, to the south Pederwin; as for the name, the plain meaning of it is, the White Town, but from whence so denominated I must plead ignorance.

[Tre Wen (C.) is the white or fair house, the manor house of the district, so called from its elegance, and then lending its name to the district and parish. W.]

THE EDITOR.

This parish is supposed to have belonged to the Priory of St. German's as an appendix to South Petherwin, to which it is now united.

Trewen is not noticed by name in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of the 26th Henry VIII.; but South Petherwin, probably with the daughter parish included, is there stated to have paid to St. German's annually,

	£.	s.	d.
Decim. Garb.	15	13	4
—— Feni	0	13	4

The great tithes belong to the University of Oxford, as does the presentation to the vicarage through the Mother Church.

This parish measures 868 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as	£.	s.	d.
returned to Parliament in 1815	796	0	0
Poor Rates in 1831	134	11	0
Population, — { in 1801, in 1811, in 1821, in 1831,	193	190	206
			213

giving an increase of 10 per cent. in 30 years.

GEOLOGY, BY DOCTOR BOASE.

This parish is situated on rocks of the calcareous series, which are for the most part like those of Laneast; but where Trewen joins Alternun, bounded only by the small river Inney, some strata occur which deserve more particular notice. It has already been stated, that on the opposite side of this stream, a potstone or ollareous serpentine occurs; on the Trewen side a talcose schist first appears, which is followed by a calcareous schist, with its surface talcose and glossy, resembling the slate at Cotele on the Tamar. This slate gradually passes into a compact limestone, which is light-coloured and talcose, especially in such parts as come in contact with masses of hornstone diffused through the mass. This limestone is quarried and burnt on the spot, but after the selection of such portions as abound with calcareous spar.

 TRURO.

HALS.

Truro is situate in the hundred of Powder, and hath upon the north Kenwen, east Clement's, south an arm of Falmouth Harbour, where twice a day, upon spring tides, the sea makes its navigable flux and reflux to the walls, keys, and streets thereof.

In the Domesday Book 1087, this place was taxed under the appellations of Trewret and Treured, which shews that it then consisted of two privileged manors or jurisdictions, viz. the borough of Trewret and the manor of Treured,

now known, and still distinguished, by the names of the borough and manor of Truro, under the like circumstances.

In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester 1294, into the value of Cornish Benefices, *Ecclesia de Trewroe*, in decanatu de Powdre, was rated *liiis. ivd.*

By the Charter of its incorporation from King John, the town was incorporated by the name of *Burgus de Trewrow*.

In Wolsey's Inquisition 1521, this church's revenues were valued at £16. The patronage formerly in Bodrigan or Trenowith, now Edgecumb. The incumbent Pagett; and the borough of Truro was rated to four shillings per pound Land Tax for one year, 1696, £186. 7*s.* That here was a Christian free chapel before the Norman Conquest I doubt not, implied in the word *Trewrow*, now a Rectory Church; in the glass windows of which, the north side thereof, is yet extant the arms of John Earl of Cornwall, who succeeded to the Crown of England 1199, and was made Earl of Cornwall by his father King Henry II. at nine years old (though he had not the possession thereof till the time of Richard I. 1190, which was but a hundred and twenty-four years after the Norman Conquest, and but one hundred and three years after the Conqueror's death); which arms were: in a field Ruby, three leopards in pale passant gardant Tophaz, over all a bend Sapphire, which leopards are now called, and metamorphosed in the blazon of the Kings of England's arms to lions, as it is testified by Nicholas Upton, who wrote his *Book of Heraldry* 1440, whose words be these: "*Monsieur Johaness Roy d'Angleter, port de Gowles, ove trois lyopers d'Or.*"

There is likewise extant in the same windows, the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall's badge, in a field — three ostrich feathers with this motto or inscription, *Ich Dien*, or *Ich Thyen*, Saxon, I serve, which coronet was won by Edward the Black Prince, the first Duke of Corn-

wall, from John of Luxemberge, King of Bohemia, at the battle of Cressy, 1346, and ever since worn by him and his successors, Dukes of Cornwall and Princes of Wales; which arms we may conclude was erected in this glass window soon after that victory, he being High Lord of this borough, which is held of his contiguous Duchy Manor of Moris, together with the Coinage Hall, which King John built and gave it; as also the royalty over the whole Harbour of Falmouth as far as Carike Road and the Black Rock Island (see Falmouth) in consideration of twelve pence rent and suits to that Manor Court, which privileges and royalty this town enjoyed till the time of King James II. and executed their water processes all over the said harbour for debt and damage; but then, upon the petition of Sir Peter Killigrew, Bart. it was given by him as an augmentation of profit to Mr. Quaram, Rector of Falmouth, and his successors for ever, but under what rent I know not.

The church was built at the proper cost and charge of the inhabitants, and other pious benefactors, with free-stone, in that costly and curious manner as it now stands, in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. as appears from an inscription in the glass windows thereof, under the name and arms of Margaret Tregian, one of those benefactors 1514; wherein also are yet extant the arms of the Arundells, Bevills, Trenowths, Carmenows, Edgeconubs, and other benefactors; however, this church hath no tower or steeple of bells as other churches.

And moreover, as when it was a free chapel, the minister subsisted on the oblations and obventions of the altar, so now, comparatively, upon the piety and charity of his hearers by voluntary subscriptions; from whence it may be presumed the rector must demean himself well, and labour hard in his vocation, to get a competent maintenance, at least he must walk with such upright and wary conduct as he that went barefoot upon the edge of a sharp knife and did not hurt his feet; since he must converse with, and have to do with, men of divers principles and opinions

in religion in this place, viz. Anabaptists, Presbyterians, and Quakers, as of old his predecessors had with monks, Dominican and Franciscan friars, who were sharers or peelers of his profits by their predicaments. I shall not enter into the controversy whether the Gospel were better preached before churches were endowed with revenues, or since, the one being a motive to pride, sloth, and laziness, as the other is an inducement to humility, temperance, and virtue.

In this church stands a curious monument erected to the memory of John Robartes, esq. that married Gaurigan (ancestor of the Right Honourable Charles Bodville, Earl of Radnor) though much defaced in the interregnum of Cromwell; whose ancestor John Robarts, Mayor of Truro, that lies entombed thereby, mightily enriched himself in this town by trade and manufactures.

There is also near the same another funeral monument, erected to the memory of three brothers of the Mitchells, tempore James I. viz. Thomas, John, and James, as I remember, who, as the inscription saith, had all one God, one womb, and one tomb.

On the west side of this town was of old a Dominican Chapel and Friary; part of their house and consecrated well yet standing; their revenues dispersed into several hands since the dissolution of their house 26 Henry VIII. and now in possession of

In the centre of this town was a nunnery of Clares closed up, who had considerable revenues, now in possession of Sir John Seyntaubyn and others; their consecrated walled well at Edles in Kenwen, and their house called Anhell, i. e. the hall or tabernacle, was fairly built of free-stone, though lately pulled down, and converted to shops and dwelling houses.

The town of Truro was made a coinage town by King John as aforesaid, and had all its privileges confirmed by a charter from Queen Elizabeth, by the name of the Mayor and Capital Burgesses; and consists of a Mayor, Recorder,

and twenty-four Capital Burgesses. The members of Parliament are elected by the majority of inhabitants of the said Corporation; the arms of which are, a ship man-of-war in full course, with sails spread, on the seas, wherein are fishes swimming.

The precept on the Parliament writ from the Sheriff, and a writ for removing an action at law depending in this court leet, must be thus directed :

“Majori et Burgensibus Burgi sui de Trewrow in comitatu Cornubiæ, salutem.” als. “Manerium de Trewrow, viz. Senescallo et Ballivor. Manerij sui de Trewrow in Comitatu Cornubiæ, salutem.”

This place is more notable as being the birthplace and honorary title of John Lord Roberts, Baron Roberts of Truro (see Lanhydeiock). It is also privileged with fairs annually, on the 19th of November, the 8th of December, Wednesday after Midlent Sunday, and on Whitsun Monday or Tuesday, and markets weekly on Wednesdays and Saturdays; wherein all commodities necessary for the life of man are vended in great plenty at a moderate rate, viz. fresh fish, oysters, lobsters, and crabs of all sorts, corn, fruits.

The salary of the collector of the Custom House here is yearly £40, two tidemen and a waiter £80 per annum.

The chief inhabitants of this town are John Manly, esq. barrister-at-law; Mr. Gregor, Dr. Maye, Dr. Cloake, Graduates in Physic; Mr. Hawes, Mr. Hickman, Mr. Granvill Hals, Mr. HICKES, Mr. Herle, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Mayow, Mr. Williams, Mr. Foxworthy, Mr. Grebble, Mr. Pawley, Mr. Michell, and others.

Mr. Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall 1602, tells us this town of Truro, for wealth and riches, exceeded any other town in Cornwall, and for buildings all other except Lan-ceston; I think it still under the same circumstances.

In this town at some time lived Captain William Upcott that married Bruce of Scotland, daughter of Edward Bruce, esq. of Edinburgh; after her death, Anne,

daughter of Adam Bennet, of this town, gent. son of John Bennet, of Penton in Devon, gent. a man of approved valour and conduct in the war, who in all the unhappy Civil Wars between King Charles I. and his Parliament, was bred up in the school of Mars from his youth, first an Ensign, then a Lieutenant, lastly made a Commander of a foot company under the Earl of Essex and Sir Thomas Fairfax's armies for the Parliament; afterwards he was made Coronet of General Monk's Horse Troop or Brigade, who specially favoured him, and in that capacity accompanied him throughout all the fatigues of the English, Scots, and Irish wars, managed by him and Cromwell against Kings Charles I. and II.; and when Monk came out of Scotland and returned into England with his army, and restored King Charles II. to his throne.

TONKIN AND WHITAKER.

Truro is situate in the hundred of Powder, and is surrounded to the south, west, and north, by Kenwin, and to the east by St. Clement's, being washed on each side by two rivulets (of which that which comes from St. Allen is the principal), and which joining together at the bottom of the town, fall into an arm of Falmouth Harbour, and form a beautiful basin and key there. This takes its name from the town, as that does from the three principal streets of which it consists, Tri, three, and Ru, a street, turned to Truro, euphoniæ gratiâ. [See below concerning this Etymon, which is adopted from Camden, and is obviously absurd, as the town must have had a name long before it forked out into three streets; and indeed from the first moments of its existence as a town, as a parish, or as a manor. W.]

This church, which is dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, is a rectory, valued in the King's Book £16; the patronage in the Honourable Richard Edgcombe, esq.;

the incumbent Mr. Joseph Jane, who in 17— succeeded Mr. Simon Paget, as this last did Mr. Samuel Thomas.

In an. 1291, 20 Edw. I. this church was valued (Tax. Benef.) at liijs. iiijd. having never been appropriated.

Leland (Itin. vol. III. fol. 11) speaketh thus of this town: "This Creke of Truru afore the very toun is divided into two partes, and eche of them hath a brook cumming down, and a bridge, and the toun of Truru bytwixt them booth. The White Freres house was on the west arme yn Kenwyn Streate.

"Kenwen Streate is severed from Truru with this arme, and Clementes Streat by est is separate on the est from Truru with the same arme.

"One parochie chirch in Truru; Kenwen, and Clementes Streates have several chirchis, and bere the name of the Sainctes of the parochie chirchis.

"Coynage of tinne at Midsomer and Michaelmas at Truru.

"Truru is a borow toun, and priviledged. There is a Castelle, a quarter of a mile by west out of Truru, longing to the Erle of Cornwale, now clene doun. The site therof is now used for a shoting and playing place. Out of the body of Truru creak, on the est side, breketh a creek estwarde a mile from Truru, and goith up a mile —, perhaps to Kigan, and thens to Tresilian Bridge."

Nothing can be better described than the situation of this town is here by Leland; only as to the castle, it is so far from being a quarter of mile out of the town that it is in it at the head of St. Pancras-street, to the left hand of the way as you go to Kenwyn church, which by the bye is no Saint as Leland has here made it, or ever called St. Kenwyn. [The difference between Mr. Tonkin and his author concerning the castle, is no difference at all. Mr. Tonkin forgets the interval of time between Leland's writing and his own. At that time the castle was assuredly out of the town; St. Pancras-street then going up but a little way from the open area by the church-yard, and the castle

being now "at the head" of this street.] It lies very pleasantly, and from it you have a view of the whole town, the country around it, and the river, or rather arm of the sea, which, when the tide is in, looks like a fine canal of two miles in length, [and in coming up the canal by boat, the town with its new spire below, and the church of Kenwin with its new vicarage-house above, form a most pleasing view]; but the castle itself is more like an old Danish camp or round, than a place that had been once inhabited, there not being the least sign left of any wall, &c.

At the last visitation of this county (Heralds' Office) it is said that "the town and borough of Truro was incorporated by the name of mayor and burgesses by Reignald Earl of Cornwall, natural son to Henry I. which as appeareth by record, was done by Richard Lucy alias Lacam, testibus Rogero de Valitort, Roberto de Edune Anvilla, Ricardo de Raddona, Aldredo de S^{to}. Martino, sealed with an ancient seal with a man on horseback.

"And at the time of this present visitation, the 9th of October 1620, was Gregory Frignis Major, Thomas Burgess, Richard Daniell, James Lawarren, William Catcher, aldermen, Everard Edmonds, Henry Williams, Edward Kestell, William Avery, Walter Penarth, Germaine Grees, Francis Noseworthy, Francis Gregor, Cuthbert Sidenham, Humphrie Sidenham, Gawen Carverth, Thomas Burgess, jun. Richard Hill, John Adlington, Nicholas Paule, Edward Grosse, Robert Kemp, Nicholas Stephens, John Pernal, and William Cosens, burgesses, Hugh Boscawen, esq. recorder, and John Michell, town-clerk of the said borough and corporation.

"We find also that the Mayor of Truro hath always been, and still is, Major of Falmouth, as by an ancient grant now in the custody of the said Mayor and Burgesses doth appear."

WHITAKER.

Here I shall add some remarks that will illustrate the origin of this town more than Mr. Tonkin has done.

Truro takes its name from its castle. This, in Leland's time, belonged to the Prince of Wales as Earl of Cornwall, and was therefore one of the castellated palaces of the Cornish Earls; it was only a small one, however. This the ground of it shows when the walls are gone. Even in Leland's time, it was "clene down;" and the area was used as a place of exercise for shooting with bows and arrows, and for other diversions. It "is now," says Mr. Tonkin, "more like an old Danish camp or round than a place that had been once inhabited." What ideas Mr. Tonkin had of an "old Danish camp," I cannot say; but the castle carries no appearance of a camp at all, either Danish, Saxon, or Roman. Nor is it more like a round, if by "a round" Mr. Tonkin means a Cornish one, like the amphitheatrical "round" of Piran. The only remains of the castle, indeed, are the name, a waste area, and the old mount or keep, the earth of which is nearly gone, and is daily vanishing by application of it to other purposes. This artificial mount marks the centre of the castle, had the main tower upon it, and constituted the principal part of the whole; and a small ward must have gone round it, standing on the natural ground, and forming the offices to this petty palace.

This was plainly the origin of the town:—where an ancient Earl's house was, however small in its extent, and however occasional in its use, it naturally drew the traders of the country to it. The wants of such a Lord's household, and the accompanying treasury of a kingdom in a county, created such a call for wares, and produced such a currency of wealth, as made it for its season the little centre of trade to the adjoining country; and a town grew up in time, the weakly child of its castle at first, but able to subsist without the castle at last. Such, undoubtedly, was the

origin of Truro. This lay upon the more westerly of the two currents; the westerly side of the town, therefore, would be the primitive and original part of it; accordingly, we see the White Friars' house constructed with it. From this current it extended, as it enlarged, to the easterly one. The erection of a church on that side, when a district was taken out of Kenwin parish, and the peninsulated ground between the currents was formed into a parish of itself, drew it easterly with great power. The town consisted at first, probably, of the street running from the foot of the hill on a part of which the castle stood, and extending backwards with its yards and gardens to the western current; and this part of course adopted the previous appellation of the castle, and was called with it Tre-vereu, Treureu, or Truru, Treuro, or Truro, the house or castle upon the Uro or Uru, the same denomination of a river with that of the Vere in Hertfordshire, the Vera-lanium of the Itineraries, the Uro-lanium of Ptolemy, and with that of the Eure in Yorkshire, the Uluracum, and the Is-urium of the geography and itineraries.

So originating from the castle, in that primary part of the whole, the western side of the town, and in that most primary point of all, the line of houses above, the town would naturally shoot out next in the line of houses opposite to this on each side of the opening towards the church, and beside the church on each side, drawn on by the strong attraction of the church itself. The roads into the town from east and west would then allure it down to their respective passes over the current; the road from the west then coming down, as it still does, at the bottom of the first line of houses; and that from the east coming within these thirty years by the narrow street near the church, at the corner of which is the rectory-house. The town would then extend from the western access into it, in a street of houses running at right angles with the original street of the whole, and pushing directly in a line from the access. These must have been the three streets from which Camden sup-

posed the name to have been derived : " Truro, Cornwallice Treuru, a tribus plateis dictum," (page 138) ; but this last street was afterwards split by the corporation into two, by the erection of a town-hall above and a market-house below, along the middle of it. In this state stood the town probably for some time, with the continuance of this middle row of buildings, with the erection of a coinage-hall for tin a little beyond the termination of it, and with the extension of the two original sides of this third street up to it. It then stretched up the hill towards the castle, ranged over the confining currents on the east and west, into the parishes of St. Clement's and Kenwin, and expatiated down to the quay and beside it. It ranged over the western current, now probably covered with a bridge, before it pushed up the hill towards the castle, as that line of houses is called Kenwin-street, even by Leland, and this is denominated St. Pancras-street by Mr. Tonkin ; that was then the way, the circuitous way to Kenwin Church, when this is the direct way, and the present ; and the principal alteration which has happened to Truro since, has resulted from the erection of a new bridge over the eastern current, longer and grander than the other, a few yards lower in the channel than it, lining with the eastern road, and leading directly to the Town-hall and market-house. This naturally produced a Bridge-street, leading up at one end of the Coinage-hall, so falling into what was then the principal stem of the town, and thus communicating with all the branches ; and all will be consummated in a few years by executing an Act of Parliament which has already passed, in taking down that middle row of buildings which is formed by the town-hall and its accompaniments, restoring this street to its original width, and multiplying houses for the dislodged inhabitants in the extreme parts of the town.

When the church was originally built I know not, but it was then dedicated to St. Pancras, I apprehend, though it is now to St. Mary, as the street leading down to one corner of the large area at it, which is popularly denominated

Pider-street at present, is still denominated St. Pancras-street by Mr. Tonkin ; but the present church of St. Mary is of that light and elegant sort of Gothic architecture which took place among us in the reign of Henry VII. and which perhaps might be wished to have still continued among us, as being a happy union of the solemn solidity of the Gothic and of the luminous lightness of the Roman. At this period the church must have been built, the architecture of London by degrees reaching out its influence into Cornwall ; and accordingly in the southern window, which is the third from the east, is a date of 1518.

But let me be more particular concerning the antiquity of Truro. The castle is not mentioned in Domesday Book ; * it was therefore later than the Conquest. It was built by some of the Norman Earls of Cornwall, and was one of the rural palaces, as it were, which they had in the county subordinate to their grand capitals at Launceston, Tremarton, and Restormel. The town must be still later than the castle ; yet it is noticed within a century after the Conquest, so nearly coeval was it with its cause, the castle. It is noticed above to have been in the possession of Richard de Lucy. It was incorporated, says the Visitation above, “ as appeareth by record, by Richard Lucy, alias Lacam.” “ Truro, Truru, or Trevereu,” adds that best investigator of our constitutional antiquities, because the most grounded on the evidence of records, Dr. Brady, “ was some time in the possession of Richard de Lucy, a person of great note in the reigns of King Stephen and Henry II. in the eighth of whose [Henry’s] reign,” or, an. Dom. 1162, “ he was made Justice of England.” † This Richard had got possession of this part of the old estates of the earldom, either by one of those half-alienations, which were only sub-infeodations in reality, or (as we shall soon see) by being Earl of Cornwall himself. He actually resided in the castle, as he is styled in an instru-

* Brady on Boroughs, p. 42.

† Brady, p. 43.

ment of Henry the Second's, "Ricardi de Lucy de Tri-vereu;" and he encouraged the little town of the Earls, by incorporating it, and so giving it a legal dignity in granting it an internal jurisdiction. He even proceeded to allow it that last and highest privilege of a borough, a freedom of exemption from toll; nor was this confined to the borough itself; it extended beyond it; it extended into all the country round; it was commensurate with the whole county; and Richard must, therefore, have acted with a power, not merely of the lord of the borough, but of the earl of the county, as no one less than an earl could have given such an ample sweep of exemption. The proof of all this lies in the original charter of the town, not now in existence, but referred to in a succeeding charter, and particularised so as to be equal to the very charter itself. The town thus began about the year 1100, was incorporated about 1130 perhaps, and was made a free borough (as we shall instantly see) before 1140.

In the reign of King Stephen, who came to the throne in 1135, and in the fifth year of it, or 1140, Lucy resigned up the possessions of the earldom; as then, "Reginald Fitzroy, who was one of the illegitimate sons of King Henry the First, was created Earl of Cornwall." * Reginald was, therefore, invested with all that Lucy had possessed. This he retained till his death, which happened in the 21st of Henry II.† or the year 1175. We accordingly find him extending his more than half-royal graces to his borough of Truro, by granting it a charter confirmatory of the privileges which Lucy had conceded to it before. "The town and borough of Truro," says the Visitation, "was incorporated by the name of the Mayor and Burgesses, by Reignald Earl of Cornwall, natural son to Henry the First (which, as appeareth by record, was done by Richard Lucy, alias Lacam), testibus Rogero de Valitort, Roberto de Edune Anvilla, Ricardo de Radiona, Al-

* Brady, p. 43, from Dugd. Bar. fol. 610.

† Brady, *ibid.*

fredo de St. Martino, sealed with an ancient seal, with a man on horseback." This description shows the charter to have been actually inspected by the visitors; yet Dr. Brady knows it only from the recital of a subsequent charter.* The original is lost in the Tower, I suppose, while its counterpart is preserved at Truro; and it runs thus in the *Inspeximus*, 13 Edw. I. No. 61. "*Reginaldus Regis Filius*," not as in descriptive terms the son of the King, but merely as a personal and family appellative, Fitzroy, "*Comes Cornubiæ; omnibus Baronibus Cornubiæ, et omnibus militibus, et omnibus libere tenentibus, et omuibz tam Anglicis quam Cornubiensibus, salutem. Sciatis, quod concessi*,"—a word that shows even confirmatory charters to do, what our legal antiquaries are naturally unaware that they do, to use the language of granting just as if they were original charters, and so leave us to decide from other circumstances, which are original and which confirmatory—" *Liberis Burgensibus meis de Trivereu*," where the note of previous freedom in the Burgesses proves them to have been already freed from toll, "*habere omnes liberas consuetudines et urbanas*," the same exemption from toll that all cities (which were in the King's demesne) had, "*et easdem in omnibus quas habuerunt in tempore Ricardi de Lucy*," a plain evidence that they had "free customs," and that they themselves, therefore, were "free Burgesses" in the time of Richard de Lucy, "*scilicet Sacham et So-cham, et Tholl et Them, et Hinfangenethuf [Infang-thief]*," that is, all those rights of judicature over themselves, and over others who came among them, that then belonged to all the manorial courts, and that were necessarily given to the Burgesses of Truro when they were incorporated, and by incorporation were enabled to exercise a jurisdiction independent of the common officers of justice: "*et concessi eis, quod non placitent in Hundredis*,

* Brady, p. 44.

nec Comitatibus, nec pro aliquâ summonitione eant ad placitandum alicubi extra villam Trivereu," a privilege consequent upon the grant of an internal jurisdiction, and necessary to its completion: "et quod quieti sint de Tholneo dando per totam Cornubiam, in feriis et in foris, et ubicunque emerint et vendiderint," a privilege which must have been a very valuable one to a society of traders, and the more valuable from its long reach over all the fairs and markets of the county: "et quod, de pecuniâ eorum accreditâ et non redditâ, namium capiant in villâ suâ de debitoribus suis," by distraining the cattle, and arresting the persons of their debtors, that came into the town, though they did not belong to it.* This charter is without a date; with so many and such witnesses no date being necessary; and as it must have been prior to the Earl's death, it was before the year 1175.

Henry the Second confirmed Reginald's charter, as Reginald confirmed Lucy's; and all were re-confirmed by Edward the First in 1284.† But in all these charters, we have no intimation of that grand privilege which we are sure Truro to have possessed, and which is alluded to in the Visitation above. "We find also," says the Visitation, "that the Mayor of Truro hath always been, and still is, Mayor of Falmouth, as by an ancient grant, now in custody of the said Mayor and Burgesses, doth appear." The superiority of Truro over all the harbour of Falmouth we see is here attested by a record of 1622; and "an ancient grant, now in the custody of the Mayor and Burgesses," is appealed to by the record. This distinguishing privilege had been ceded to Truro by a grant of a particular nature; but from the manner in which the Visitation refers to it, the grant must have been so early as to be without a date, and so be like Reginald's and Lucy's charters before; and it was probably, therefore, about the same age with them. WHITAKER.]

* Brady, p. 44.

† Ibid.

THE EDITOR.

Truro has long claimed to be the first town in Cornwall; and the station has generally been allowed, although several others exceed it in beauty of situation. Penzance in that respect, as well as in foreign trade and the magnitude of its internal commerce; and Falmouth in the number of inhabitants.

Truro, situated adjacent to the largest mining district, at the head of a navigable river, and nearly in the centre of population, has acquired the lead in all county concerns, and has the good fortune to possess many large handsome houses, and breadth of streets unknown in the other towns. Here, too, for a long series of years, was situated the chief place of education for the heirs of Cornish families, at a time when the state of communication between places two or three hundred miles apart, rendered it a matter of serious importance to think of sending a lad to either of the public schools. Two very eminent masters of the school at Truro are still remembered, Mr. Conor, a layman, from the north of England, or Scotland, by the tradition of our fathers; and the Rev. Dr. Cardew, by some among the best classical scholars in both Universities. There is a monument to Dr. Cardew in St. Erme Church. It is also understood, that their predecessor, Mr. Jane, either established or maintained the reputation of this school. Mr. Jane is understood to have been a native of Leskeard, and a nephew of Doctor William Jane, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford and Dean of Gloucester, who drew up the strong Declaration adopted by the University in favour of the principles which would have retained King James on the throne of England, and when the Revolution was effected, supported the opposite side, which gave occasion to the following epigrams:

Decretum figis solenne, Decanus ut esses ;
Ut fieres Præsul, Jane ! refigis idem.

Decretum statuit spe—spe meliore revellit ;
Quàm rectâ Janus pingitur arte bifrons !

The Rev. J. Jane, son of the gentleman who kept the school at Truro, became a student and tutor at Christ Church, from whence he retired to the college living of Iron Acton in Gloucestershire.

Truro has produced its fair proportion of men distinguished by their proficiencies in literature, arts, sciences, and arms. Of persons living, I would select the Rev. Richard Polwhele, as an eminent historian, poet, and divine; and the Right Honourable General Sir Hussey Vivian, companion in arms of the Duke of Wellington, an active partaker in the glories of Waterloo, since commander-in-chief of Ireland, and now (1836) occupying, perhaps, the highest office of the government not included in the cabinet.

An individual, little if at all remembered, emanated from Truro in the sixteenth century, if he was not born there. Wood says, in the *Athenæ Oxonienses*:

“ Thomas Farnabie, the most noted schoolmaster of his time, son of Thomas Farnabie, of London, carpenter, son of — Farnabie, sometime Mayor of Truro in Cornwall, was born in London about 1575, and became a Student of Merton College in 1590 ; but being wild he made no long stay there, but left the college very abruptly, and went into Spain, and was for some time educated in a college belonging to the Jesuits. He left them, however, and being minded to take a ramble, went with Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkyns in their last voyage ; afterwards, it is said, he was a soldier in the Low Countries. Having suffered great distress after his return, he at last succeeded in establishing a school in Goldsmiths’ Rents, near Red Cross Street in London, where at one time he made up a number exceeding three hundred generous

youths. At length, upon occasion of some sickness, he removed about 1636 to Sevenoaks in Kent, in the neighbourhood of which place (at Oxford) he had purchased an estate, and taught there the sons of several neighbouring gentlemen, by which he acquired considerable wealth, and purchased another estate near Horsham in Sussex. He suffered some loss and imprisonment in the Civil War on account of his taking the Royalty side, and died at Sevenoaks, where he is buried, in the chancel of the church, with the following inscription :

“ P. M. Viri ornatissimi Thomæ Farnabii Armigeri, causæ olim Regiæ, reique publicæ, sed literariæ vindicis acerrimi, obiit 12 Junii 1647.

“ Vatribus hic sacris qui lux Farnabius olim,
Vate carens saxo nunc sine luce jacet.”

- His principal works are,
 Notes on the Satyrs of Juvenal and Persius.
 Notes on the Tragedies of Seneca.
 Notes on Martial's Epigrams.
 Notes on Lucan's Pharsalia.
 Notes on Virgil.
 Notes on Terence.
 Notes on Ovid.
 A System of Grammar.
 Index Rhetoricus and Oratorius.
 Phrasiologia, Latin and English.
 Anthology of Greek Epigrams, with a Latin Translation.
 Tables of the Greek Language.
 Various Letters to Learned Persons.

Boyle says of him in his Dictionary, that Farnaby was a learned classic, and that his notes on the greater part of the ancient Latin Poets have been of much use to young persons; that he dedicated his Horace to Prince Henry, the eldest son of King James the First, and that he was most favourably received by the Prince when he presented his

work; and that he received an order, or a request, to make similar commentaries on all the Latin Poets, in anticipation, in some degree, of the great work afterwards executed for the King's son in France.

But the most remarkable and striking feature in the history of Truro consists of the great wealth acquired there by various families in succession during a long series of years.

The first on record is the family of Roberts, or Robartes, who are said to have begun their career by retail trade in a house remaining at the commencement of this century, near the north-western extremity of what has been made the great street, by the improvement of taking down the middle row of houses, noticed by Mr. Whitaker, and completed by a new street leading from it southward towards Penryn and Falmouth.

It is possible that the very humble commencement of the Roberts's fortunes may have been invented since their splendid elevation, to augment the wonder; but certain it is, that they resided for several generations in Truro, conducting extensive mercantile concerns, and accumulating capital, rather than obtaining it by any sudden effort; and employing their savings in the acquirement of land by great or small purchases, or more frequently, perhaps, through the medium of advancing money on mortgage, till they acquired the most scattered estate of any in the county. About the reign of James the First, this family rose into high consideration; they acquired an hereditary seat in Parliament, in a manner not very honourable at least to the Duke of Buckingham, and afterwards became decorated with the nominal office of Earl of Radnor: held the Lord Lieutenancy of Cornwall, with the Lord Wardenship of the Stannaries; and, lastly, the office of highest dignity in the gift of the Crown, the Vice-Royalty of Ireland.

The next considerable family emerging from Truro was the Vincents; in their case the practice of law was added

to trade; they repeatedly represented Truro in Parliament, and were among the first people of the county. One of their seats was Tresimple in St. Clement's, now the property of Mr. Vivian, of Penkalenick in the same parish; but the family of Vincent has disappeared, and their very memory is almost extinguished.

After the Vincents will come the Gregors, who have now been for a long period country gentlemen. The late Mr. Francis Gregor represented the county in three successive Parliaments, from 1790 to 1806, when he retired on account of ill health.

The next large fortune acquired at Truro was by Mr. Lemon. A short account of this very extraordinary person has been given under Germoe parish. His very splendid career, not merely of acquiring wealth, but of high reputation for himself and of benefit to his country, began in the neighbourhood of Penzance; and his removal to Truro is understood to have been occasioned by the discernment of Mr. Coster, a gentleman concerned in copper smelting works at Bristol, and a representative in Parliament for that city.

Mr. Coster greatly augmented his fortune by purchasing the copper ores of Cornwall, for some time without a competitor; and undertaking to work some of the Gwennap mines in depth for copper, which had previously been productive of tin, he selected Mr. Lemon for one of his partners, with unlimited confidence in managing the whole concern.

Mr. Lemon was succeeded by Mr. Daniell, who took the whole of his great mercantile concerns off the hands of Mr. Lemon's executors in 1760, having acquired the command of capital by his marriage with Miss Elliot, niece of Mr. Allen, of Bath. The late Mr. John Vivian acquired also a large fortune residing in Truro; and of persons now living, several might be added to the list.

Mr. Richard Hussey has been noticed in the parish of

Feock as an eminent lawyer, and likely to have attained some of the highest honours of the profession; he died unmarried in 1770. His father, who practised in Truro as an attorney, was the son of the Reverend John Hussey, vicar of Okehampton in Devonshire.

The late Mr. John Thomas may also be included among those who have acquired fortunes and displayed ability at Truro: after retiring early in life to Chiverton, a paternal property in Perran Zabuloe, where he built an excellent house, Mr. Thomas was placed in the honourable office of Vice-Warden, which he executed with great credit for more than thirty years.

Among persons distinguished for talents, one cannot omit Mr. Samuel Foote; he was born here about the year 1720, although the family seat was Lambessa, in the adjoining parish of St. Clement. His mother was the sister of Sir John Dinely Goodere and of Samuel Goodere, a Captain in the Navy, whose history almost equals in depth of misery the well-known tragedy of *Penryn*; and it is a curious circumstance that Mr. Foote's first publication is a complete narrative of this most melancholy affair, in a pamphlet signed with his name, and addressed to Henry Combe, Esq. then Mayor of Bristol, in 1741. Mr. Foote's life and adventures are before the public in various forms.

Recently two natives of Truro have distinguished themselves throughout Europe by a most important geographical discovery. The Mr. Landers, as is well known, descended a large river from the interior of Africa to the sea, at what is called the Bite of Benin, where the river loses itself by flowing in divided streams through a delta created by the deposit of alluvial debris, brought down from the highlands by the force of its own current.

A monument is now constructing on an elevated piece of ground at the southern extremity of the town, in memory of the brother, who has most unfortunately lost his life in a second expedition, intended for the establishment of a

friendly and commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of countries thus brought within our reach.

An anecdote seems worth preserving relative to an invention, completely in anticipation of the use now made of steam for propelling vessels in all parts of the world. The mere idea of using this gigantic power instead of the human arm for moving boats and ships through the water, must have occurred to thousands; the mode of effecting the application is the real invention.

About sixty years ago Mr. Charles Warrick resided at Truro, a young man of some family and fortune, and bred to the law; a person of singular and eccentric habits, displaying much ability and genius in some cases, with an apparent want of both in others. Mr. Warrick partook of a taste very common in places situated on navigable rivers, for spending a large portion of his time on the water, or in making contrivances relative to navigation; and he constructed a boat with slender ribs, covered either with canvass or with paper soaked in substances that excluded water: on each side he appended a wheel connected together by an axis turned in the middle into the form of a staple, or what is called a double crank. In this boat he frequently paddled from Truro to Falmouth Harbour, moving the crank with his hands, and out-running all other boats; but no one thought of applying the construction to larger vessels, nor had he, in all probability, the slightest notion, that within half a century similar wheels and cranks, moved by steam-engines, would impel vessels of many hundred tons burden through the most tempestuous seas, and against winds and tides, over extensive oceans, with a safety and a precision almost equal to land conveyance.

As illustrative of the changes in all respects, that have taken place in the last three-quarters of a century, the following curious relation, although trifling in itself, may be allowed to find a place.

A family about to embark at Falmouth, no longer ago than the year 1748 or 1749, hired a coach and horses in

London to convey them there, a system of travelling practised on the continent up to the present time; the driver having delivered his charge, made known his desire for obtaining, what he perhaps denominated a back-freight, on easy terms, and a party of young men availed themselves of the opportunity, stipulating, however, that in the event of their reaching a town at any part of the day where cock-fighting would take place in the evening, the coach should lie by to afford them an opportunity of being present at the diversion.

Truro has not been measured as a distinct parish, and is therefore included in Kenwyn.

Annual value of the Real Property, as	£.	s.	d.	
returned to Parliament in 1815	.	6958	0 0	
Poor Rate in 1831	.	1119	4 0	
Population, {	in 1801,	in 1811,	in 1821,	in 1831,
	2358	2482	2712	2925.

giving an increase of 24 per cent. in 30 years.

It must be observed, that the amount of Real Property, the Poor Rate, and the Population, relate only to the ward rather than the parish of St. Mary, constituting Old Truro. In a note attached to the last Population Abstracts, it is said that the whole town is supposed to have contained 8,468 inhabitants in the year 1831.

The present Rector of Truro is the Rev. E. Dix, who was presented by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe in 1833. The net value of the living, as returned in 1831, was 135*l*.

THE GEOLOGY, BY DOCTOR BOASE.

The town of Truro stands on the same kind of argillaceous slate that prevails in the adjoining parishes of Kenwyn and St. Clement's.

ST. TUDY.

HALS.

St. Tudy, alias St. Tidy or Tudy, is situate in the hundred of Trigg, and hath upon the north Michaelstow, east Brewar, south St. Maby, west St. Kew. For those names, they are all synonymous, and signify St. Udy, or St. Udith, (or the Holy Udith,) referring to the name of St. Udith, the tutelar guardian and patroness of this church, and by the name of Mama Tedy or Tidy,* i. e. Mother Udith, it was taxed in the Domesday Book 1087, which plainly shows here was an endowed rectory church dedicated to her before that time. In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, into the value of Cornish Benefices, Ecclesia de St. Tudy, in decanatu de Minor Trigshire, was valued 1294 for its revenues, *cs.* In Wolsey's Inquisition 1521, £31; the patronage in

; the incumbent Trelawny. This parish was rated to the four shillings per pound Land Tax for one year, by the name of St. Udy, £144.

The history of St. Udith is as followeth: he was the natural daughter of King Edgar, by the lady Wolfchild, who was afterwards made Lady Abbess or mother of the maids of the Nunnery of Wilton in Wiltshire, wherein she demeaned herself so well as to her conduct, piety, and purity, that, as Capgrave tells us, she obtained the reputation of a saint, though the author of Polychronicon, Liber 6, chapter 9, tells us, that Bishop Ethelwold sharply reproved her, for deviating from her rule, and being too curious in her attire; to whom she replied that God regarded the heart more than garments, and that sin might be

* No such name appears in the index to Domesday Book; nor should we expect it. On the contrary, this place is probably the Tewardi of the Domesday survey. *Edit.*

covered as well with rags as robes; to which the Bishop answered, that, though our corrupt mortal bodies were covered with silk, silver, and gold, it could neither procure a minute's life or health for us, nor hide our sins from God's sight, but were rather an argument of our pride and vanity, than sincerity or humility.

After the brother of St. Udith, Edward the Martyr, was slain, St. Dunstan had a mind to make her Queen of England to defeat Etheldred the lawful heir, but her piety or policy would not permit her to accept the proffer: she died Anno Dom. 984, and was buried in the church of Denis of her own building at Wilton. She is commonly called Udith the younger, to distinguish her from St. Udith her aunt.

Hengar was formerly the seat of the Billings, alias Trelanders, whose daughter and heir was married to John Trelawny of Coldrinick, esq. by whom she had no issue; after his decease she was married to Dr. Lower, Physician in Ordinary to King Charles the Second, by whom he had three daughters, one married to Edward Morice of Werrington, esq. (by whom she had no issue); after his decease she was married to the honourable Major-General Charles Trelawny, governor of the Royal Citadel of Plymouth, now in possession of this place. Another daughter was married to Captain Mitchell; the third to ——— Lower of St. Winnow.

Pen-vos, alias Pen-vose. It is now the dwelling of Humphrey Nicoll, esq. Commissioner for the Peace, that married ——— Cudworth.

In this parish as I take it, or St. Kew, is still to be seen the ruins of a once famous and treble intrenchment of our ancestors the Britains, called Damelioc Castle, and taxed by the name of Dimelihoc, in the Domesday Book 1087, wherein Gothlois, (i. e. purple back or spear,) Earl of Cornwall immured or fortified himself against Uter Pendragon's soldiers: in which place he was by them slain about the fifth century, as our annalists tell us (see Dundagell).

Damelyock, alias Daimelack, as a monosyllable in Bri-

tish, Scotch, and Irish, signifies the hazard, skirmish, or battle house or place. The lands about this fort and castle, since its first erection, have been enclosed and cultivated, so that now it is comparatively defaced, but not so much as to obscure this treble ditch, camp, or intrenchment, from the sight of spectators or observers, or to obliterate its ancient name aforesaid; but query, whether this Dame-liock Castle be not in St. Kew and St. Teath?

Those Billings, alias Trelawders, mentioned on the other side, were gentlemen of blood and arms of three or four descents, and at Hengar, alias Hanger or St. Maby, married with the daughters of Blewet of Colon (who gave for their arms, Gules, a chevron between three eagles displayed Vert), Babb of Tingraze in Devon, Hockyn of Helland, and Helston in Cornwall, and gave for their own arms, in a field Or, on a bend Sable three stag's or buck's heads coupé at the neck Or, attired and armed of the Field. The which Billing, heir of St. Mabin, was married to Hamley of Treblethick 1630.

Note further, that Tredinick of St. Breock gave the same arms as Billing or Trelawder of Hengar, only differenced with the colour of the stag's or buck's heads, viz. in a field Or, on a bend Sable, three buck's heads attired or armed Argent.

TONKIN.

St. Tudy, in the hundred of Trigg, hath to the north-west St. Kew, to the north that and St. Teath, to the east Michaelstow and Brewer, to the south St. Mabin.

In anno 1291, 20 Edward I. this church by the name of St. Tudy, was valued (Tax. Benef.) at *cs.* having never been appropriated.

This church is a rectory, valued in the King's Book very high, £31; the patronage in Christ Church College, Oxford; the present incumbent Mr. George Allanson (vicar likewise of Budock and Gluvias) who succeeded
 ——— Collier.

The manor of Tinten, id est [as the name appears below to oe Tynton, Din Don, Tin Ton, the hill house. W.]

In the extent of Cornish acres, 12 Edward I. (Carew, fol. 47 b.) this is valued in twelve.

This was anciently the seat of the family of the same name. Johannes de Tynten is named among the knights of the county of Cornwall, 17 Edward II. when John de Treiagu was Sheriff (Ibid. fol. 51). Johannes de Tynton (probably his father, for this was no knight) was one of those that had £20 per annum of land or rent, or more, in the county of Cornwall, 25 Edward I. John de Tinten held one fee Mort. [of the honour of Morton] in Tynten, and in Trewinneck, 3 Henry IV. (ibid fol. 42 b.)

THE EDITOR.

The church of this parish is adorned with several splendid monuments, one to Mr. Anthony Nicoll, who distinguished himself in the Civil War, and another representing a mother and three daughters kneeling, with various arms emblazoned over them, Reskymer, Courtenay, Mohun, Trelawny, &c.

St. Editha, the patroness of this church, as Mr. Hals conjectures on the assumed authority of Domesday Book, must have acquired a high degree of sanctity at a very early period of life, having died in her twenty-fourth year, after passing her time from childhood in the convent at Wilton, of which her mother was abbess; and, therefore, as it is observed in the Roman Martyrology, "She may be said rather not to have known the world than to have left it;" but she fasted, wore hair-cloth next her skin, and chose to perform every office that was most disgusting or loathsome. In recompense, her beatitude was attested, according to William of Malmesbury, in a most decisive manner; who says, that while Canute celebrated the festival of Whitsuntide at Wilton, he spoke with ridicule of St. Editha, adding, that he never could believe the daugh-

ter of King Edgar could be a saint, who had always addicted himself to acts of tyranny, and to the indulgence of bad passions. Ethelnodus, the archbishop, then present, contradicted the king, and proceeded to open the tomb of the virgin saint; when, raising herself up so as to sit, she seemed to attack the contumacious king; and he, terrified, fell prostrate on the ground, apparently without life; but recovering, he expressed great joy, that by a renovation of his existence he found himself in a situation to be penitent for his fault.

The presentation to this rectory is in the Dean and Canons of Christ Church. The Rev. Charles Hodgson, late student, presented in 1817, is the present incumbent.

The whole parish appears to be well cultivated, notwithstanding that it adjoins the granite district of St. Breward or Simonward, and it is agreeably diversified by hill and dale.

It appears from Mr. Lysons that the manor of St. Tudy belonged to the family of Nicoll, but that it was sold together with Penrose, the family seat, to Mr. Trehawke of Leskeard, by whom they have been devised to Samuel Kekewich, esq.

The manor of Tinten, like so many others, either gave its name to the ancient proprietors, or received it from them. An heiress took it to the Carminows of Boconnoc. The Carminow property passed to the Courtenays, and fell to the Crown on the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter. This manor was included by King Henry the Eighth in the exchange given for the honour of Wallingford.

The manor of Kellygreen belongs to Walter Raleigh Gilbert, esq.

Tremeer was a seat of the Lowers, the birth-place of Sir William Lower, the author of various works.

The Phoenix in her flames, a Tragedy.

Polyenetes, or the Martyr, a Tragedy.

Horatius, a Roman Tragedy.

The Enchanted Lovers, a Pastoral.

The Amorous Fantasma, Tragi-Comedy.

Noble Ingratitude.

Journal of the Travels of King Charles the Second in Holland; and others.

He died in 1662.

Here also was born Richard Lower, M.D. brother of the former, who lived to the year 1690. This gentleman published various medical works, and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions. One of his works, "Tractatus de Corde, item Motu et Calore Sanguinis et Chyli in eorum transitu," reached a third edition in England, and was reprinted abroad.

Hengar is a handsome seat, very pleasantly situated on a rising ground, and at a small distance from the house a prospect is obtained of great extent and beauty, in consequence of an admixture of all the varieties of scenery which distinguish Cornwall—granite mountains, undulating hills of the slate formation, deep valleys with streams of water, and trees, and finally the sea. This place was the occasional residence of Matthew Michell, esq. acquired under the will of Samuel Michell, a Colonel in the Guards, who died there in 1786, after attaining his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Matthew Michell has left this place with all his property to his widow, who is again married to a gentleman of the name of Searle.

St. Tudy measures 2881 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property, as	£.	s.	d.
returned to Parliament in 1815	4286	0	0
Poor Rate in 1831	398	8	0

Population,—	{ in 1801,—	in 1811,	in 1821,	in 1831,
	502	512	605	658

giving an increase of 31 per cent. in 30 years.

GEOLOGY, BY DR. BOASE.

This parish no where reaches so far as the granite hills. Its eastern part is composed of rocks which pass into the

porphyritic series of St. Breward; the western part rests on the same kind of rocks as those of the adjoining parish of St. Teath.

TYWARDRETH.

HALS.

Tywardreth is situate in the hundred of Powder, and hath upon the north Lanlivery and Luxillian, south the British Channel, east Glant and Fowey Town, west St. Blazey. The name signifieth the house upon the sand; and by the same name of Tywardrai, it was taxed in the Domesday Book 1087. In the inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester into the value of Cornish Benefices 1294, *Ecclesia de Tywardreth*, in decanatu de Powdre, was valued at *cvis. viiij.*; in Wolsey's Inquisition 1521, £9. 6s. 8d.; the patronage formerly in the abbat of Tywardreth, now Rashleigh; the incumbent — Woolridge; the rectory in Rashleigh; and the parish rated to the four shillings per pound Land Tax 1696, for one year £205. This church is wholly appropriated or impropriated to the prior or abbat of Tywardreth, before the statute of Richard II.; and the vicar was paid only with £11 *modus* or stipend per annum, out of the Duchy Exchequer of Lestwithiel. It was the chief alien priory in those parts, which name of alien priors or abbats arose soon after the Norman Conquest, when certain Englishmen, Normans, and French, gave lands in England to Monasteries beyond the seas; upon which the monks built convenient houses

for increasing the number of those under their own rule, and to inspect their revenues and tithes, in which houses they planted a suitable number of monks, under a superior or steward. This priory or abbey was therefore accordingly made subject to the Abbey of St. Sergius and Bacchus of Angiers in France, soon after the Norman Conquest (to whom also is dedicated their church of Luxillian).

The history of whom is as followeth : These saints were Christians and Noblemen of the City of Constantinople ; the one Primicerius, and the other Secondicerius ; that is to say, Sergius the First, and Bacchus the Second, Secretaries of State to the Emperor Maximian ; who for that they would not join with him in sacrificing to the Roman gods or idols, were cruelly tormented by the common hangman, and lastly had their heads chopped off, 7th October 310. There is pious mention of those saints in the Second Nicene Council, Martyrologers, and otherwise ; and many churches are dedicated to them in Constantinople, and other parts of Christendom ; and the place in Asia where St. Sergius suffered, is called Sergiopolis to this day.

This abbey was first founded by William Earl of Morton and Cornwall, according to the rule of Augustine and Benedict. It was afterwards re-edified and greatly augmented in its revenues by Robert de Cardinham, tempore Richard I. 1190, (see the Monasticon Anglicanum of Dugdale) ; for which reason he is by some persons taken to be the founder thereof.

This Robert de Cardinham I take to be the same person mentioned by the name of Robert de Cardinam, (Survey Cornwall, page 44), who held by the tenure of knight service seventy-one knight's fees of Morton in Cornwall, tempore Richard I.

This abbey or priory house and church of Tywardreth, was dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle and Martyr of Christ, whose history followeth. He was born at Bethsaida in the province of Galilee, elder brother of St. Peter,

and disciple of St. John Baptist, and was present when he pointed at Jesus, saying, "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world;" whereupon he left St. John Baptist and followed Christ. Who, for that, after our Saviour's Crucifixion, he would not sacrifice to the Roman Gods or Idols, at the command of Egeus Proconsul of Rome, sent governor into the province of Achaia, was crucified as his Lord and Master was, 30 November, Anno Dom. 60, in the reign of the Emperor Nero.

His body was afterwards translated to Constantinople, from thence to Italy, and lastly to Amalphy in Naples, where it still remains.

Now, by reason these alien priories transmitted to their superiors beyond the seas the news and state of affairs in this land, whereby the designs and undertakings of our princes were divulged to their enemies in their French wars; therefore all those sort of religious houses of this kind were suppressed by Act of Parliament, tempore Edward III. Richard II. Henry V. and Henry VI.; and amongst them in Cornwall, Minster, alias Tolcarne, in Trigmajor, and Minster in Kerryer; St. Neot and St. Bennett's in Lanyvet in Pider were put down, and their lands confiscated to the Crown; but this priory of Tywardreth, for its loyalty or integrity, or for some other reason of security, stood firm till the general dissolution of all those religious houses, 26 Henry VIII. when the revenues of this abbey, according to Dugdale, was £123. 9s. 3d. Speed £151. 6s. 8d. as is set down in their Monasticon Anglicanum.

Mena-belly, alias Mena-billy, in this parish, is the dwelling of Jonathan Rashleigh, esq. Commissioner for the Peace and Taxes, and some time Member of Parliament for Fowey, that married Carew of Anthony, his father Sawle, his grandfather Bonython, his great-grandfather Lanyon. Originally descended and denominated from the

local place of Rashleigh house, in or about Raneleigh parish in Chulmleigh Hundred in Devon.

In this parish, towards the sea coast, is that famous camp or treble intrenchment, called Castle Dore, consisting of a threefold trench cast up of earth, in which heretofore our ancestors the Britons fortified themselves against their enemies; out of which, as common report saith, tempore Charles II. some dreamers of money hid in this camp or place, upon search made, accordingly found such treasure as they much enriched themselves thereby.

TONKIN.

Trewardreth is in the hundred of Powder; for the name, it signifies the village or the house upon the sand. It is a vicarage, not valued in the King's Book, as having been but lately endowed; the late incumbent was Mr. May, likewise Rector of St. Mewan, who died this year (1732).

In the year 1291, 20th Edward I. the rectory of this church was valued at £5. 6s. 8d. being appropriated to the priory here; and the vicarage at 13s. 4d.

In 8 Henry IV. William de Campo Arnulphi [or Champernoun] held here one fee, from whom the prior held three acres and a half in the same. There are what are still called the priory lands. But to go further back, as Robert de Cardinam was the founder of this priory in the time of Richard the First, according to Bishop Tanner in his *Notitia Monastica*, this must be one of the seventy knight's fees, which the said Robert held in this county, 6th Richard I. who by consequence must then have been lord of this manor. In Domesday Book it is, by the name of Tiwardrai, numbered among the manors which William the Conqueror gave to Robert Earl of Morton, when he made him Earl of Cornwall.

Leland says of this place, Tywardreth, "A praty town, but no market, lieth a quarter of a mile from the east side of the bay; there is a parish church, and there was a priory

of black monks, a cell sometime to a house in Normandy. Some say Campernulphus was founder of this priory ; some say that Cardinham was founder. Arundell of Lanherne was of late taken for the founder.

“ I saw a tomb in the west part of the church of this priory, with this inscription :

Hæc est Tumba
Roberti filii Wilhelmi.

“ This Robert Fitz William was a man of fair lands, tempore Edwardi tertii Regis Angliæ.”

THE EDITOR.

The parish church and tower bear on the exterior an appearance of antiquity. Internally, much decoration was displayed, and especially by a rood-loft which has been recently taken down. These alterations of our ancient churches are justly lamented by all persons capable of admiring the beauty and imposing splendour of Gothic architecture, but they seem to have almost inevitably grown out of the change of purpose to which churches are applied. Originally, the chancel, protected by the rood loft and by a veiled entrance, was destined for the astounding miracle of repeatedly transforming bread and wine into the actual body and blood of Christ, while the outward or less sacred part of the edifice, was used for processions and scenic exhibitions ; accompanied by dirges or by triumphant choruses, adapted either to the death or to the resurrection of our Saviour. In modern times, on the contrary, a room is required so constructed as to admit of whole congregations joining with an individual in prayers, or of listening to his instruction.

The monastery has so completely disappeared, that its precise locality was not remembered ; but a gentleman of the neighbourhood having taken considerable pains to

ascertain whatever could yet be discovered about it, made the following communication to the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1822.

“The ancient priory of Tywardreth has long been so entirely levelled with the ground, that it is not very easy even to ascertain its site. Some time ago the present vicar obtained leave to dig the ground on its supposed site in search of stones for erecting a vicarage house. The place where he made an excavation for this purpose appears to have been the east end of the priory chapel; and as some measurements were taken at the time, and I have, with the permission of the landlord, opened the ground in several places, partly with the hope of ascertaining the form of the chapel, and partly of throwing some light on its architecture, the following particulars may not be unacceptable.

“The chapel appears, so far as could be ascertained by measurement, to have been eighty feet long, by fifty-seven wide, with a semicircular end towards the east, strengthened by four buttresses of wrought Pentewan stone, two feet wide, and ornamented by four pilasters; within the shafts are a single half-column, fourteen inches in diameter. At each angle was a handsome piece of architecture, as it was described to me, of which pilasters, resembling those already described, formed a part, but with the base five inches wide, and the mouldings in proportion.

“In the vicarage garden, adjoining the west end of the chapel, a fragment of a stone arch was found, with a fleur-de-lis elegantly carved in deep relief; the same devise appears on the church stile, and in a coat of arms in one of the windows of the church, and appears from Tanner to have been part of the arms of the priory. The wall of the chapel is the south wall of the churchyard.

“The chapel was paved with beach pebbles, and was built partly of common clay slate raised on the spot; the wrought stones were of compact hard porphyry, from Pentewan Quarry in the parish of St. Austell, and hornblende from the cliff between Duporth and Charlestown in the same

parish. All the carved work is executed with much skill and taste."

Several charters granted to this monastery are preserved in Dugdale's *Monasticon*. The earliest is in the 19th year of Henry the Third, A. D. 1234, as follows:

"Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ Dux Normandiæ et Aquitaniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, omnibus Archiepiscopis, &c. salutem. Inspeximus cartam Roberti de Cardinam, in hæc verba:—

"Robertus de Cardinam omnibus Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis salutem. Sciatis me, pro Dei amore et animæ meæ salute, concessisse et præsentī carta mea confirmasse ecclesiæ sanctorum martyrum, Sergii et Bachi Andegavi, et ecclesiæ Sancti Andreæ de Tywordrait et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus et servituris, omnes donationes et concessionēs quas antecessores mei, seu quicunque fideles de feodo meo ipsis fecerint," &c.

The seal of the convent is understood to have been a saltire, or St. Andrew's cross Or, between four fleurs-de-lis, which accounts for the sculptures noticed above.

St. Andrew became the patron saint of Scotland, and popular throughout the whole island, after an Abbat, said to have borne the name of Regulus, had brought some of his relics to a place then called Abernethy, but where a Monastery, a University, and a city, have since arisen to commemorate the Apostle.

The priory of Tywardreth appears to have been suppressed with the other alien houses, but afterwards to have been re-established as an independent society, or made denizen according to the legal phrase, having at the time of the general dissolution the Priory of Minster attached to it as a cell, which had been originally dependent with itself on the Abbey of St. Sergius and St. Bacchus at Angiers, the former capital of Anjou, and now of the department of the Maine and Loire.

A very curious correspondence between Thomas Cromwell, Vicar-General and Vicegerent of the King's Supremacy on the one part, and Thomas Collyns the last Prior

of ability, of integrity, and of honour, followers of the best advice said ever to have been given by a parent.

*Διεν ἀριστευειν, καὶ ὑπειροχὸν ἐμμεναὶ ἀλλῶν,
Μηδὲ γένος πατέρων αἰσχυνέμεν.*

Mr. Philip Rashleigh, the eldest brother, represented Fowey during a length of time almost equal to that of his father. He greatly improved the family seat, but especially distinguished Menabilly by placing there the most extensive and magnificent collection of Cornish minerals, enriched by others from every part of the known world, that could any where be seen. And Mr. Rashleigh has given to the public, in two thin quarto volumes, fifty-three coloured plates, with descriptions of the most choice or rare specimens. The work is entitled, "Specimens of British Minerals, selected from the Cabinet of Philip Rashleigh, with general descriptions of each article," printed by Bulmer and Co. the first volume in 1797, and the second in 1802. At the end of the second volume is added a Geological Plate, being a section of the stream work at Porth in the parish of St. Blazey, about a quarter of a mile from high water-mark, containing the position and measurement of ten distinctly marked deposits, with subdivisions, accompanied by descriptions of each; the whole extending to a depth of 44 feet: and what adds to the value of this section, the stream work was destroyed by a very high tide about the period when the volume was published.

In addition to this scientific collection, Mr. Rashleigh constructed a grotto at some distance from the house, encrusted on the inside by some common but splendid minerals, exhibiting also the position of lodes, their heaves, their slides, &c. and this was liberally thrown open to all persons applying for admission.

Mr. Rashleigh married very late in life, and dying without children, left his ample estate to William, the eldest son of his next brother, the Reverend Jonathan Rashleigh, Rector of Silverton in Devonshire.

Mr. William Rashleigh succeeded his uncle in the representation of Fowey, but voluntarily retired from public life to enjoy domestic happiness, with the esteem and regard of every one who has good fortune to be numbered among his acquaintances.

Polkerris, a small harbour near Menabilly, as indeed is indicated by the first syllable of the name, has been improved, perhaps as a matter of fancy, by the Rashleigh family. Mr. Jonathan Rashleigh built a pier capable of giving shelter to coasting vessels and boats; and his son the late Mr. Philip Rashleigh continued a sea fishery for the benefit of the neighbourhood.

Kilmarth, which formerly belonged to a family called Baker, is also the property of Mr. Rashleigh; the house is placed on a very elevated piece of ground near the road leading from St. Austell to Fowey.

Treveryan once belonged to a branch of the Courtenays: it passed by a purchase to John Thomas, esq. by whom the house was built. Mr. Thomas devised it to the Reverend John Thomas Thomson, who died at Penzance in 1811; and the estate now belongs to his son Henry Thomson, esq. resident at Lostwithiel, a magistrate, and late a captain in the Cornwall militia.

Tywardreth measures 2967 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as £. s. d.

returned to Parliament in 1813 . 4539 0 0

Poor Rate in 1831 . 735 15 0

Population,— { in 1801, | in 1811, | in 1821, | in 1831,
 727 | 741 | 1238 | 2288

giving an increase of nearly 215 per cent. in 30 years.

This great increase in the number of inhabitants is occasioned by that parish and the neighbourhood becoming a mining district.

Present Vicar, the Rev. Thomas Pearce, presented by W. Rashleigh, esq. in 1820. The net value of the living, as returned in 1831, was 135/.

GEOLOGY, BY DR. BOASE.

The extreme northern part of this parish, in an angular form, extends upon the granite, surrounded on all sides by the granite of Lanlivery. The remaining parts of the parish are composed of schistose rocks, which next the granite are of the porphyritic series, but become of a doubtful nature in the southern extremity; these latter belong perhaps to the calcareous series, as do also some of the rocks in the adjoining parish of Fowey. The felspathic rocks next the granite, like those of St. Austell, are metaliferous, as is proved by the important mines of Lanescot and Fowey Consols.

ST. VEEP.

HALS.

St. Veep is situate in the hundred of West, and hath upon the north St. Wenow, east Lanreth, south Lanteglos, west Fowey river or haven. It was the church of the Abbat or Prior of St. Carock's monastery in this parish, for whom William Earl of Morton built and first endowed it.

In the Domesday Book 1087, this district was taxed under the jurisdiction of Lanreth. In the inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester 1294, *Ecclesia de Wepe or Weep*, in *decanatu de West*, was rated *cs.* In Wolsey's Inquisition 1521, £5. 0s. 6d. by the name of St. Wepe. The patronage formerly in the prior of St. Carock, now in Wrey; the incumbent — Tyncomb; the rectory in possession of — Wrey; and the parish rated

to the four shillings per pound Land Tax 1696, for one year, £229.

In this parish is the priory called Carock St. Pill, in which place William Earl of Morton and Cornwall founded and endowed an house of Cluniac monks, and dedicated the same to St. Sergius.

In this cell of St. Syriac lived that celebrated author Walter de Exeter, a Benedictine Monk 1292, as Isaack in his Memorials of Exeter calls him, with greater probability than that he was a Dominican friar, as Bale saith, or a Franciscan friar as Mr. Carew tells us (Survey of Cornwall, page 59); who, at the request of Baldwin of Exeter, writ the life of Guy Earl of Warwick, who was the son of Syward Baron of Wallingford, and married Felicia, daughter and heir of Rohand Earl of Warwick; which Guy, at the request of King Athelstan, fought a combat with Colbrand the Danish giant, and slew him, since which time his valour and conduct hath been very famous.

And Walter of Exeter for this book, and his skill in other histories, hath by Bale given him this character:—"In *historiarum cognitione non fuit ultimus*," that he was none of the meanest historians of his time; though Mr. Carew saith he only deformed the history of Guy of Warwick.

The house and chapel aforesaid, except the windows, is now quite dilapidated, the burying place made a garden, and a new dwelling house erected near it with the stones thereof on its barton lands, now pertaining to the heirs of Carter and Sillye. The fee-farm rent of £5 per annum is paid to the king or prince, and is exempted from payment of tithes.

In this parish at Botowne, i. e. cow town, is the dwelling of—Hawke, gentleman.

TONKIN.

St. Veep, in the hundred of West, is bounded to the west by the river Fowey, to the north by St. Winnow, to the east by Lanreath, to the south by Lanteglos.

This is a vicarage, valued in the King's Book, £5; the patronage in Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart.

In anno 1201, 20 Edw. I. the rectory of this church was valued (Tax. Benef.) at *cs.* being appropriated to the Priory of Montacute in Somerset; but "*vicar ejusdem taxatur nihil propter paupertatem.*"

The chief, or at least one of the most noted estates in this parish, is

THE MANOR OF MANELY OR MENELY.

This, in the extent of Cornish acres, 12 Edw. I. is valued in twelve. (Carew, fol. 49.) In 3 Henry IV. Matilda de Hewish held half of a small fee of Mort. [Morton honour] in Manely. (Ibid. fol. 42.)

THE EDITOR.

The church of this parish is situated on an elevated ridge of land, and is therefore conspicuous to a considerable distance. It contains several monuments, and in the churchyard is a memorial of Nicholas Courtenay, one of the family to whom lands in this parish, parcel of Montacute priory, were granted by King Henry the Eighth.

There are two places in St. Veep especially deserving of attention. One the site of an ancient monastery constituted on the smallest scale.

Tanner has given a list of the various names by which this little priory appears to have been called in early times. St. Syriac, St. Ciriach, St. Carricius, St. Kerrocus, St. Cyret, and St. Julette. It was a small cell of two monks only, dependent on Montacute; and being mentioned by Gervase of Canterbury, it is known to have existed at the least so early as the time of King Richard the First.

The church of St. Currie, or Karentocus, was given to the monks of Montacute by their founder.

This cell occurs but once in Pope Nicholas's Taxation.

Prior de Sancto Karabo (or by a various reading *S^{to}. Karoko*) habet de redditu in decanatu de Westweleschire, et Major Treageschire, £2.

In the valuation returned to King Henry the Eighth, and preserved in the Augmentation Office, this small establishment is said to possess a revenue of £11. 1*s*.

It appears to have been valued as a separate house from the parent establishment, although the return states, *Cella Sancti Kaboci in comitatu prædicto, dicto Prioratui de Monte Acuto appertinens, unde Laurencius Castelton est Prior, est dative et removabile dicti Prioris de Monte Acuto.*

The site was granted in the 37th of Henry VIII. as parcel of the possessions of Montacute, to Laurence Courtenay.

St. Cyric's Creek, by which this house stood, is said to have derived its name from a saint so called, who was buried there, perhaps in the very place where the small monastery stood. The place has long since acquired the appellation of St. Cadix; it belongs to the coheirresses of the family of Wymond.

It is certainly a curious circumstance, that a work which engaged the attention and even the admiration of England for a long period of years, should have emanated in any way from a remote cell, consisting of two monks. Mr. Carew assigns 1292 for the date of this work; but Mr. Warton says, in his History of English Poetry, that a life of Guy Earl of Warwick was written by Giraldus Cambrensis, who died about the year 1220; but the history of our renowned champion has been composed in Norman French, and in old English, both in prose and in verse; moreover, the first part of the romauce describing the adventures of a *preux chevalier* combating *à la outrance* to recommend himself to the favour of his lady love, is clearly by a different hand, and even of another age from the second part, which represents him deserting the idol of

his affection ; journeying to Palastine ; and on his arrival back to England, instead of repairing to Warwick Castle, the abode and rich inheritance of his wife the Lady Felicia, retiring to a cell, and taking alms at the castle gate, on the supposition that a powerful and malignant demon, the creation of perverted imagination in those times of ignorance, and blasphemously named after the Divinity, might be propitiated by such disgusting observances, and by human misery. The monk of St. Cyric may therefore have blended, enlarged, abridged, versified, or rendered into prose the achievements of Sir Guy, and his performance may have been peculiarly suited to the taste of his age.

The second place to be noticed is Trevelyan, the original seat of the very ancient and respected family that has resided for the last three hundred years at Nettlecombe in Somersetshire, which they acquired by a marriage with the heiress of Whalesborowe. The names of Whalesborough and of Trevelyan occur among the Sheriffs of Cornwall in the time of the Plantagenets, and also together as representatives of the county ; and the name of Trevelyan may be found in the same lists for the county of Somerset. It is extraordinary that of this ancient seat one half only belongs to the family. It would almost suggest the suspicion of the other part being lost from want of attention, when the intercourse between distant places was interrupted by difficulties unknown to modern travellers. Few traces remain of the ancient mansion.

Mr. Lysons notices several manors in this parish, with their descents or sales, but without any thing that can make them interesting, except perhaps the notice that a manor called Manely Coleshill formed a part of the ample estate possessed by Lord Chief Justice Trevilyan.

Mr. Howell and Mr. Rashleigh are proprietors. The advowson of the vicarage is divided, and in private patronage.

The Rev. Nicholas Every the present incumbent.

It is said that the cavalry commanded by King Charles

the First was stationed at St. Veep when the infantry of the opposite army capitulated at Fowey. This station was probably selected for the purpose of preventing a retreat to Plymouth; which however the cavalry effected by passing the river some miles higher up, but not without much blame attaching to many officers on the royalist side, and especially to General Goring.

St. Veep measures 2394 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as	£.	s.	d.
returned to Parliament in 1815	4087	0	0

Poor Rate in 1831	477	17	0
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Population, —	{ in 1801,	in 1811,	in 1821,	in 1831,
	506	511	585	697

giving an increase of 38 per cent. in 30 years.

Net Value of the benefice in 1831, £215.

Since the above was written, Mr. Every, Vicar of this parish, and a magistrate in the prime of life, is no more.—1836.

THE GEOLOGY, BY DOCTOR BOASE.

The rocks of this parish belong to the calcareous series, and are similar to those of Lanreath and Lanteglos.

VERYAN.

HALS.

Veryan is situate in the hundred of Powder, and hath upon the north Tregony and Ruan Lanyhorne, east Caryhayes, west Philley, south the British Channel.

Sure I am that in the Domesday Book 1087, this church.

or district was taxed under the name and jurisdiction of Elerchy, situate upon the lands of the Bishop of Bodman, now the Bishop of Exeter's manor of Elerchy; and by the same name it was taxed in the inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester 1294, where we read *Ecclesia de Elerky in decanatu de Powdre* £10. vicar' ejusdem 40s.; and in Wolsey's Inquisition 1521, alias St. Verian as aforesaid, £19; the patronage in the Bishop of Exeter; the incumbent _____; the rectory in possession of _____; and the parish rated to the four shillings per pound Land Tax 1696, for one year, £216. 9s. by the name of Verian.

Note further, that Cæsar in his Commentaries mentions several places in Gallia, called Elerci and Aulerci, from whence this word came into Britain. Those were of four sorts, viz. Aulerci Eburorices, now Eureæ in Normandy, Aulerci Diablintres, Aulerci Cenomanni, now Mans, and Elerci Branovices.

In this parish is the dwelling by lease of Richard Trevanion, gent. captain of a foot company in the militia, that married _____ Maunder, his father _____, his grandfather Arundell, originally descended from the Trevanions of Tregarthin and Caryhayes, and giveth the same arms with them. His son Richard, that married _____ Verman, was bred up in the school of Mars, under King William III. in his wars, wherein he accompanied him as captain of a foot company in all his Irish and Flanders war; and lastly, was posted to the command of Pendenis Castle in Cornwall, where he died. His son Nicholas was also bred up in the marine regiments of King William III. and afterwards had the command of the _____, a third-rate man-of-war, and demeaned himself so well therein, in point of valour and conduct, that after King William's death, he was knighted by Queen Anne, and is now one of the commissioners at the dock of Plymouth for the Admiralty.

In this parish also at _____, by lease, is the dwelling of John Robins, esq. some time Commissioner for

the Peace and Taxes, that married Thomas, his father Lawry, his grandfather, and giveth for his arms, of a supposed allusion to his name, Argent, a fess nebulé, between three Robin Red-breasts Proper; whereas, robin in Cornish is Robert in English, and roobron is red-breast.

In the Domesday Book are taxed also the vokelands of two other manors, which I take it are now dismembered and situate in this parish, viz. Treviles, or Trefilies, and Govile.

TONKIN AND WHITAKER.

Veryan is in the hundred of Powder, and is bounded to the west by St. Just, [by Gerrans,] by Philleigh, by Ruan Lanyhorne, and by St. Cuby, [by Ruan Lanyhorne and the Fal,] to the east by St. Ewe and St. Michael Carhays, to the south by Gerrans and the sea [rather by the sea only, Gerrans being only west and south-west].

The name of this parish is a corruption, or rather abbreviation of St. Symphorian, of which name there are two; one, saith Mr. Willis (Not. Parl. vol. II. page 119), "born (as the *Legenda Aurea* tells us) in Augustinum, the head city of Burgundy, where he suffered martyrdom on the 22d of August, about the year 270. The other [Mr. Willis's own words are these, "though besides this person, I find mention made of another St. Simphorian, in Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. I. a martyr, buried with St. Wolfran a Bishop at Grantham, to whose memory that church is dedicated. This St. Wulfran's festival [was] celebrated the 15th of October." (Note, that in many fines, records, &c. this parish is called *Sancta Symphrogia*, or *Simphrosia*, who was wife to Getulius, a rich citizen of Rome, and suffered martyrdom with him and seven of her sons at Rome, A. D. 136, under Adrian. See Le Seur, *Hist. de l'Eglise et l'Empire*, vol. I. page 516).

This church is a vicarage, valued in the King's Book,

£19; the patronage in the Dean and Chapter of Exeter; the incumbent Mr. Fincher; the sheaf in Mr. Richard Kempe of Tregony, by lease [from Mr. Weston, who had a lease transmitted, I believe, from his father, Bishop Weston]; who resigning in 1734, was succeeded by Mr. Question.

But the antient name of this parish was Elerky, and so it is still called in the King's Book, as it is too in *Taxatio Benefic.* 20 Edw. I. "*Ecclesia de Elerky 10 lib. vicar' ejusdem, xl. solid.*" from the great

MANOR OF ELERKY.

In Domesday Book it is called Elerchi, which signifies the swan's house or swannery; for Elerk in Cornish is a swan, and there are the remains of a large pool under the house, which seems to have been designed to that end.

It is in the said book inserted among the manors given by William the Conqueror, to his half-brother Robert Earl of Morton and Cornwall.

Francis Tregian, esq. among the rest of his estates, forfeited his half of this manor.

WHITAKER.

The original name of this parish was the same with the name of the manor Elerchi, or Elerky; that the appellation of the manor in Domesday Book, this in the present time, and both derived from the manerial house. This house stood upon a rising ground, nearly opposite to the church, and on the west of it, which is now covered with several houses of a mean condition, and yet marked as something considerable to the eye, by a grove of tall trees upon it. The great house, which the ancestors of these trees shaded, has been long down, I suppose; and the mean houses on the ground have been constructed of the poorest remains of it. It was bounded on the south by the lane leading down

to its own mills, still called Elerky Mills, and distinctively noted as higher and lower; and on the east and north by its lively brook, without a name, that divides the glebe from the manor, then environs the house, and finally runs to the two mills below. The manor is accordingly noticed so late as the 5th of Charles the First, to have two mills within it. These mills even now proclaim their original relation to each other, by the restrictions which the higher is under to the lower, in not being able to keep up the water from the other, beyond a certain space of time. And the house thus environed by the brook could not have been very small, as it was the mansion of a district, which in the 12th of Edward the First was reckoned at forty-two acres, when so many are valued in much less, and when so few are valued in more; but whence is the original name of this house derived? Mr. Tonkin derives it from Elerk (C.) a swan, and makes Elerky to signify the swannery, adding, that "there are the remains of a large pool under the house, which seems to have been designed to that end." In all that part of antiquarian researches where the eye is to be assisted by the imagination, and the past to be collected from the broken appearances of the present; every active and lively mind is apt to cry out against the creative fancies of the antiquarian poet, and to exclaim in the language of Shakspeare,

— As imagination bodies forth
 The form of things unseen, the Poet's pen
 Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
 A local habitation and a name.

But this spirit of exclamation should be checked. What depends in any degree upon imagination, may by minds without imagination be easily turned into ridicule. What is only to be inferred by slow and painful collation of circumstances, will be ridiculed at once by those who are too brisk to be slow, and too lively to take pains. And the very ingeniousness of antiquaries themselves, will at times

be a snare to them also, by inducing them to cut short the labour of investigation, to ridicule the dull laboriousness of conjecturing industry, and to leap over the difficulty which it will not take the trouble to remove. On the whole, therefore, I think Mr. Tonkin's etymology of Elerky to be the only one which is easy and natural, and his reference to "remains of a large pool under the house," to be sufficiently grounded. There has evidently been something of the kind there. A little dam below would easily make one now. The remains were probably more in Mr. Tonkin's time than they now are. And these corroborating, and corroborated by the positive import of Eala, (I.) Alarch (W.) and Elerk, Elerchy (C.) a swan, and the undoubted signification of the latter when thus combined Elerch Chy (C.) for a swan's house, compel us to adopt the etymon.

But this name has been entirely superseded in popular use by the name of the saint. So much was the spiritual patron of a church considered and talked of, that his name was used to the total neglect of the other. But who was the saint of this church? Symphorian, says Mr. Tonkin; and Mr. Tonkin is right. It seems odd indeed to suppose such a corruption of a name as this; Symphorian changed into Veryan. But we see in Leland, (Itin. ii, 112), that the parish of Trevenny at Tintagel in this county, "is of S. Symphorian, ther caullid Simiferian." This is exactly in point. Symphorian was called in this parish, as well as in Trevenny, Simiforian or Simiferian, in order to accommodate it more to our liquified pronunciation. It would then be sure to be abridged soon, for the more rapid pronunciation of it, by leaving out the first half of the name, and taking only the last, just as Elizabeth is popularly abbreviated into Bet. The name would thus be Phorian, Ferian, Voryan, or Verian; as we have an estate in the parish before, denominated Tre-Veryan, and as the ordinary appellation of the parish is St. Veryan in a record above, and in common conversation Veryan. And the time of observing the parish feast coincides with all, and

confirms it; Symphorian, of Autun in Burgundy, having suffered martyrdom the 22d of August; and the feast in honour of his martyrdom being observed accordingly. Eight years ago the feast was agreed, for the sake of the harvest, to be postponed one month; as, upon the same principle, the memory of the parishioners says, it had been previously postponed one fortnight. It is now kept on the first Sunday in October, was previously kept on the first in September, and originally on the third Sunday in August.

Nor can the name of St. Symphrogia, or Simprosia, which is said to occur as the title of the parish "in many fines, records, &c." be any thing else than a corruption of St. Symphorian. And as a full evidence, I find the picture of St. Veryan and his wife were within memory to be seen in the eastern window of the church.

The square tower of Veryan church appears from its position on the side of the church, and at the south-western end of the chancel, to have been an addition to the church. After the lord had deserted Elerkey for Ruan, the lord's chapel was lengthened out into a belfry, with a tower over it. The architecture of this tower seems to a passing eye different from that of the church itself. And within, I doubt not, evident traces will appear on examination, of the posteriority of the tower to the church.

THE EDITOR.

There is very little to add respecting Veryan. Mr. Lysons states that the manor of Elerkey, which gave its secular name to the parish, now lost in that of the patron saint, belonged with Ruan Laniorne to the family of Archdeknes, from them it passed to the Lucys and Vaux, &c. and that it was finally purchased by the late Mr. Francis Gregor in 1790.

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter have the great tithes, and they are patrons of the vicarage; and, what is perhaps without example in reference to so fluctuating a body, three

successive vicars have stood in near relationship to each other. The Reverend Mr. Mills was succeeded by his son-in-law the Rev. Jeremiah Trist, and Mr. Trist by his son, the Rev. S. P. J. Trist, who was instituted in 1829. The net income of the benefice in 1831 was £339.

In the charter of William Earl of Morton, founding his priory of Montacute, among the endowments is the following: "Et in Cornubia Ecclesiam de Lerky," which cannot be any other than Veryan, by its original name.

The late Mr. Trist built a very excellent house on his own land adjoining to the glebe.

Veryan measures 4864 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as	£.	s.	d.
returned to Parliament in 1815.	6625	0	0
Poor Rate in 1831	1255	12	0

Population,— { in 1801, | in 1811, | in 1821, | in 1831,
 1007 | 1082 | 1421 | 1525
 giving an increase of 51½ per cent. in 30 years.

THE GEOLOGY, BY DOCTOR BOASE.

This extensive and interesting parish is entirely situated within the boundaries of the calcareous series. The prevailing rock is a blue argillaceous slate, the surface of which, when perfect, is either glossy and iridescent, or finely striated: it alternates with several kinds of massive or coarsely lamellar rocks, into which it gradually passes. These rocks present the following varieties: a fine grained rock abounding in scales of mica; a variety of greenstone or cornean quartz rocks; and dark-coloured limestone.

This suite of rocks offers many objects worthy of a minute inquiry, far beyond the limits of these short notices.

THE EDITOR.

A very excellent account is given of the Veryan limestone by S. J. Trist, esq. in the first volume of the Transactions of the Geological Society of Cornwall.

Mr. Trist says,

The limestone occurs on the coast at Pendower Beach, and may thence be traced for a mile and a half inland.

It comes to the surface, in three different places, nearly equidistant from each other, but at different elevations, the most inland being probably a hundred and twenty, or thirty feet above the level of the sea. In each instance it creeps out at the brow of a hill, and no where appears in the vale below, where it would seem originally to have stretched across the valleys, but to have been subsequently carried away, together with the accompanying matter, by diluvian action.

In breadth it extends over a superficies of 350 yards, but alternates with an argillaceous schist, the lime itself never exceeding three feet in thickness, and that only in the upper beds of the strata. The lime scarcely amounts altogether to one eighth of the whole mass.

According to an analysis made by the Rev. William Gregor, a good specimen of this stone consists of about nine parts in ten of carbonate of lime.

Mr. Trist then gives a comparative statement of the results from calcining this limestone, and the well-known limestone of Plymouth, that 200 Winchester bushels of lime from the kiln, provincially called shells or foreright lime, are produced from 11 tons of the Veryan limestone, by the consumption of 46 Winchester bushels of culm, more universally known as Welsh stone coal; but that 14½ tons are required of the Plymouth limestone to give the same quantity of lime from the kiln, with the consumption of 56 bushels of culm, which would make the Plymouth limestone inferior to that of Veryan, in about 32 per cent.

as to quality, and about 22 per cent. more in regard to fuel. As a cement, its quality is remarkably good. Small spherical masses of oxide of iron occur in great abundance; they are, in the opinion of Mr. Gregor, pyrites in a state of decomposition, the sulphur having escaped.

The colour of the rock is blue, and it is frequently traversed by veins of calcareous spar.

In the schist which immediately reposes on the limestone, mica appears in considerable abundance, and the whole is strongly impregnated with lime. It is of a soft crumbling nature, decomposing on exposure to the atmosphere, and in that state it is much esteemed as a manure.

The floor on which the lime rests (probably the whole alternating formation) is an argillaceous schist, with veins of manganese, which have been partially wrought.

Mr. Greenough has laid down on his map a broad line extending about E. N. E. from Gerrans and Veryan, crossing St. Blasey Bay and ending near Looe, with the inscription, "calcareous matter along this line"

WARBSTOW.

HALS.

Warbstow vicarage is in the hundred of Lesnewith, and hath upon the north Jacobstow, east Tremayne, south Trenegles, west Davidstow.

In the Domesday Book this district was taxed under the name and jurisdiction of Treveliad, now Trevelian.

This church was not endowed at the time of the first inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester,

1294, and therefore not named therein. It now goes in consolidation and presentation with Trenegles, and is also taxed together with it. The patronage in the Duke of Cornwall; the incumbent Wood; the rectory in possession of —.

TONKIN AND WHITAKER.

Warbstow, in the hundred of Lesnewith, hath to the west Otterham, to the north Jacobstow, to the east part of Devonshire and Tremain, to the south Davidstow and Trenegles.

The true name of this parish is St. Warbury-stow, St. Warbury's Place, from St. Warbury alias Warburg. She was the daughter of Wolpher King of Mercia, son to the famous Penda. The church celebrates her memory the 21st of June, a holy virgin, to whom Leofrick dedicated a church in Chester, which Hugh Lupus, the first earl of Chester of the Norman blood, repaired and granted to the monks, and it is now the cathedral there. [N. B. a Saxon Saint in Cornwall, introduced by the Saxons on their early settlement on this eastern and detached part of Cornwall.] This [church] is now attached to Treneglos, and passes in the same presentation; the present incumbent being Mr. Charles Porter.

In this parish is a noble fortification, which perhaps might give occasion of dedicating it to such a Saint as carried it with it such a warlike sound [or, as the fact assuredly is, the fortification was called Warborough, and the parish from it, Warborough-stow or Warbstow. W.] I measured, and took a more particular view of it than I had formerly done, this present year 1731.

THE EDITOR.

This part of Cornwall abounds in military antiquities, but it has been far less carefully examined than other dis-

WARLEGGON.

HALS.

Warleggan or Warleggon rectory is situate in the hundred of West, and hath upon the north Temple, east St. Neot, south St. Pineck, west Cardinham.

In the Domesday Book 1087, this place was distinguished and taxed by the name of Cabell-an, id est, the chapel, (ab-Capella-an, Cornish Latin) or Neot's-ton, and at-Cabillian, now Cabilla, i. e. the chapel in this parish tempore Henry III. and Edward I. Petrus filius Ogeri tenet quadraginta acras terræ per serjantiam in Cabillian, in com. Cornub. per unam capam de gresenge, in adventum dicti Regis in Cornubiam, i. e. a grey cape coat with a cape or capouch.

At the time of the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester into the value of Cornish Benefices 1294, Ecclesia de Warliggan was rated *xxs.* In Wolsey's Inquisition 1521, Warliggan was valued *5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.** The patronage is in Gregor, in right of his manor of Warliggon; the incumbent Trigg; and the parish is rated to the *4*s.** per pound Land Tax of one year, by the name of War-liggan, *55*l.* 4*s.**

Tren-Gove, alias Tren-Goffe, in this parish, synonymous words signifying a stout, strong, robust, or courageous smith, so called for that some such mechanic person heretofore lived in this place, or was lord thereof, gave name and original to an old family of gentlemen, from thence surnamed de Trengoffe, according to Verstegan's rhyme, by me set down under Angove in Illogan parish:

“ From whence came Smith, let him be Lord or 'Squire,
But from the smith that forgeth in the fire ? ”

One of whose posterity sold those lands to Tubb, in whose issue it remained for several descents; till by them sold to Parker, whose son or grandson sold the same to John Trengoff, alias Nance, Esq. now in possession thereof, some time Commissioner for the Peace and Taxes; a younger branch of those Trengoves or Trengoffs that sold this barton to Tubb aforesaid, and were so transnominated from living at Nance in Illogan, whereof they had a lease. This gentleman married Chester, his father Heale; and giveth for his arms, Argent, a cross hammed (i. e. coupé) Sable.

TONKIN AND WHITAKER.

Worleggon, in the hundred of West, hath to the west Cardenham, to the north Temple, to the east St. Neot's, to the south Bradock.

As for the name, I take it to be an abbreviation of Warth-la-gan, the higher place on the downs, or the higher downy place, which will agree very well with the situation of this church and parish, which lies high, and mostly coarse ground, though some of it be now much improved. [War Le Gan, upon the down, forms a nearer etymon. W.]

This is a rectory, valued in the King's Book £5. 18s. 6d. the patronage in Francis Gregor, Esq.; the incumbent Mr. Daniel Bandry; [who was succeeded by Mr. Samuel Gurney, of Tregoney. W.]

In an. 1291, 20 Edw. I. this church was valued (Tax. Benef.) at xxs. having never been appropriated.

THE MANOR OF WARLEGGON,

[Which gave name to the parish, and took it from its own house, being built upon a down. W.]

Magdalen's church at Lancelton), this being dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, as its tutelar guardian.

This Wike St. Mary was the birth-place of that famous minion of fortune and example of charitable benevolence Thomasine Bonaventure. Whether so called from her success in worldly affairs, or from her ancestors, is altogether unknown to me; most certain it is she was born of poor parents about the year 1450, tempore Henry VI. but not so poor but that her father had a small flock of sheep that depastured on the wastrell of Wike St. Mary downs or moor, whereof she was the shepherdess, (see Carew, p. 282, Lord Dunstanville's edition,) who on a certain day in that place doing this office, it happened that there passed by a London mercer or draper that traded in this country, who was going to visit his customers in those parts, and gather up such monies as there were due from them to him for such wares as he sold. This gentleman, at first sight, observing the beauty of Thomasine, desired to talk with her, and, after some discourse, found her discreet answers suitable to the beauty of her face, much beyond her rank and degree. Then inquiring into her circumstances, as to her riches, and understanding that she was poor, and she likewise inquiring into his wealth, and where he lived, which was as aforesaid; whereupon he told her, if she would go to London and reside with him as a servant, he doubted not but it would be very conducive to her wealth and preferment.

Thomasine replied, that she was under the guardianship of her father and mother, and that she could not accept his proposal without their consent; but if they were made acquainted therewith, and approved thereof, and he appeared to them to be such a person as he pretended, she knew nothing to the contrary but that she might embrace his offer.

Whereupon this Londoner forthwith applied himself to her parents, and gave verbal assurances, that if they would permit their daughter Thomasine to go to London,

and become a servant to him, she should not only have good wages and be well used, but in case he happened to die while she was with him, he would so effectually provide for her that she should not have occasion to try the friendship of any other person afterwards; and to strengthen those his proposals, he produced some of his acquaintance and debtors in those parts, who satisfied her parents as to his reputation and integrity for performance of what he promised.

Upon which report Thomasine's parents consented to his request, so that soon after she was conveyed or carried up to London, and entered as a servant in this gentleman's house, when she demeaned herself very well, to the good liking of himself and family; when it so happened that in a few years after, this tradesman's wife sickened of a mortal distemper and died, and some time after Thomasine and her master were solemnly married together as husband and wife, who then, according to his promise, endowed her with a considerable jointure in case of her survivorship; and about two years after, having no issue, he died; and by his last will and testament further made her his sole executrix, leaving her a rich widow whom he took a poor servant.

This dower, together with her youth and beauty, procured her to the cognizance of divers well deserving men, who thereupon made addresses of marriage to her, but none of them obtained her affection but only Henry Gall, an eminent and wealthy Citizen of London, to whom, after he had made another augmentation of jointure in case of her survivorship, she was accordingly married, and lived in great amity and reputation with him as a wife for some years, till in fine this Mr. Gall sickened of a mortal distemper whereof he died, and left Thomasine a richer widow than he found her, aged about thirty years.

After which the fame, virtue, wealth, and beauty of the said Thomasine spread itself over the City of London, so that persons of the greatest magnitude for wealth and dignity there courted her; and amongst the rest it was the

fortune of John Percivall, Esq. to prevail with her to become his wife; after which it happened that he was chosen Carver at the table of the feast of Sir John Collet, Knt. Lord Mayor of London, the 2d of Henry VII. anno Dom. 1487, at which time, according to the custom of that City, Sir John drank to him in a silver cup of wine, in order to make him Sheriff thereof for the year ensuing (in conjunction with Hugh Clopton, Esq.); whereupon he covered his head, and sat down at the table with the Lord Mayor of London, and was accordingly one of the Sheriffs thereof. Afterwards, in 14 Hen. VII. 1499, the said John Percivall, was elected Lord Mayor of London, and knighted by that King, at which time Thomas Bradberry and Stephen Jennings were Sheriffs thereof.

By this gentleman our Thomasine had a third augmentation of jointure and wealth, together with the title of Dame or Lady, which she lived many years to enjoy after the death of Sir John Percivall, Knight. After which, Dame Thomasine, having no child by either of her three husbands, spent the remainder of her days, till about the year 1530, when she died, in works of piety and charity; as repairing highways, building bridges, endowing or providing funds for poor maids, relieving prisoners, feeding and apparelling poor people, with her treasure and riches; and especially in this parish of Wike St. Mary, where she was born, she founded a chantry and free school to pray for her soul, the souls of her father and mother, her husbands and relatives. To this chantry and school she added a small library, with a fair house for lodgings for the schoolmaster, and chanters or singing men, and others, parts of which are yet extant; and endowed the same with £20 lands for ever. In which place, during the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. many gentlemen's sons, both in Cornwall and Devon, had their education in the liberal arts and sciences, under one Cholwell, a good linguist, as Mr. Carew saith.

But, alas! afterwards, in the Parliament of the fourth of

November, first of King Edward VI. 1550, all colleges, free chapels, chantries, fraternities, and guilds, throughout this kingdom, being dissolved and given to that King, this chantry and free school underwent with others the common downfall, and its revenues vested in the Crown, from whence it passed to , now in possession thereof.

There are two fairs kept yearly in this parish on the 8th of September and the 10th of December.

THE EDITOR.

The church is situated on an eminence, and is therefore conspicuous at a considerable distance in all directions; it is large, and built in the usual manner of western churches with three aisles of equal height; but the tower is so lofty as to exceed in height (according to report) any other in the county, even those at Probus and St. Mabyn.

The church town is large; and the inhabitants preserve a shadow of former traditionary importance by electing an annual mayor, who used at least to receive some voluntary obediences from his townspeople in the settling of small differences between them.

The etymology of the prefix Week seems to be less obscure than most other additions to proper names. Week is in Cornish literally, sweet, an epithet frequently applied to female Saints.

An alms, Sir Priset ! the drooping pilgrim cries,
For sweet St. Mary and your Order's sake.

To St. Agnes.

Then cast, sweet Saint ! a circle round,
And bless from fools this holy ground.

These lines are from modern compositions, but made in imitation of others much older.

St. Mary Week is, therefore, sweet or beloved St. Mary; indeed Treweek is known to mean sweet, beloved town or village. The Saxon wick is never, I believe, lengthened into week.

Mr. Lysons says,

The church town is in all ancient records called the borough of Week St. Mary, and the occupiers of certain fields are still called burgageholders.

The ancient manor of Week St. Mary appears to have been merged in that of Swannacot, which belonged to the late Lord Dunstanville by inheritance from his great grandmother, heiress of the Heles.

The manor of East Orchard Mauvais was purchased from Mr. Dennis Rolle by the late Sir John Call.

There is a place near the church town called Castle Hill, believed to be the site of an ancient fortress.

The advowson of the rectory belongs to Sidney-Sussex College in Cambridge, having been given to that Society in exchange for another immediately connected with his residence by Lord Carteret, who inherited the disposal of this preferment from the family of Grenville.

Week St. Mary measures 5,167 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as	£.	s.	d.
returned to Parliament in 1815	3,012	0	0
Poor Rate in 1831	367	11	0

Population,—	{ in 1801,	in 1811,	in 1821,	in 1831,
	566	612	782	769

giving an increase of 36 per cent. in 30 years.

Present Rector, the Rev. Walter Gee, presented by Sidney-Sussex college in 1821; net value of the living in 1831, £388.

GEOLOGY, BY DOCTOR BOASE.

The rocks of this parish are of the same nature as those of Poundstock and Jacobstow.

WENDRON.

This parish has been already described under the name of Gwendron, in the second volume.

ST. WENN.

HALS.

St. Wenn is situate in the hundred of Pider, and hath upon the north St. Breock, east Withiell, south Roach, west St. Colomb Major ; but whether named from its tutelar guardian and patron, Sanctus Wina, or Wena, the Bishop of Winchester, anno Dom. 660, translated to London anno Dom. 666, who died 670 ; or from Anwena or Unwena, Bishop of Dorchester, anno Dom. 786, I know not.

This place is that San Vene, or Wena, taxed in the Domesday Book, and the only church or district in all that book in Cornwall to which was added the pronoun Saint, of which I have spoken elsewhere. In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester into the value of Cornish Benefices, *Ecclesia de Sanct. Wenne in decanatu de Pidre 1294*, was rated at *vi*l.* xiii*s.* iii*d.** Vicar' ejusdem *xiii*s.* iii*d.** In Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, £16. 6*s.* 8*d.* The patronage was formerly in the Prior of Bodman, who endowed it ; afterwards, when that Priory was dissolved, in the Crown ; from whence it passed to Prideaux of Nether-ton, by him sold to Rashleigh, now in possession thereof. The incumbent Bedford ; the rectory in Rashleigh ; and the parish rated to the 4*s.* per pound Land Tax, 1696, for one year, £126. 4*s.*

About the year 1663, the tower and bells of this parish church were struck down with thunder and lightning, and broken to pieces in a stormy night, and a great part of the roof of the church broken in.

(Here is another deficiency in the manuscript.)

And in particular those lands to the Lord Botreaux, by whose heir it passed in marriage to Hungerford, from Hungerford to Hastings, from Hastings to Edgcomb, from Edgcomb to Parkinge, from Parkinge to Vivian of Truan, from Vivian to Hals (the writer hereof), now in possession thereof.

Of this family was Michael de Tregury, a man of great learning, made first governor or professor of the University founded at Caen in Normandy by King Henry V. He was afterwards by him made Archbishop of Dublin, where, after twenty-two years' residence, he died, 1471, and lies buried in St. Patrick's Church there, with this bold epitaph:

Præsul Metropolis Michael hic Dublinensis
Marmore tumbatus, pro me Christum flagitetis.

i. e. Michael, the Metropolitan Bishop of Dublin, lyes under this marble tomb, for whome Christ shall earnestly intreat or desire.*

Lan-cor-la, in this parish, was formerly parcel of the manor of Ryalton, the Prior of Bodman's lands, who endowed this church upon part of the said manor's lands, with a considerable glebe, at least eighty statute acres of ground.

This little barton of Lancorla was anciently the voke lands of a considerable manor, now all dismembered, held,

* Mr. Hals has very inaccurately translated the last words of the second line. The Archbishop requests the readers of the Epitaph earnestly to entreat Christ for himself.

by the Records of the Exchequer and Carew's Survey of Cornwall, page 46, by the tenure of knight's service.

It is now by lease in the possession and dwelling of the writer hereof, from Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart. Sir John Seyntaubyn, Bart. and Sir George Cary, of Clovelly, knight, as heirs to Jenkin of Trekeninge, to whom it came by purchase from Botreauxes and Parkinge's heirs and assigns.

This manor of old contained fifteen Cornish acres of land, before dismembered tempore Edward I. that is to say, 638 statute acres, and was privileged with the jurisdiction of a Court Baron or Leet, and had a steward or bailiff pertaining thereto as dependant on Ryalton aforesaid.

Checkenock, now Killignock (S. T.) in this parish, was another district taxed in the Domesday Book 1087, from whence was denominated an old family of gentlemen surnamed de Killignock, where they flourished in good fame for many generations, till the time of Henry VIII. when the only daughter and heir of Thomas Killignock was married to Richard Nanskevall, alias Typpet, of St. Colomb, which marriage brought these lands into his possession, where for three or four descents his posterity flourished in genteel degree, till the latter end of the reign of King Charles II. when Matthew Typpet, Gent. that married Ringwood, of Braddock, having encumbered his estate with much debts, sold this place and the manor of Borlace Varth to Mr. Joseph Hawkey, his attorney-at-law, to pay costs in defence of actions brought against him by his creditors; and his other lands to Bligh, Vivian, and Hals, the writer of these lines, and left his son and heir a beggar. The arms of Typpet, three tippets, as I remember.

Tre-with-an, in this parish, i. e. the Tree Town, or Town of Trees, tempore Henry IV. was the land of Stephen de Trewithan, who held in this place and elsewhere, by the tenure of knight service, 25 Edward III. £20 per annum in lands of Barkley's manor of Tremore (Survey of Cornwall, p. 52), from whose posterity, tempore Queen

Mary, it passed by sale to Renphry, whose son sold it, tempore James I. to Parkings, whose great-grandson Francis Parkings is now in possession thereof. The arms of Parkings are, in a field three pigeons

In this parish stands Damelsa Castle, a treble entrenchment of earth on a high mounted bank or hill, on the south side of, and contiguous with, Damelsa House and lands. Probably it was erected before the Norman Conquest, to resist the incursions of the Danes, since those three rampiers consist of rude stones and earth after the British manner, as a hedge, not a wall. (See Castle an Dinas, in St. Colomb). For after the Conquest aforesaid, castles in England were generally built of lime and stones after the manner of the French. Probably it was demolished tempore King Stephen or King Henry II. when, many hundreds of those castles by their decree were pulled down in this island, as our chronologers all tell us.

In this parish, at Treganatha, i. e. the Spinster's Town or dwelling, is held annually a fair or mart on St. Mark's day, April 25, and another on August 1.

TONKIN.

St. Wenn is in the hundred of Pider, and hath to the west St. Colomb Major and St. Ennodor, to the north St. Breock, to the east Withiell, to the south St. Roche. This parish takes its name from St. Wenna, its female patroness.

This is a vicarage, valued in the King's Book £16. 6s. 8d. The patronage in Philip Rashleigh, Esq. the incumbent Mr. John Bedford.

In an. 1291, 20 Edward I. the rectory here was valued (Tax. Benef.) at vii. xiii. iiiij*d.* being appropriated to the Abbey of Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire; and the vicarage at xiii. iiiij*d.*

The manor of Borlase, id est, the green summit or rising, [as Bar Glas or Las (C.)] This lordship was given by King William II. surnamed Rufus, to ——— Lord of the

Castle of Palfer in Normandy, ever since which his posterity have flourished here and at Treluddero, &c. in great esteem, by the name of Borlace (V. Upton de re militari). [N. B. This is a singular, perhaps a single, instance of a Norman or Saxon family assuming a Cornish name. Indeed I suspect it not to be true; and what is more certain, that species of apples which in Cornwall we call a Borlase, and more commonly a Treluddera, pippin, appears plainly to have taken its name from this family and that place, and serves as a good opening for explaining all those other names of apples which are merely Cornish in themselves like this. WHITAKER.]

THE EDITOR.

It seems that Great Skewish, in this parish, belonged to a family of that name, one of whom was an author at a period so early as the reign of Henry the Sixth, when he compiled an abridgment of the Chronicles and the Wars of Troy; but in all probability the work has never been printed, since it is not noticed by Warton; nor is the author's name to be found in the catalogues of our public libraries.

But the glory of this parish is Michael Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin.

Six or seven years ago, my attention having been drawn to this individual, who may justly be considered an honour to Cornwall, I applied to the Very Reverend J. R. Dawson, Dean of St. Patrick's, through his brother the Right Honourable George Robert Dawson, when the Dean most kindly and liberally supplied me with a drawing of Archbishop Tregury's tomb, as it is restored by the celebrated Doctor Swift, and furnished me with all the particulars known of my distinguished countryman.

I procured a wood engraving to be made of the drawing, and sent it, with whatever I could collect of Tregury, to the Gentleman's Magazine, a reprint of which will here be inserted :



SEPULCHRAL EFFIGY OF ARCHBISHOP TREGURY,
IN THE CATHEDRAL OF DUBLIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Tredrea, Cornwall, March 2, 1831.*

You will much gratify me, and, I may venture to add, many other correspondents, by inserting in your most excellent repository, which has now survived one century with a spirit and vigour that give promise for its continuing through another, some particulars of an individual sprung from this county, who must have been a man of talent and of learning sufficient for adding lustre to any origin; but who is now almost entirely forgotten, his family having long since become extinct, and the records of the University, of the Church, of the Diocese, and of the Province over which he presided, having in great measure perished in the devastations of the civil war, and especially of those aggravated by religious dissensions.

Mr. Lysons, in his *History of Cornwall*, states, that in the parish of St. Wenn is situated Tregury, Tregurra, or Tregurtha, the seat of a family so called, of whom was Michael de Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, who died in 1471. The last heir male of the elder branch of this family died in the reign of Henry the Fifth, leaving three daughters coheirs, who sold this barton to the family of Botreaux, from whom it passed successively, by inheritance or sale, through the families of Hungerford, Hastings, Edgcumbe, Parkins, and Vivian, to Mr. William Hals, who wrote the *Parochial History of Cornwall*, and resided here in the latter part of his life. The estate, now called Tregotha, is the property of Thomas Rawlings, Esq.

This brief notice of the Archbishop scarcely made any impression on my mind beyond a mere recollection of the circumstance, when a Cornish gentleman informed me that he had observed a monument to this Prelate in the Cathedral at Dublin. I then took the liberty of applying, through Mr. Dawson, Member for the County of Londonderry, to his brother the Dean of St. Patrick's, who not only gave me every information and reference that is known to exist, but also a drawing of the monument, of which I have sent a wood engraving.—Since this was engraved, I

have seen a tracing from an old drawing in the possession of Sir William Betham, Ulster King at Arms, which shows that the sides of the original altar-tomb were adorned with trefoil-headed arches rising from short pillars.

It appears that few records are extant of the Prelates and Dignitaries of Dublin prior to the Reformation, in places where they might most reasonably have been expected to be found; and the monument itself would have perished but for the care and attention of the celebrated Doctor Jonathan Swift, who, with the Chapter, exactly a hundred years ago, rescued it from a dilapidated chapel, and carried the monument to its present situation in the Cathedral.

Michael Tregury attained his reputation for learning at the University of Oxford. He was Junior Proctor in the year 1434, under which Anthony Wood gives the following notice of him in his "Fasti." He "was now Fellow of Exeter College, and about these times Principal of several Halls successively that stood near to the said College. But the King, having a special respect for him (being now accounted the utmost ornament of the University), made him Prefect or Governor of [the College at] Caen in Normandy, lately erected by King Henry the Fifth of England; which office he performing with singular applause, became at length, through divers preferments (of which the Deanery of St. Michael of Pencryche* was one) Archbishop of Dublin in Ireland."

The foundation of the College or University of Caen, is again mentioned by Wood in his Annals, under 1417. In consequence, he says, of discontents regarding preferment and tithes, "the corruptness of provisions, and especially the wars between England and France, many dispersed themselves to other places. And because Normandy, Angiers, Poyc-

* The Deanery of Penkridge in Herefordshire was not, however, an early preferment of Tregury, it having been annexed to the see of Dublin as early as the reign of King John.

tu, Aquitaine, Bretagne, Gascoigne, and other places that were subject to the Crown of England, could not for that reason exercise their Scholastical Arts at Paris publicly and without murmurings, they receded to Caen in Normandy,* and studied there, which place Henry the Fifth, of England, made an University, causing one Michael Tregorie, an Oxford Doctor, sometime Fellow of Exeter College, to be governor and reader there, to the end that the doctrine of the University of Oxford might dilate itself and take root in those parts."

The following memoir is extracted from Ware's History of Ireland, vol. I. p. 359 :

"Before the close of the same year (1449), Michael Tregury, a native of Cornwall, and Doctor of Divinity of the University of Oxford, was consecrated Archbishop of this See. He was a man of such great eminence for learning and wisdom, that in the year 1418, King Henry the Fifth invited him over to Caen in Normandy, to take upon him the government of a College, which that Monarch had then founded in the said city; to whom he joined, out of the Mendicant Friars, learned professors in all sciences.† There he is said to have discharged the trust committed to him with great applause, both by his public prelections and writings. A catalogue of his works may be seen in Bale and Pits. At last, upon the death of Talbot in 1449, he was promoted to this See by a papal provision, and was the same year, on the 10th of February (English style), restored to the temporalities by King Henry the Sixth, whose Chaplain he was: [But was obliged to submit himself to the King's favour, and renounce every clause in his Bull prejudicial to the Crown.‡] He was called into the Privy Council immediately, and had twenty pounds per annum §

* "Jo. Rous, in lib. de Regibus, MS."

† "Pits, de Script. 663."

‡ See the act of restitution of his temporalities, at the close of this letter, p. 148.

§ By Sir George Shuckburgh's Tables, printed in the Philosophical VOL. IV. L

granted him by the King, *pro sano consilio*, for giving good counsel, as his predecessors, Archbishops of Dublin, who were of the Council, had; and in 1453 King Henry the Sixth, for securing an arrear of two years and a half, and the growing salary, granted him a custodium on the manor of Tassagard, and the town of Ballachise, parcel thereof, to continue during the time he should be Archbishop of Dublin.*

“ In certain Annals ascribed to Dudley Firbisse, there is a mention made under the year 1453, that an Archbishop of Dublin was taken prisoner at sea. I must leave the passage to the credit of the Annalist, not having met any hint of it elsewhere. There is extant in the Black Book of the Archbishop of Dublin (p. 82), a copy of a Bull of Pope Pius the Second, dated the 23d of November 1462, and directed to the Bishop and Archdeaconry of Ossory, commanding them to pronounce excommunicated, Geoffrey Harold, Thomas and Edmuhd his sons, Patrick Birne, Thady Sheriff, Thomas Becagh, Robert Burnell, and other laymen of the city and diocese of Dublin, for laying violent hands on this Prelate, and committing him to prison; and that they should keep them under excommunication until they went to Rome for absolution, with the testimonials of the Bishop and Archdeacon. The reason of this insult is no where mentioned, that I can find. He repaired the manor house of Tawlaght, and died there in a very advanced age, on the 21st of December 1471; having governed this See about twenty-two years. His remains were conveyed to Dublin, attended by the clergy and citizens, and buried in St. Patrick’s Church, near St. Stephen’s altar [as he had directed by his will], where heretofore might have been seen a specious monument, adorned

Transactions for 1798, this sum would be equal to almost six and a half times as much as the same nominal sum at the commencement of the present century; that is, 130*l.* a year.

* See the letters patent hereafter, p. 149.

with his statue, of elegant workmanship, on which are inscribed the following verses, penned without the aid of the Muses :

‘Præsul Metropolis Michael hic Dubliniensis
Marmore tumbatus, pro me Christum flagitetis.’

And at the head of the statue,

‘Jesus est Salvator meus.’

“ This monument was found under the rubbish in St Stephen’s Chapel; the cover of it was preserved by the care of the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick’s, and the Chapter, who in the year 1730 fixed it up in the wall, on the left hand, as you enter the west gate, between the said gate and the place where heretofore the Consistory Court was held; and they have placed this inscription over it: ‘Vetus hoc Monumentum, è ruderibus Capellæ Divi Stephani nuper *instauratæ* erutum, Decanus et Capitulum hùc transferri curaverunt, A.D. 1730.’

“ The will of this Prelate, dated the 10th of December 1471, is extant among the manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (B. 52), whereby he deviseth his two silver gilded saltsellers (*salsaria*) with their covers, to make cups for St. Patrick’s, to serve in divine offices. He also bequeathed his pair of organs to the said Church, to be used at the celebration of divine service in St. Mary’s Chapel. ‘I devise also (says he) that William Wyse, whose industry for this purpose I choose, shall in my stead visit with a decent oblation St. Michael’s Mount in Cornwall, which by vow I am bound to perform either by myself or proxy;’ and also orders him to give some largesses towards building the neighbouring churches near where his friends dwell.

“ The registry* of the Dominican Abbey in Dublin gives an account, that above fifty persons went out of the

* Ware’s MSS.

Diocese to Rome in 1451, to celebrate the jubilee then held under Pope Nicholas the fifth, and that this prelate gave them recommendatory certificates to the Pope; that seven of the number were pressed to death in the crowd, besides what died in their return. This squares with the relation given by Mathias Palmerius, in his additions to the Chronicle of Eusebius, ‘That there was so great a concourse of people from all parts of the Christian world at this jubilee, that at Hadrian’s Mole almost two hundred perished in the press, besides many who were drowned in the Tiber.’ They who returned safe in 1453, brought the melancholy news, that Constantinople was taken by the Turks, and the Emperor Constantine Palæologus slain. Our Archbishop was so afflicted at the account, that he ordered a fast to be kept strictly throughout his diocese for three days together, and granted indulgences of an hundred years to the observers of it; and he himself went before the clergy in procession to Christ Church cloathed in sackcloth and ashes.”

The works of Tregury are thus noticed by Pits, in his volume “*De illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus* :”

“*Multa scripsisse perhibetur, quæ Gallis inter quos vixit vel Hibernis apud quos obiit, magis quàm Anglis e quibus natus est, nota esse poterunt. Hos tamen paucos titulos sequentes invenio :*

Super Magistro Sententiarum lib. iv.

De Origine illius Studii . lib. i.

Quæstiones Ordinarias . lib. i.

Contra Henricum Albricensem lib. i.

Yours, &c.

DAVIES GILBERT.

De Restitutione Temporalium Archiepiscopatus Dublinensis.

[*Rymeri Fœdera, tom. xi. p. 260.*]

Rex Cancellario nostro, vel ejus deputato, seu Custodi Magni Sigilli nostri in terrâ nostrâ Hiberniæ, qui nunc est vel qui pro tempore fuerit, salutem. Cum dominus Sum-

mus Pontifex, nuper vacante ecclesiâ metropolitanâ Dublinensi, per mortem bonæ memoriæ Richardi ultimi Archiepiscopi ejusdem loci, dilectum Capellanum nostrum Magistrum Michaellem Tregorre, sacræ theologiæ professorem, in Archiepiscopum illius loci præfecerit et pastorem, sicut per literas bullatas ipsius domini Summi Pontificis nobis inde directis nobis constat, Nos, pro eo quòd idem Archiepiscopus omnibus et singulis verbis in dictis literis bullatis contentis nobis et Coronæ nostræ prejudicialibus coram nobis renunciavit, et gratiæ nostræ humiliter se submisit, volentes cum eo agere gratiòse, cepimus fidelitatem ipsius Archiepiscopi, et temporalia archiepiscopatus illius, prout moris est, restituimus eidem; et ideo vobis mandamus quòd eidem Archiepiscopo, seu ejus in hac parte attornatis, deputatis, seu procuratoribus, temporalia prædicta infra terram prædictam, cum pertinentiis, per brevia nostra inde in cancellariâ nostrâ terræ nostræ prædictæ, tot et talia quot et qualia sibi in hac parte necessaria fuerint, seu quomodolibet opportuna, sub magno sigillo nostro ejusdem terræ debitè conficienda deliberari demandetis, habenda in formâ prædictâ, cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, decimo die Februarii.

Et mandatum est militibus, liberis hominibus, et omnibus aliis tenentibus de Archiepiscopatu prædicto infra terram nostram prædictam, quod eidem Michaeli tanquam Archiepiscopo et domino suo in omnibus quæ ad Archiepiscopatum prædictum pertinent, intendentes sint et respondentes, sicut prædictum est. In cujus, &c. Teste, ut supra.

Pro Archiepiscopo Dubliniæ.

[*Rymeri Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 325.*]

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem.

Sciatis quòd, cùm venerabilis in Christo pater Michael Dublinensis Archiepiscopus habere et percipere debeat viginti libras per annum, de nobis pro suo sano consilio utilitatem et politicum regimen terræ nostræ Hiberniæ con-

cernente, nobis impenso et impendendo tempore quo Archiepiscopus ibidem extiterit, prout ejus prædecessores, Archiepiscopi loci prædicti, ac de consilio nostro et progenitorum nostrorum Regum Angliæ existentes, habere solebant de nobis et progenitoribus nostris prædictis pro hujusmodi consilio suo,—dictoque nunc Archiepiscopo summa quinquaginta librarum, de dictis viginti libris annuis (videlicet, a quarto die Novembris, in anno regni nostri vicesimi-noni usque quartum diem Februarii in anno regni nostri tricesimi-primi, scilicet per duos annos integros et unum dimidium annum, per quod tempus ipse venerabilis pater Archiepiscopus Dublinensis extitit, et sanum suum consilium ad utilitatem terræ nostræ prædictæ impendit,) per nos debita jam existat,—volentes eundem Archiepiscopum tam de dictâ summâ quinquaginta librarum contentari, quàm de viginti libris annuis hujusmodi, pro tempore quo ipsum Archiepiscopum ibidem fore contigerit percipiendis et habendis, ipsum Archiepiscopum securiorem fieri et reddi, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali ac de mero motu et certâ scientiâ nostris, commissimus eidem nunc Archiepiscopo custodium manerii sive domini de Tassagard cum pertinentiis, necnon villæ de Ballachize, parcellæ manerii prædicti, cum pertinentiis, in manu nostrâ certis de causis existentium, habendum et tenendum eidem Archiepiscopo, unâ cum proficiis, commoditatibus, curiis, juribus, emolumentis, et pertinentiis suis quibuscunque, per totum tempus quo ipsum Archiepiscopum Dublinensem fore contigerit, reddendo inde nobis per annum, pro custodiâ prædictâ, durante tempore illo, ad Scaccarium nostrum in Hiberniâ, tales et tantas denariorum summas, de qualibus et quantis nobis pro custodiâ manerii et villæ prædictorum cum pertinentiis modo responsum existet; et ulteriùs volumus et præfato Archiepiscopo concedimus quòd ipse centum solidos annuatim de denariorum summis, quæ per ipsum Archiepiscopum de custodiâ prædictâ deberi contigerint, in manibus suis propriis habeat et retineat, quòdque ipse dictam summam quinquaginta librarum inde sic levaverit, perciperit, et in manibus suis retinuerit.

Et insuper quòd ipse Archiepiscopus annuatim, durante toto termino prædicto, quo ipse Archiepiscopus ibidem et de consilio nostro fuerit, de hujusmodi denariis, de custodiâ prædictâ nobis per ipsum Archiepiscopum debendis et extunc proveniendis, in manibus suis propriis habeat et retineat viginti libras per annum, habendas, percipiendas, et retinendas in satisfactionem dictarum viginti librarum per annum, quas ipse Archiepiscopus pro consilio suo prædicto de nobis per tempus prædictum percipere debet, quamdiù ipse Archiepiscopus Dublinensis extiterit, pro sano suo consilio nobis impendendo; et ulteriùs concedimus præfato Archiepiscopo quòd ipse, in solutione dictarum denariorum summarum et custodiæ prædictæ, ad Scaccarium prædictum de omnibus hujusmodi summis, quas ipse Archiepiscopus, prætextâ harum literarum nostrarum patentium, habuerit, perciperit, aut retinuerit, de tempore in tempus, debitam habeat deductionem et allocationem; aliquo statuto, actu, ordinatione, sive restrictione in contrarium factis, editis, seu provisus, sive aliquâ aliâ re, materiâ, vel causâ non obstantibus. In cujus, &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, nono die Maii [1453].

Per Breve de Privato Sigillo.

St. Wenn measures 3,858 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as £. s. d.

returned to Parliament in 1815 . 2963 0 0

Poor Rates in 1831 . . . 228 5 0

Population, — { in 1801, | in 1811, | in 1821, | in 1831,
 358 452 589 649

giving an increase of 81 per cent. in 30 years.

Present Incumbent, the Rev. R. P. Gilbert, instituted in 1810.

GEOLOGY, BY DOCTOR BOASE.

The rocks of this parish resemble those of the northern half of St. Columb Major.

WHITSTONE.

HALLS.

Whitstone is situate in the hundred of Stratton, and hath upon the north part of Bridgerule and Marhamchurch, west Wike St. Mary and Tamerton, south Werrington and St. Stephen's.

In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester 1294, Ecclesia de Witeston, in decanatu de Trigg-majorshire, was valued at £4. 6s. 8d. In Wolsey's Inquisition 1521, £14. 11s. 0½d. The patronage in the Bishop of Exeter, who endowed it; the incumbent Tregena or Hosken; and the parish rated to the four shillings per pound Land Tax, 1696, for one year £124. 12s. 6d. tempore William III.

The barton of Benett, in this parish, was formerly the seat of George Heale, esq. Sheriff of Cornwall, 4 and 5 of Charles I. that married ; as also of Edmund Hele, esq. his son, Sheriff of Cornwall, 22 Charles I. whose son dying without issue, those lands and much other descended to his daughter Lucy, the wife of John Basset, of Tehidy, esq. now in possession thereof. The name Hele, Heale, is Saxon English, and signifies the same as hell in British, viz. a hall, either of a dwelling-house or refectory, or a place of judicature or prætorium, a tabernacle or a tent.

The arms of Heale are Gules, a bend lozengy Ermine.

TONKIN.

Whitston is in the hundred of Stratton, and hath to the west St. Mary Week, to the north Marhamchurch and Bridgerule, to the east the river Tamar, between it and Devon, to the south Tamerton.

The name of the parish is derived from a white rock, on which part of the church is founded. It is a large white

stone in the south side of the church; the part which appears is of an oval form. This account I had from Mr. Nicholas Hoskins, jun. and vicar of Boyton, son to the rector of this.

In anno 1291, 20 Edw. I. this church was valued (Tax. Benef.) at £4. 6s. 8d. having never been appropriated.

This church is a rectory, valued in the King's Book, £14. 11s. ob.; the patronage in the heirs of Sir John Arundell; the incumbent Mr. Nicholas Hoskins.

THE MANOR OF WHITSTONE.

This, in Domesday Book, is called Witestan, being one of the manors given by William the Conqueror to Robert Earl of Morton, when he created Earl of Cornwall the said Robert.

In the extent of Cornish acres, 12 Edw. I. (Car. f. 48), this, by the name of Wilston and St. Petnell (St. Petronel, I suppose), is valued in two.

The 3 Henry IV. (Idem, f. 40 b.) John de Cobbeham held one fee in Wiston and Serpeknol, which I take to be the same with the former, only wrong spelt.

[The name of the parish is not derived, I apprehend, from any white stone on which the church is founded. From the very description here given of it, it could never have given name to the church itself. Only "part of the church is founded" on it. Nor is this part "founded" on it. There is only "a large white stone in the south side of the church;" and this is plainly built up in the side, as it is said to be "of an oval form." The reference of the name to this stone, therefore, has been merely the idle play of intellect, in those who in antiquarian matters did not know how to exert their understanding seriously. The real name of the church is "St. Petnell, St. Petronel, I suppose." The church then could not give name to the parish. And the parish actually received its name from the manor, as the manor received it from its manerial

house, this being built upon a white rock, that very rock assuredly from which the white stone in the wall of the church had been brought. W.]

THE EDITOR.

The church and tower of this parish, like several others in the north-eastern part of Cornwall, are fine objects in themselves, and are placed on commanding situations.

There are several monuments to former residents and proprietors in the parish. Among these is one to the memory of George Hele, of Bennetts, esq. who died in 1652, and of his son Warwick Hele, who died in 1650. The family of Hele had resided for many generations at Bennetts, which came into the Basset family in the latter part of that century, by the marriage of John Basset, esq. of Tehidy, with Lucy Hele. Their great-grandson, the late Lord Dunstanville, was in the habit of visiting Bennetts for several weeks at a time. This place had been leased for lives to a respectable family of the name of Webbe, probably soon after it came to Mr. John Basset.

The advowson of the living belonged to the Arundells of Lanherne and Wardour, who sold it about fifty years ago; and, after passing through various hands, it came to the Rev. John Kingdon, who is also the incumbent, instituted in 1793. The net value of the living in 1831 was £231.

Whitstone measures 3429 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as	£.	s.	d.
returned to Parliament in 1815	1832	0	0
Poor Rate in 1831	205	13	0
Population, — { in 1801, in 1811, in 1821, in 1831,	345	397	466
			481

giving an increase of 40 per cent. in 30 years.

THE GEOLOGY, BY DR. BOASE.

Whitstone, like all the other parishes in this division of Cornwall, is situated on the calcareous series, more particularly on the compact schistose varieties of dunstone.

ST. WINNOW.

HALS.

St. Wennoe is situate in the hundred of West, and bath upon the north Braddock and Cardenham, west the Foye river or sea, south St. Veepe, east Lanreth.

In the glass windows of this church, the Patron Saint is called after the Latin St. (Sanctus) Winotus, but further knowledge of him I have not.

In the Domesday Book 1087, this district was taxed by the name of Tre-vocar-Winoe. In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, 1294, Ecclesia de Sancto Winotho was valued *lxs*. In Wolsey's Inquisition 1521, it was rated *5l*. The Patronage in ; the incumbent Laurence; the rectory in possession of

; and the parish rated at *4s*. per pound Land Tax, 1696, for one year, £210. *8s*. *8d*.

In this parish is a chapel of ease dedicated to St. Nectan, *vulgo vocat*. St. Knighton, or Nighton, whose revenues in the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester 1294, were thus rated, Capella de Nectan, in decanatu de West, *vs*. This Nectan was born in Devon about the year 940, a man of singular piety and holiness, as most of those days afforded, who lived a monkish or eremitical life, at Hartland, in Devon, where he died about the year 1010. After his death his relics (see Rawlegh's Relicta Nomen viri) were enshrined and set up in the same little chapel where he served God there; in which place Githa, wife of Godwin Earl of Kent (or rather Goditha his daughter, afterwards married to Edward the Confessor), as Malmesbury informs us, 1030, built and endowed a monastery of secular priests, which might marry wives; valued at the suppression, 26 Hen. VIII. at £350 per annum; and the reason of this her pious foundation is said to be, for that

she was fully persuaded that her husband, Earl Godwin, escaped the danger of a shipwreck in a raging tempest at sea by his merits and intercessions.

Galfrid de Dynham, Lord of Hartland, was a great benefactor to this monastery, and changed the Secular Priests into Black Canons Augustine, who were prohibited marriage by their rule. See the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, tome II. p. 285, concerning Nectan and Hartland.

This barton and manor of St. Winow gave name and original to an old family of gentlemen, from thence surnamed de St. Winow, of which family was that Philip de St. Winow, who had £20 lands and upwards in this place, held by the tenure of knight service, 25 Edward III. 1352 (Survey of Cornwall, p. 52,) from whose heirs it passed by descent or purchase about Henry VIth's time to — Upton, which Upton was originally descended either from the Uptons of Upton and Colombton, or Lup-ton, in Brixham parish, in Devon, whose elder brother's estate passed by his daughter and heir in marriage to the Wingfields; as also the estate of this Upton of St. Winow did by marriage with his daughter and heir to William Lower, esq. of Trelaske, in Lawanack, Sheriff of Cornwall 16 Henry VIII. 1525. William Lower, esq. his son, or grandson, was Sheriff of Cornwall 20th of Elizabeth; he married one of Reskimer's heirs, and had issue Nicholas Lower, esq. afterwards knighted, Sheriff of Cornwall 8 Charles I. Sir Nicholas married —, and had issue one only daughter, that became his heir, and was married to Sir William Drummond, knight, who had issue by her two daughters that became his heirs; the one married to Charles Trevanion, of Caryhayes, esq. and to — Roper, esq. now Lord of this place in fee. The possession by lease in Stephen Robins, esq. Sheriff of Cornwall about the year 1700, who married — Robins, his father William of Probus, and giveth for his arms the same as Robins of Verian.

Tethe, in this parish, alias Eade or Ethy, was the seat of some of the Courtneys of Boconnock, from whose heirs it passed by purchase, as I am informed, to John Trevill, esq. Sheriff of Cornwall 18 Charles II. whose three daughters and heirs carried those lands, together with themselves, in marriage, to Burthog, Savery, and Arscott; but Arscott's lady dying under age, he purchased this barton and manor of Tethe, or Ethy, from Burthog and Savery, whose younger son Denis Arscott, esq. Sheriff of Cornwall 4th King George, was then in possession thereof.

Tre-vego, alias Tre-vega, in this parish, that is to say, the town upon the top of a stiff hill or precipice, according to the natural circumstances of the place, is the dwelling of Warwick Hankey, esq. barrister-at-law, that married Jane, daughter of Giles Risdon, of Babeleigh, esq.

In this parish stands Lar-an Bridge, i. e. the Floor Bridge.

TONKIN.

The tutelar saint of this parish is St. Winnocus (Moreri's Dictionary, vol. I. voce Bergh St. Vinoc), who was born in Armorica, or Little Britain, and having associated himself about the year 680 with St. Bertin, Abbat of Sithien, established a monastery at a place in Flanders, and died there the 6th of November 717, which place has been once called from him Bergh St. Winnox, a town being built there and surrounded with walls in 950; since that it has been regularly fortified, belongs to the French, and is about four miles from Dunkirk.

This is a vicarage, valued in the King's Book at £5.; the patronage in the Dean and Chapter of Exeter; the incumbent Mr. Thomas Laurenc

In 1291, 20 Edward I. this church was valued (Tax. Benef.) at cxs. being appropriated to the Chapter of Exeter; and the chapel of St. Nectan at vs.

THE EDITOR.

The Church of St. Winnow is beautifully situated on the eastern bank of the river, at its most beautiful part, between Lestwithiel and Fowey. The church, with its tower, are fine objects as seen from the river, which does not yield in this spot to the Dart itself. The Church contains several monuments.

The vicarage house and glebe partake of the splendour of the scenery; and during the life of their late proprietor, the Reverend Robert Walker, were among the most attractive spots in Cornwall. Mr. Walker, possessed of strong abilities, had an ardent desire to discharge all the duties attached to him as a clergyman and as a country gentleman, in a manner the most beneficial to all with whom he had any concern; in the relations of private life he was equally estimable; and as a most decisive proof of his real merits and high deserts, it may be truly said, that, although he was induced on principle to take a strong part in politics, he had not a single personal enemy.

The chapel, dedicated to the Recluse of Hertland, has still divine service occasionally performed in it, although it does not form any practical division of the parish.

The history of Ethy has been brought down to the period immediately preceding its possession by the Edgcombe family; the house has been occupied of late years by several gentlemen, and especially by one who has done honour to the nation by his naval and military services, and to Cornwall as a private man. Admiral Sir Charles Vinicombe Penrose distinguished himself on so many occasions, that to enumerate them all would be to write a life. Two, which do not relate immediately to the more obvious features of the military profession, may, however, be selected.

In the year 1797, when the navy of England underwent the greatest disgrace it has ever experienced, by the prevalence of a mutiny which threatened our safety as a coun-

try, this excellent officer preserved his ship in due subordination.

In the year 1814, when the Duke of Wellington invaded France from the Pyrenees, and his passage was disputed across the Adour, Admiral Penrose, uniting to scientific acquirements the skill and the bravery of an English seaman, constructed a bridge of boats where it was thought impossible to place them, and thus greatly contributed to the success of this important part of the combined attack.

In the Parliamentary Edition of the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas IV. p. 145, the entries respecting St. Winnowe are as follow :

	£.	s.	d.
Eccl'ia de S'c'o Winnico	2	10	0
Vicar' ejusdem	1	0	0

This parish measures 5,501 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as returned to Parliament in 1815	£.	s.	d.
	4304	0	0
Poor Rate in 1831	603	14	0

Population, —	{ in 1801,	in 1811,	in 1821,	in 1831,
	671	782	906	1048

giving an increase of 56 per cent. in 30 years.

Present Vicar, the Rev. Percival Frye, who succeeded the Rev. W. Molesworth in 1834, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Mr. Molesworth had been instituted in 1816. The clear value of the benefice in 1831 was £197.

GEOLOGY, BY DOCTOR BOASE.

The rocks of this parish are similar to those of the adjoining parishes, Broadoak, Boconnoc, and St. Veep.

WITHIEL.

HALS.

Withiel is situate in the hundred of Pider, and hath upon the north St. Breock, east Lannyvet, south Roach, west St. Wenn. As for those names, they are synonymous in Cornish, and signify in that phrase, a place of trees, which heretofore it was; and is so called, for that this church is situate upon the manor of Withell Goose, i. e. Tree Wood, or a place heretofore consisting in its voke lands of a wood of trees (neither is it altogether destitute of wood and trees to this day, though within the memory of man, much of them have been cut down for buildings and charcoal there, and all the parish over).

At the time of the Norman Conquest, this district was rated in the Domesday Book by the name of Ber-neves (still the voke lands of a manor in this parish, of which, see more under), as also Trenant or Trenance. In the inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester into the value of Cornish Benefices, Ecclesia de Withell, in decanatu de Pider, was rated at £4. In Wolsey's Inquisition, 1621, £10. The patronage was formerly in the Prior of Bodman, who endowed it out of his manor of Withell Goos aforesaid; which lands and patronage, when that Priory was dissolved, fell to the Crown, from whence it passed to Glanvill of Killivor; from Glanvill to Vivian of Truan; from Vivian of Truan, by marriage of his daughter, to Vivian of Trelowarren, now in possession thereof; the incumbent ——— Wood; and the parish rated to the four shillings per pound Land Tax 1696, for one year, tempore William III. £18. 4s. 2d.

Thomas Vivian, Prior of St. Pedyr at Bodmyn, Bishop

of Megara, a city of Achaia in Greece, on the borders of Attica, built the rectory house in this place, as appears from his paternal coat armour, and that of the arms of Megara bishoprick, lately extant in the glass windows thereof, tempore Henry VII. and VIII.

Bor, Ber, or Bur-nevas or Nefas, is still the voke lands of an ancient dismembered manor, taxed as aforesaid, otherwise Buro-neves.

Tre-nance in this parish, i. e. the valley town, or town in the valley, was also rated in the Domesday Book 1087, as then the voke lands of a manor, which place gave name and original to an old family of gentlemen surnamed de Trenance, one of which family married Littleton's heir, and afterwards removed to Lanhydrock, whereof they were lords, tempore James I. when Littleton Trenance, esq. sold that barton to the Lord Robartes, as a younger branch of this family, living at Black Haye in this parish, sold Trenance to Mapowder; and Mapowder sold it to Bone; Bone gave it to Harris of St. Stephen's; and Harris sold it to Hawkins, now in possession of part thereof. The other moiety of this little barton of Trenance, is in possession of the Arundells of Lanherne.

John Trenance of Black Haye, gent. had issue by ——— only three daughters, married to Elford of Roach or St. Dennis, Buckingham of Probus, and Randolph of this parish; the which Mr. Elford is now in possession thereof [who sold it to Pomery his son-in-law, who leased it to Mr. Trewerne, Rector of Withell.*]

The arms of Trenance, out of a supposed allusion to their name, after the Latin, is taken as a corruption of Tre-ensis, i. e. three swords; whereas, Trenance is the name of a local place, and signifies as aforesaid, and Try-clothes, Try-glodes, is three swords.

Bryn, i. e. a hill or lofty place, tempore Edward IV. was the lands of Beare of Killygarth, by whose daughter

* This is a more recent insertion.

and heir it came in marriage, together with his other lands, to Peter Bevill, a younger branch of Gwarnack house; whose son, Sir William Bevill, dying without issue male, his brother, Philip Bevill, became his heir; who had issue only one daughter named Elizabeth, which was married to Sir Bernard Grenville of Stowe, knight, in whose issue by her, the name, blood, and estate of this Bevill is terminated. The which Sir Bernard, and his lady big with child, for health and diversion residing at Bryn aforesaid, the said lady happened to fall into childbirth, and there was well delivered of her first-born son, who afterwards was baptised at the font by the name of Bevill; which afterwards proved to be that famous and renowned though unfortunate hero, Sir Bevill Grenville, knight, slain at Lansdowne in Somerset, on the part and behalf of King Charles I. against the parliament army.

Bryn is still the lands of Grenville, and by lease in possession of Robins, who as I have heard, hath since purchased the fee thereof from Grenville's heirs.

TONKIN.

Withiel is in the hundred of Pider, the manor and manorial house, I believe, being denominated only from the personal name of its owner, Withiel.

In anno 1291, 20 Edward I. this church was valued (Tax. Benef.) at £4. being appropriated to the Priory of Bodmin.

This is a rectory, valued in the King's Book £10.; the patronage in Sir Francis Vyvyan, Bart.; the incumbent Mr. Richard Trewren, who succeeded Mr. William Wood in 17—.

The 12 Edward I. this manor, in the extent of Cornish acres, was valued in fifteen. (Carew, fol. 46 b.)

THE EDITOR.

Withiel does not present any thing in addition to what has been said of it.

Mr. Lysons does not give any information of the least interest respecting property in the parish. The larger portion belongs to the Vyvyans of Treloarwarren, as well as the advowson. A younger brother of that family, the Rev. Vyal Vyvyan, is the present incumbent, and this gentlemen has greatly improved the house.

There is a monument in the church to the Reverend Richard Trewren, his wife, and two daughters, one the widow of Mr. Ustick of Pendavey, which place he sold to the Molesworths of Peranrow. Mr. Trewren was a brother of the family of Tredreva in Constantine: he married Catherine Davies, a sister of the Editor's grandfather.

This parish measures 2,517 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property as	£.	s.	d.
returned to Parliament in 1815 .	2,109	0	0

Poor Rate in 1831	72	5	0
-----------------------------	----	---	---

Population,—	{ in 1801,	in 1811,	in 1821,	in 1831,
	283	299	339	406

giving an increase of $43\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 30 years.

Present Rector, the Rev. Vyell Francis Vyvyan, presented by his brother Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart. in 1825. The net income of the living returned in 1831 was 324*l*.

THE GEOLOGY, BY DOCTOR BOASE.

This parish has the same geological structure as St. Wenn, to which it adjoins.

ZENNAR.

HALS.

Zennar is situated in the hundred of Penwith, and hath upon the north the Irish sea, north-east Tywidneck, south Maddarne. For the name, if it be compounded of Sen-nar, it signifies Holy Pool or Lake; otherwise, if it be a corruption of Se-nar or Seynar, English Cornish, it signifies the sea lake, or creek of the sea; and the church is situated in a valley near the sea, with a rivulet of water flowing by it.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, this district was taxed under the jurisdiction of Trenwith, or of Alvorton. When the first inquisition into the value of Cornish Benefices was made, this church was not endowed, if extant; however, in Wolsey's Inquisition (1521), it was rated by the name of Zennor or Sennor £5. 5s. The patronage in the Bishop of Exeter. This parish was rated to the four shillings in the pound Land Tax in 1696, for one year, at £86. 10s.

This church, I take it, was endowed by the Prior of St. Michael's Mount, and was formerly wholly impropriate. This parish is comparatively scattered all over with stones and rocks of great bigness; yet amongst those are found very many fertile plots of ground for corn, grass, and barley, as also many tin lodes, tending to the great profit of the farmers and tanners thereof.

In this parish are the ruins of an old free chapel called Chapel Jane, that is the narrow chapel.

TONKIN.

Zennar is in the hundred of Penwith, is bounded to the west by Morva, to the north by the main ocean, to the east by Tawednack, to the south by Madderne.

This parish takes its name from its tutelar saint.

This is a vicarage, valued in the King's Book £5. 5s. the patronage in the Bishop of Exeter; the incumbent Mr. Oliver.

THE EDITOR.

This parish is beautifully situated, mainly consisting of a belt nearly a mile wide, between the sea on one hand, bounded by high and rocky cliffs, and on the other hand by a chain of granite mountains.

The belt of land, including the church town, is very fertile, particularly abounding in milk and honey, which we early learn to consider as proofs of the most abundant soil.

The church and tower are neat and plain, and it is probable that Mr. Hals's conjecture respecting its ancient dependence on St. Michael's Mount, may be correct, since one or more of the bells are said to bear an inscription declaring them the gift of the prior of the Mount.

Mr. Tonkin says, that the name is taken from a patron Saint, but no such saint can be found; and the parish feast is kept on the nearest Sunday to the 6th of May, when the festival is observed by the Church of Rome, in commemoration of the virtual martyrdom and miraculous preservation of St. John the Evangelist; when, by the order of Domitian, he was cast into a caldron of boiling oil before the Latin or Lateran Gate of Rome, where the church of St. John Lateran has since been built, the chief sacred edifice in Rome previously to the construction of St. Peter's, and celebrated for the assemblage of various general councils of the Catholic Church, thence denominated Councils of Lateran. It is probable, therefore, that this parish may be under the protection of the divine and beloved Apostle.

Towards the western extremity of the parish a bold promontory stretches out into the sea, called Trereen Dinas, but in recent times, from some fanciful resemblance, the Gurnet's Head. This is by much the finest and most romantic point on the north side of the Land's End, and it would rival the promontory nearly opposite to it on the south, called by the same name, Trereen Dinas, or Castle Trereen, if that were not composed of granite and crowned by the Logging Rock; while in Zennar the sea shore and

the cliffs are every where green stone, surrounding the granite.

For a description of this headland, see the Second Volume of the Transactions of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, p. 200. The Editor was so much struck with the appearance of this bold formation, that he purchased the manor of Treen and Baswedneck chiefly for the purpose of acquiring the property of a mass of rocks so geologically interesting.

The impropriation of the great tithes belongs to George John, esq. of Rosemorrison, and of Penzance.

Zennar measures 3,647 statute acres.

Annual value of the Real Property, as	£.	s.	d.
returned to Parliament in 1815	2,137	0	0
Poor Rate in 1831	187	5	0
Population,—	{ in 1801, 544	{ in 1811, 671	{ in 1821, 715
			{ in 1831, 811

giving an increase of 49 per cent. in 30 years.

Present Vicar, the Rev. W. Veale, collated in 1824 by Dr. Carey, the Bishop of Exeter. The net income of the living, as returned in 1831, was £179.

THE GEOLOGY, BY DR. BOASE.

The greater part of this parish is situated on granite, which presents the varieties common to the Land's End district. The northern part, in the form of an irregular band, consists of schistose rocks, with the exception of a small patch a little to the north of the church, and another which extends from Polmear Cove to the western boundary of the parish. These slates are for the most part felspathic, and, at their points of junction with the granite, exhibit some beautiful illustrations of granitic veins in the slate.

Note, that Penzance, by a mistake, is not numbered among the parishes [nor is Tregoney]; so that the real number of them must be 204 [or rather 205].

GENERAL REMARKS ADDED HERE BY MR. WHITAKER.

It is stated by Carew :

Fol. 8. "They [the Cornish Tinnars] maintaine these workes ["two kind of Tynne workes, *Stream* and *Load*"] to have beene verie auncient, and first wrought by the Jewes with *Pick-axes* of holme, boxe, and *hartshorne* : they prove this by the name of those places yet enduring, to wit *Attall Sarazin*, in English, the *Jewes' Offcast*, and by *those tooles daily* found amongst the *rubble of such workes*." So, in the stream-work now prosecuted at Carne between Truro and Penrin, were found two stems of deer-horns, which I inspected at Tregothnan in Nov. 1792, and which had been plainly shaped into pickaxes. One of them was even tinged strongly at the picking end, with the stain of some metallic matter on which it has been employed.

Not far from them was found a brass instrument, that had clearly, from the shade still remaining upon the covered part, once had a handle clipping it round the middle, and leaving out the two ends for striking. July 19, 1794, was promised by Lady Falmouth a sketch of all three, done by the hand of the Rev. Mr. Hennah, Rector of St. Austle ; but, as he had pronounced the brass instrument to be no celt, and as I proved it to be one, he never sent the sketch.

"There are also taken up in such works," adds Carew, "certaine little tooles' heads of brasse, which some terme thunder axes ; but they make small show of any profitable use. Neither were the Romaines ignorant of this trade, as may appeare by a brasse coyne of DOMITIAN's, found in one of these workes," stream or load, "and fallen into my hands."

Fol. 56. "Most of the inhabitants can [speak] no word of Cornish, but *very few* are ignorant of the English ; and yet *some so affect their owne*, as to a *stranger they will not speake it* : for, if meeting them by chance, you inquire the way or any such matter, your answer shal be, *Meea navidua cowzasawsneck*, I can speake no Saxonage." W.]

THE ISLANDS OF SCILLY.

THE EDITOR.

Neither Mr. Hals nor Mr. Tonkin has noticed these islands.

It may be proper, therefore, to add a few observations on their ancient history, of which however very little is known.

That the Phœnicians, and after them the merchants of Carthage, traded with the Britons for tin, is established without the slightest doubt; but no possible absurdity can be greater than the supposition that voyagers, having sailed through the Mediterranean Sea, and passed between the Pillars of Hercules into the exterior ocean, and navigated through this boundless and dreaded expanse of water for about a thousand miles, should then stop short at trifling islands, or rather rocks, and that too year after year during centuries, with the country before them, actually in sight, from whence the valuable commodity which they sought must have been manifestly taken, and where they would have been sure of an improved market for the commercial articles to be given in exchange. Yet, relying on the literal interpretation of passages from ancient authors, who never visited the land of tin, nor possibly ever conversed with the adventurous sailors who had been there, persons of account have gravely asserted that the rocks of Scilly were the ancient Cassiterides; while others, to render this strange supposition somewhat less absurd, have glossed it with the miracle, probably invented by Florence of Worcester, of a large tract of country between these existing islands and the Land's End, having been engulfed within times of recent memory.

Perhaps this mode of induction, directly opposed to common sense and to experience, may be a remnant of the hallucination which bound itself round men's minds at the

period when the stores of ancient learning were first poured on modern Europe; under this delusion they were not contented with ascribing a high degree of merit to the artists, to the writers, to the architects of Greece and Rome; nothing short of absolute perfection was believed to exist in each, and this servile appeal to authority is not even yet quite obsolete, although the time for such delusions being in the slightest degree advantageous either to literature or to science, has long since passed by.

The traders who frequented these remote shores would naturally mistake land in the great unbounded ocean for mere islands, and their vague descriptions, purposely made obscure, proved so successful that Julius Cæsar was not aware when he landed on the coast of Kent that he was arrived in the country producing tin.

The rocks of Scilly, having inhabitants, were visited by monks and anchorites, who formed establishments there, and gradually associated themselves into a small priory; but, so early as the time of King Henry the First, their monastery, with all its appendages, was given to the Abbey of Tavistock. The grant is extant.

“*Henricus Rex Anglorum Willelmo Episcopo Excestrie et Ricardo filio Baldwini, et Justicie sue de Devenesira et Cornegallia, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse in perpetuam elemosinam Osberto Abbati et Ecclesie de Tavystok, et Turolodo Monacho suo, omnes Ecclesias de Sullye cum pertinentiis suis, et terram sicut unquam Monachi aut Heremitæ melius eam tenuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi, et Burgaldi Episcopi Cornegallie. Et volo et præcipio quod ipse Turolodus et omnes Monachi de Sully sicut proprii Præbendarii mei habeant firmam pacem cum omnibus quæ ad eas pertinent,*” &c.

There is also a confirmation by Reginald de Dunstanville, illegitimate son of King Henry the First, who was created Earl of Cornwall in 1140, and died without male issue in 1175.

“*Reginaldus Regis Filius Comes Cornubiæ, omnibus*

Baronibus suis et Ballivis suis Cornubiæ et Scilly, salutem. Sciatis me, pro anima Henrici Regis patris mei, et mea, et pro Carta ipsius quam vidi, concessisse et confirmasse in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam Monachis de Sully, sicut propriis Præbendariis Patris mei, omne WREC quod in Insulis, quas ipsi totas tenent, advenerit; præter cœtum et navem integram, hoc est, in Rentemen et Nurcho et insula Sancti Elidii et Sancti Sampsonis, et Sanctæ Teonæ. Et prohibeo super forisfactum meum, sicut prohibuit pater meus per cartam suam, ne quis eis aliquam injuriam faciat aut molestiam. Quoniam nolo ut de aliquo tenemento suo in Scilly aut libertate aut consuetudine, quam eis concessi, alicui amodo intendant nisi michi* et Abbati Tavistochiæ.

“Teste Radulpho de Bosco-Roardi apud Dorecestriam.”

There is also another document, entitled,

“Confirmatio B. Episcopi Exoniæ de Decimis de Sully.”

—It is probable that the person indicated by B. was Bartholomew Iscan, consecrated in 1161, and died in 1184.

“Omnibus fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptura pervenerit, B. divina miseratione dictus Episcopus Exoniæ salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me vidisse et legisse cartam Ricardi de Wicha, in qua confitetur se concessisse, et in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam dedisse omnes decimas suas de Sully (et nominatim de cuniculis, quas injuste aliquandiu detinuerat, eo quod de rebus hujusmodi decimas dandas esse non putavit,) Abbati et Conventui Tavistochiæ, et Fratribus Monasterii Beati Confessoris Nicholai de Sully, pro salute animæ suæ, et parentum suorum, necnon et Reginaldi quondam Comitis Cornubiæ Domini sui; et hanc donationem super altare Beati Rumeni Tavistochiæ per Librum Evangeliorum manu propria obtulisse in præsentia B. Abbatis et conventus ejusdem loci et multorum aliorum.

“Quoniam autem tam Monasterium Tavistochiæ,

* Michi for Mibi, Ducange.—Ed.

quam tota terra prædicti Ricardi de Sully ad meam pertinet Diocesim, ego sicut Episcopus diocesanus prænotatam ipsius Ricardi donationem, auctoritate episcopali, præsentis scripto, et sigilli mei, sicut eam quam gratam et ratam habeo, appositione confirmo.

“Hiis testibus, B. Archidiacono Cornubiensi, &c.”

There is also a letter of protection from King Edward the First for the prior of St. Nicholas, within his island de Scilly. This letter is addressed among others, to the constable of his camp in the island of Enmour in Scilly.

Enmour may well be a corruption of Ennis Moor, the great island, possibly the secular name of St. Mary's.

In the time of Edward the Third, this priory or cell to Tavistock must have been of very little importance, since in the 19th year of his reign, it appears by the following entry in the *Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium*, that two monks only were resident. Since, for some reason which it is difficult to discover, secular priests were to be stationed in Scilly during the continuance of a war with France, instead of the monks, which gave rise to the following agreement:

“Abbas et Conventus de Tavistok finem fecerunt cum Rege per viginti solidos, pro licentia habenda, quod ipsi duos capellanos sæculares pro animabus progenitorum Regis, quondam Regum Angliæ, et hæredum suorum, in Insula de Sulley celebraturos, loco duorum Capellanorum commonachorum suorum, quos ibidem ex causa prædicta invenire solebant, durante guerra inter Regem et homines de Francia mota, invenire possint.”

Since the Reformation the tithes have been appropriated, and passed with the different leases of the lands. Remains of the convent, most properly dedicated to St. Nicholas, are still to be seen on the island of Trescow. St. Nicholas was the patron of mariners, and frequently preserved vessels in a miraculous manner when his aid had been fervently invoked; perhaps the right of wreck was given to the convent for the purpose of attaching an increased de-

gree of merit to their prayers in favour of ships likely to be dashed against those rocks.

St. Nicholas had also delegated to him from Heaven the peculiar care of infants, as a reward for his early piety, which induced him, in the first month, to abstain from taking the nourishment afforded by his mother's breast on Wednesdays and Fridays, and on all occasional fasts appointed by the church.

He was Archbishop of Myra, a city of Lycia, in Lesser Asia, where he died in 342; but in 1087 his relics were forcibly taken from thence, and conveyed to the town of Bavi in Italy, towards the opening of the Adriatic, and where they continue to perform the most wonderful cures, more especially in all cases of infants.

The Scilly Islands first became objects of public attention in the great civil war, and especially towards the latter part of these struggles. After the death of King Charles the First, Sir John Grenville, subsequently created Earl of Bath in memory of the battle at Lansdown, where his father fell in the arms of victory, having collected a small force, kept possession of St. Mary's island, where they either constructed or enlarged lines, rather than a fortress, which still remain. Their opponents encamped themselves on Trescow, till at last, as relief was clearly impossible, the cavaliers surrendered, but not till they had evinced their honour and true feelings as gentlemen, by refusing to accept any terms from a foreign power, and preserving the integrity of England, although it was in the hands of their deadly foes.

"Unfortunately for these islands, they remain public property, or as it is termed, belong to the Crown; and a system has prevailed, at least from the time of Queen Elizabeth, one of the very worst that could be devised, of granting them at an annual rent, and for a short term of years, to private gentlemen; renewed, indeed, in the same line for more than two hundred years, first to the family of Godol-

phin, and then to the family of Osborne, which succeeded to the property of the former, but always with an uncertain tenure and the impossibility of encouraging others to expend capital on any permanent undertaking.

A better system has, however, been at last adopted, although very inferior to the plain, simple, and natural one of making the land freeholds in the hands of individuals.

Either the former lessee for years no longer wished to retain a source of small patronage, rendered of little importance by well-known changes, or the government resolved on doing something beneficial for the inhabitants and for the country; at all events, a lease for lives has now been granted to Mr. Smith, a gentleman of ability and information, the eldest son of a respectable country gentleman, under certain conditions, and among them a stipulation for essentially improving the harbour by the construction of a pier, the government contributing a certain sum towards the expense, and the lessee undertaking to complete the work. Mr. Smith, it is understood, means to reside there; and great expectations are entertained of the benefit likely to result.

Such a cluster of rocks, from eight to nine leagues west-south-west off the main land, must always be dangerous to ships returning from distant voyages; but the risk has been very greatly diminished by the excellent light on St. Agnes. There is, however, one rock called the Wolf, somewhat more than a third of the distance of Scilly from the Land's End, on which a light-house might be erected; and the losses of lives and of property on this rock, which lies immediately in the way of all coasting vessels, more especially of those from Ireland, are supposed by many competent judges to exceed the losses occasioned by all the other western rocks taken together.

Before lights were placed on the coast, and the soundings laid down with accuracy, and the nature of the ground described, and before astronomical observations were

brought to practical perfection, the wrecks were, perhaps, quadruple to what they are at present, and with not one fourth of the vessels at sea : among the innumerable wrecks that have taken place at Scilly, the most remarkable is that of the *Victory*, a first-rate ship of war, commanded by Sir Cloudesley Shovel, returning from a series of exploits, which continued adding to his reputation even when they failed of obtaining success. 'This ship, with two others of a smaller size, struck on the rocks of Scilly in the night following the 22d of October 1705, when between fifteen hundred and two thousand men are supposed to have perished ; and there is a tradition of one man having escaped, and of his relating some anecdotes of obstinacy, and even of violence, on the part of the Admiral, discreditable to him as a man, and the immediate causes of the calamity ; but these additions induce me entirely to disbelieve the whole tale.

The Scilly Islands are composed of granite, similar to that of the Land's End district, and intersected by small lodes of tin, but not of a size sufficiently large to have produced at any period a quantity worthy of mercantile account.

The land does not rise into lofty hills, nor are the rocks on a scale of magnificence ; and the people have been so much absorbed in trade and in intercourse with strangers from all nations, that they are without any legendary histories or peculiarity of manners.

Although St. Mary's, Trescow, and St. Agnes', St. Martin's, Bryher, and Sampson, have alone permanent inhabitants, yet a great many more islands are dignified with specific names. Among these one rock is honoured with the appellation of Scilly ; and this trifling circumstance has given rise to theories about changes and devastations by the sea, by earthquakes, &c. when the name has clearly been given in the same spirit as that which induced seamen to declare that the cord attached to the water bucket is the only rope belonging to a ship.

Alterations in the laws respecting Customs and Excise, with increased vigilance as well as greater activity, both at sea and on shore, have materially interfered with the most lucrative trade of these islanders. They are, however, tolerably well supported by their agriculture, which is said to afford more corn than they consume; by their fisheries, particularly of ling, which are exported after being pressed and dried almost without salt; and finally, by the resort of ships in great numbers when the wind happens to be in opposition to their intended voyages.

Doctor Borlase has written a separate treatise on the Scilly Islands, and described in it the scanty remains of their supposed Druidical antiquities.

At the time of the last census (in 1831) the population was as ascertained to be

				Statute Acres.
St. Mary's	1311	.	said to measure	1640
Trescow	470	.	.	880
St. Agnes'	289	.	.	390
St. Martin's	230	.	.	720
Bryher	128	.	.	330
Sampson	37	.	.	120
<hr/>				<hr/>
2465				4080
The small islands are estimated at . .				150
				<hr/>
				4230
				<hr/>

A recent benefit has been given to Scilly by the legislature, in respect to their police and to the administration of justice. The sole authority previously existing in the islands resided in a court possessing very limited power, and that undefined, so that no case of any magnitude could be acted on in any other way than by sending the parties over to the main land; an Act of Parliament has now enabled

the executive government to appoint magistrates who may act in Scilly, without qualification by the possession of freehold property, in as ample a manner as other justices of the peace may act for the county at large.

St. Agnes Light House. Lat. $50^{\circ} 18' 27''$. Long. $6^{\circ} 19' 23''$. In time 25m. 8s. W.

Time of high water at the New and Full Moon, 10 minutes after 4.

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX.

I.

The number of acres in each of the hundreds, according to Mr. Hitchins's measurement, and the population from the last Parliamentary Statements, including Volterholm, and the other small pieces of Cornwall artificially placed in Devonshire and the Islands of Scilly.

		Acres.			Population.
Powder	.	128,115	Penwith	.	74,867
East	.	112,647	Powder	.	61,911
Pyder	.	92,713	Kerrier	.	56,074
Penwith	.	90,957	East	.	35,086
Kerrier	.	89,051	Pyder	.	25,689
West	.	81,558	West	.	18,254
Lesnewth	.	61,132	Trigg	.	13,057
Trigg	.	54,574	Stratton	.	8,815
Stratton	.	48,934	Lesnewth	.	8,277
		759,681			302,030

The three south-western hundreds, Penwith, Kerrier, and Powder contain nearly two-thirds of the whole population.

And of the two divisions of Cornwall, the East division is in round numbers about twice as large as the West division, while the West division has twice the population of the East.

APPENDIX.

II.

The population of Cornwall is given for the years 1700 and 1750, at 105,800 and 135,000; but I know not on what authority. The years 1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831 are from the Parliamentary publications founded on the actual census on each occasion.

POPULATION OF CORNWALL.

In 1700	In 1750	In 1801	In 1811	In 1821	In 1831
105,800	135,000	194,500	216,667	257,447	301,017

The per-centages of increase taken for 30 years, at the rate between each interval, are $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 24 per cent., $38\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., $67\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and 60 per cent.

At the rate of increase from 1700 to 1750,

1000 would become in a century 1628, and would double in 140 years.

At the rate of increase from 1750 to 1801,

1000 would become in a century 2046, and would double in 96,8 years.

At the rate of increase from 1801 to 1811,

1000 would become in a century 2943, and would double in 64,2 years.

At the rate of increase from 1811 to 1821,

1000 would become in a century 5610, and would double in 40,2 years.

At the rate of increase from 1821 to 1831, 1000 would become in a century 4776, and would double in 44,3 years.

The population of Cornwall being in 1831, according to the actual census, 301,017, if it continued to increase accordingly for a century at the rate ascertained between 1811 and 1821, the number of people in 1931 would amount to one million six hundred and eighty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty!

A Table exhibiting the amount to which the population of a thousand persons would amount in a century, and also the time of its doubling for each 5 per cent. of increase in 30 years, the period given for each parish from the Parliamentary Return.

A thousand, with the following increase, in thirty years	Will become in a century	Will double in
5 per cent. increase in thirty years	1176	426 years.
10 per cent.	1374	218
15 per cent.	1593	148
20 per cent.	1836	114
25 per cent.	2104	93,2
30 per cent.	2398	79,2
35 per cent.	2719	69,3
40 per cent.	3070	61,8
45 per cent.	3451	56
50 per cent.	3863	51,3
55 per cent.	4310	47,4
60 per cent.	4791	44,2
65 per cent.	5308	41,5
70 per cent.	5874	39,2
75 per cent.	6458	37,2
80 per cent.	7094	35,4
85 per cent.	7773	33,8
90 per cent.	8495	32,4
95 per cent.	9264	31,1
100 per cent.	10080	30

APPENDIX.

III.

The Editor has been favoured with the following list of plants illustrative of the mild climate of Cornwall.

The native plant of greatest curiosity is the *Erica Vagans*, *Erica Didima* of Withering, *Erica Multiflora* of Ray and Hudson. This plant spreads over the whole serpentine formation of the Lizard, and observes its limits almost to a foot. It is said to appear again at Clickitor near Liskeard, where the serpentine formation is also found.

The *Ligusticum Cornubiense*, remarkable only from its extreme rarity, grows near Bodmin, in a place called Margaret's Wood.

The *Tamarix Gallica* grows in great abundance about the Lizard, apparently wild, but it is said to have been brought there from St. Michael's Mount in the early part of the last century; and St. Michael's Mount having been long a cell to Mount St. Michael in Normandy, the shrub may very probably have been introduced by the monks. It powerfully resists the sea winds, and grows freely on the banks of earth or sand surrounding inclosures near the shore. The wood is so solid as to sink in water.

The *Panicum Dactylon* grows on the bank of gravel lying between the sea, and the road leading from Marazion to Penzance.

The *Sibthorpia Europæa* may be found in great plenty about half a mile inland from thence, in a stream flowing westward by the road near Gulval church town. This plant was named by Linnæus in honour of Humphry

Sibthorpe, M.D. Professor of Botany at Oxford from 1747 to 1784. The hybrid variety or monstrosity of the *Antirrhinum Linaria*, called *Peloria*, is said to grow at the foot of Mabe Hill on the old road leading from Helston to Penryn. The *Erica Ciliaris* has recently been found at Carclew, near Penryn, the seat of Sir Charles Lemon, M.P. for the county.

And many of the cryptogamia flourish in a degree unknown in other countries, among which the magnificent *Osmunda Regalis* may be selected as a specimen.

A List of Plants that are growing in the open air at Pendarves, most of which have stood several years without protection.

Agapanthus umbellatus, many years.

Aristolochia sempervirens, two years.

Anthyllis Hermannia, three or four years.

Alvysoa citra odora, several years.

Acacia armata, two years.

Aster argophyllus, four years.

Benthamia pasifera, one year.

Bocconia cordata, several years.

Bouvardia triphylla, three or four years.

Bignonia grandiflora, three years.

Brugmansia suaveolens (*datura arborea*), two years.

Calceolaria, five or six species.

Coronilla glauca and *valentina*, several years.

Calendula tragus, several years.

Cineraria populifolia, several years.

Chrysocoma cernua aurea, several years.

Collectia spinosa (from Chili), two years.

Canna indica and *bicolor*, two years.

Camellia Japonica, several varieties, two years.

Capraria lanceolata, two years.

Cobæa scandens, two years.

Charlwoodia australis (*Dracæna australis*) covered in frosty nights last winter with a mat, and is now growing very strong, and is nearly six feet high.

Clethra arborea, three or four years.

Daphne odora, five or six years.

Dolichos lignosus, two years.

Duvaurea undulata and *dependens*, one and two years.

Encomus punctata, several years.

- Eriocephalus africanus*, five or six years.
Ericomus fragrans, two years.
Eriobotrya japonica (loquat), three or four years.
Echium grandiflorum and *glaucophyllum*, three or four years.
Echium nervosum, stem six inches diameter, five feet four inches high, twenty-five feet in circumference, and from thirty to forty spikes of flowers.
Edwardsia grandiflora, one year.
 ——— *microphylla*, two years.
Escallonia rubra and *montividiensis*, two years.
Fuschia gracilis, nine feet six inches high, circumference forty feet, diameter thirteen feet ten inches.
Fuschia conica, *globosa*, *coccinea*, *maxima*, *apetela*, *adolphina*, *robertsia*, *virgata*, &c.
Gazania rigens, two years.
Globularia longifolia, two years.
Gnaphalium ericoides, *stœchas*, *fetidum*, four years.
Geranium, many varieties, four years.
Hippia frutescens, three or four years.
Heliotropium corymbosum, two years.
Hoya carnosa, two years.
Hypericum monogynum, several years.
Hydrangea hortensis, six feet six inches high, circumference forty-five feet.
Justicia adatoda, two years.
Jasminum revolutum, ten or twelve years.
Lobelia crinus (rock work), three or four years.
Lithospermum erubescens, two years.
Leonitus leonurus, eight feet high, spreading eighteen feet on a low wall, three or four years.
Melaleuca hypericifolia, five or six years.
Maurandia Barclayana and *semperflorens*, two years.
Melianthus major and *coccineus*, several years.
Oxalis, several species.
Othonna pectinata, two or three years.
Ornithogalum longibracteatum, two years.
Psoralea spicata, *pinnata*, and *aculeata*.
Petunia nyctaginiflora, and *phœnicia*, two years.
Passiflora cœrulea racemosa, two years.
Richardia Æthiopica (Calla), many years.
Salvia cardinalis, *grahami*, *involucrata*, &c.
Saxifraga sarmentosa, several years.

Thunbergia coccinea (on a wall), three years.

Tradescantia crassula, three years.

Teucrium latifolia and *frutescens*, three years.

Vergilia Capensis, seven feet three inches high, diameter five feet, two years.

Vestia lycioides, eight feet high, three years.

Verbena chamoidryoides and *pulchella*, two years.

Polygala speciosa and *myrtifolia*, three or four years.

Olea fragrans, ten to twelve years (south wall).

Physalis edulis, three or four years.

Diosma ericoides, three to four years.

The *Acacia lophantha*, *dealbata*, and several other plants, have been planted out during the last spring, and will probably stand out the winter as well as the above.

APPENDIX.

IV.

Since the parish of Broadoak was printed, an additional sheet of Mr. Hals's manuscript has been communicated to the Editor by his friend the Rev. Richard Polwhele. It contains an account of the important military events which distinguished that parish and the neighbourhood, in 1644, and it is therefore printed as a curious addition to what has here been given in the body of the work, on the same subject. Mr. Polwhele has also sent another sheet relative to St. Stephen's near Saltash, but that does not contain anything of the least importance.

These two sheets appear to have been separated from the work at Exeter by the carelessness of the bookseller in whose hands the whole had been lodged, and this confirms the suspicion of more important losses having taken place at the same time.

BROADOAK.

Broadoak is situate in the hundred of West, and hath upon the south Boconnock, west St. Winnow, east St. Pynock, north Cardinham; and by the name of Bradock it was taxed in Domesday Roll, 20 William I. 1087; which word, if it be single, signifies a rebel or traitor, one that betrays the trust and fidelity reposed in him by another;

otherwise if it be commonly understood of Brad-ock or Brodock, it signifies broad trees of oak (Saxon).

In the Pope's Inquisition into the value of Benefices before-mentioned, 1294, Capella de Bradock in decanatu de Westwellshire, appropriata Domui de Lancelton, was valued at *xiiis. ivd.* from whence it appears the church was endowed by the college of St. Stephen's or Lancelton; in Wolsey's Inquisition or Valor Beneficiorum at £8. 13s. 4d.; the patronage in the Bishop of Exon, the incumbent Pearce, the rectory in possession of ; and this parish was rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax for one year, 1696, £57.

Here let it be remembered that Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, General of the Parliament Army, being in Devon, received orders from his masters, 1644, to march from thence with the same towards Plymouth, in order to raise the siege thereof, it being then greatly distressed by Sir Richard Grenville, as was the west part of that county, who immediately set forward with his army, and marched on towards that place; yet not so quickly but that Grenville had notice of his motion, and, fearing he was not strong enough to engage his great army, he by night privately dislodged from the siege of Plymouth with his own regiment, Colonel Fortescue's, Colonel Carew's, and Colonel Acland's; and the better to shun or avoid his enemy, marching down by way of Plympton, he turned aside towards St. Botolph's and Saltash Passage, where with boats he passed over his troops, and so entered over the Tamar river into Cornwall; which Essex understanding as soon as he came to Plymouth, having thus raised the siege and relieved the town, forthwith marched after Grenville as far as Lestwithell and Bradoak Downs, himself quartering at Lanhydrock, the Lord Robartes's house, and sending out troops of horse westwards if possible to attack him. In the mean time, King Charles I. being then in Somerset with his army, and having notice of those facts of Essex's, forthwith marched out of Somerset through Devon with his army for Grenville's relief, and entered Cornwall by way of Polston bridge, the 11th of August 1644; from thence advanced to Lancelton, and so directly to Liskeard, which place for some time he made his head quarters, where the townsmen and contiguous countrymen shewed themselves very zealous and loyal towards his service, especially for that the town or borough and manor of

Leskeard was his son the Duke of Cornwall's lands, in right of his Duchy of Cornwall.

Soon after which the country people gave private notice to the King, that on a certain day the quarter-master, General Dalbier, Lieutenant-Colonel Charleton, Colonel Allured, Colonel Barkley, and some other officers of Essex's army were to dine at the Lord Mohun's house, not far from Lestwithell.

At the day appointed the King dispatched a party of horse, and by surprise took them all prisoners (except Dalbier, who made his escape) and brought them all prisoners to Leskeard, where soon after Prince Rupert arrived at the King's army, which gave great hopes of a notable victory over Essex; and, in order to give him battle, the King soon after drew forth his army from Leskeard, and marched west to Bradock Downs in this parish, opposite to St. Winnow and Boconnock Downs, where Essex lay encamped, on the east side of Lestwithell town, and there pitched his camp and standard, he himself, Prince Rupert, and Grenville quartering at the Lord Mohun's house; from whence he sent a letter August 16th, as he had sent another before from Leskeard by the Lord Beauchamp's nephew, to Essex, for a treaty of peace, to which he received no answer; then he sent another letter to him in the name of the officers of his army, to which Essex sent a negative answer directed to the Earl of Forth, purporting that he had received a letter from his lordship, and other commanders of the King's army, by which a treaty with him was desired for a general peace, which he could not admit of without a breach of the trust reposed in him by the Parliament, having no power by his commission to treat in a matter of such importance.

Whereupon happened several skirmishes between the cavaliers and parliament troops; and in particular that challenge and sharp charge between Colonel Straughan's for the Parliament and Colonel Digby's for the King, was most remarkable. Straughan's troop consisted of a hundred young men from sixteen to twenty years of age, on whose faces, as was said, never razor had past in order to shave their beards, all double, if not treble armed for this encounter. This troop of Straughan's was led forth by himself on Bradock and St. Winnow Downs, having nothing on his head but a hat, and on the trunk of his body nought but a white linen shift, where they braved it for

some time as was said before, giving defiance to a like number of the King's party in sight of the King and both armies; whereupon soon after dislodged the Lord Digby's troop for the King, to accept and fight this challenge of Straughan's, who with great resolution and bravery advanced towards him, and gave the first onset or charge, but firing their pistols at too great distance, it did little harm to his adversary, whilst instantly Straughan, like a firebrand of hell, with a led horse by his side, had before commanded his boys, as he called them, to take their adversary's fire, which they then did with unspeakable hardiness, and rushed on to the very horse heads of Digby's troopers, that before had spent their shot, himself leading the fore front to the very points of their swords, when he discharged his double-barrelled pistols, and was in like manner seconded by his troopers, who had all the same sort of pistols, and most of them laden with three or four bullets each, which proved so fatal and disastrous a blow to Digby's troopers, that the one half of them were slain on the spot or mortally wounded; and it was further observable, that scarce horse or man that escaped went not off without some hurt or damage, as I was told by one Mr. William Maye, a gentleman that was one of Digby's troop, and sorely wounded in this battle, the marks of which through his hands, arms, and legs were visible, though cured to a large degree, till his dying day, 1672; and much the like account I had of this battle or combat from Mr. William Upcott, of Truro, and Mr. Joseph Upcott, of Morval, brothers, that were parcel of Straughan's troop, who there took some of the King's horses alive, their riders being slain, upon whose furniture was his proper arms, the star and the letters C. R.

But, alas! notwithstanding this success of Straughan's troop, the King with his army had so hemmed in or surrounded Essex in his head quarters at Lestwithell, that he could not long subsist or have relief for his soldiers, for the Lord Goring and Sir Thomas Basset, Knt. stopped all provision with a great body of horse, that was coming to him by way of St. Blazey from the west, as Sir Richard Grenville did the like by way of St. Colomb, Bodmin, and Lanhydrock from the north; whereupon it was resolved by Essex's council, that he should desert his army, and privately by night in a boat go down the river to Fowey, and from thence take ship for Plymouth, which expedient

was accordingly put in execution, and the General Essex, the Lord Robartes, and some others the next day got into Plymouth, being the 31st of August 1644. On the same day Sir William Balfour with two thousand five hundred of the Parliament horse, with divers officers, viz. Colonel Nicholas Boscawen, his Lieutenant-Colonel James Hals, of Merther, Henry Courtenay, of St. Bennet's in Lanyvet, Colonel John Seyntaubyn, of Clowans, and his Lieutenant Colonel Braddon, Colonel Carter, and several other officers and gentlemen of quality, early in the morning forced their passage over St. Winnow, Boconnock, and Bradock Downs, though the body of the King's army, which lay encamped on the heath in those places, maugre all opposition to the contrary; from thence they rode to Leskeard, from thence to Saltash Passage, and from thence to Plymouth safely the same day, amidst their own garrison and confederates.

Notwithstanding this desertion of the general and other officers as aforesaid, Major General Skippon (a Londoner), like a good commander, resolved to live and die with his soldiers; and in order to their preservation, being at least twelve thousand men, he led them down the banks of the river on the west side thereof towards Foye, in order to transport them over the passage or river to Lanteglos, or ship them from thence for Plymouth, all other roads and high ways being stopped up by the King's army as aforesaid, during which march Skippon's men were sorely distressed in the rear by the King's soldiers, so that five of their field pieces were taken in the lanes, whereupon the next morning his men made a stand, and with a brigade of horse that never deserted the infantry, charged the King's troops with great courage and animosity, and beat them out of the field which they had lost the day before, with some loss; whereupon immediately the King sent Captain Brett with the Queen's troop to attack them, who in the King's sight charged Skippon's brigade with that fury and violence as forced them to retire from the field aforesaid, whereby not only he regained the ground that was lost, but got some other fields from his party, and then returned in good order, having lost only four men, himself being shot in the arm, for which brave adventure the King knighted him on the spot. After which the Parliament soldiers were so dispirited that they could hardly be

brought to stand to their arms ; upon which dismay Colonel Butler and a trumpeter came to desire a parley with the King, which was forthwith granted, and a treaty followed on the first of September, when the Commissioners on the King's part were Prince Maurice and the Earl of Bramford, for Essex's soldiers Major-General Philip Skippon, Colonel Christopher Whichcott, and others, by whom a cessation of hostility was agreed upon in these terms—

APPENDIX.

V.

Observations on an Ancient Manuscript, entitled Passio Christi, written in the Cornish Language, and now preserved in the Bodleian Library ; with an account of the Language, Manners, and Customs of the People of Cornwall. By William Scawen, Esq. Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. (From a Manuscript in the Library of Thomas Astle, Esq. 1777.)

On the Manuscript itself. On the description of the Passion contained therein. On the tongue in which the Passion is described, and the properties thereof, and how it relates to and concerns the people and places of Cornwall.

CONCERNING the manuscript itself, (which is the ground of the fabric) the first thing that presents itself is the outside, which is not polished, but in a homely, humble simplicity, and written upon a rough old vellum, which may be supposed to be before parchments here came much into use; and by the rude pictures set out therewith, it may seem to be before the art of painting became better amongst us.

Next to behold the chirography thereof, written in no other than the old Court Hand, not of the best form, but seeming somewhat older than we find it in other places, and some of the letters and characters different from the common Court Hand.

As to the speech itself, it is such as the common speakers of the Cornish now used here do not understand, nor any but such as will be at the pains to study it, no

more than the common speakers of the vulgar nation of the Greeks do at this day Homer's Iliad. So the Lord's Prayer in the year 700 was thus in English: Vren fader thic arth, &c. In 900, Thu ure fader the eart on heofenum.

As to the antiquity thereof, we observe the name of our Saviour is all along written IHS, after the old form used in crucifixes, and then also the name written Chrest, not Christ. So we find it written in Tacitus, Suetonius, and in some other Roman authors it may be found. So Christians were called Chrestians, as Tertullian observes, *Apol. c. 3.** And so the vulgar in Cornish speak it Chrest, and not Christ.

In this old piece are no words antiently intermixed of the Saxon tongue or Angles, which shews, in all probability, that it was written before their time at least, if not much further off; whereas, the common speech of it now carries much of those latter figures, to the disfiguring of the face thereof. But of all other intermixture, it seems to receive in it (with a kind of delight) the tongue of the Romans, by whom the people were easily brought to take up that tongue which they brought with them, and afterwards more and more by degrees in succeeding times, the Roman speech was interwoven with the Cornish, out of a natural propensity to it, as that tongue came to be used of all other nations afterwards, as was observed before.

Another argument there is (and that which is to be admired and rejoiced at) that in this old piece of the Passion, there is nothing heretical, little of error to be found, or savouring of ill opinions; which is strange, since it has passed through so many ages, in which so many ill broods have been hatched, and, amongst others, one of our own, the Pelagian heresy, a brat bred here amongst us at Bangor. Nor is there any mention made of any monastical persons, or several orders of men so living. Nothing that refers to Monks, Friars, Priors, or to any other orders, secular or sacred, nor any thing said in approbation or dislike of any such thing.

There is nothing in it savouring of the old bards or their poetry, nor having references to Merlyanisms, but a bare and sober relation of matter of fact.

* Dr. Hammond's Exposition to the Apocalypse.

II. As to the description of the Passion and Resurrection of our Saviour, I cannot again but admire, that it is so unpolled with the Arian or Pelagian heresies. There are, it is true, some inoffensive and harmless traditions, and a word may be let slip of the Virgin Mary; and in those traditions you may observe the concurrence of others.

And, first, concerning this Longinus: it is to be inquired whether he be not that Longinus mentioned in our Calendar on the fifteenth of March, or that Longinus on the first of December; for of Longinus there is the same history to be found in Picinellus his *Mundus Symbolicus*;* whose words are, *D. P. Comestor ad Longinum vitiosos et caligantes fuisse oculos, cum vero fluentem in Christi latere sanguinem casu illis admovisset, videndi acumen recepisce. In eandem Septentiam canit S. G. Nazianzenus.*†

Ubi fixit hastam, defluentis sanguinis
Tinctam liquore, et ecce! ut utraque manu
Hausit, oculosque hoc ungit hinc ut scilicet
Detergat oculum nocte, que cera legit, &c.

When into Christ he thrust his tainted spear,
Lo! unto both his hands the blood flow'd there,
Wherewith he anoints his eyes and then saw clear,
Which like the night till that time blinded were.

Mr. Lassells, in his *Voyages into Italy*, tells us, that the picture of Longinus stands under the top of the spear with which Christ's side was pierced, in the cupola at St. Peter's church at Rome. It may be conjectured, that this tradition owes its origin to the literal sense of that prophecy; "they should look on him whom they had pierced."

For the wood of the cross, (another of the traditions,) Genebrard's account thereof, as reported by Purchas in his *Pilgrimage*, p. 30, comes somewhat near it, which is, that Seth went to the Cherub which kept Paradise, and received three grains of the Tree of Life, whereof we read in the Apocalypse, "The leaves shall heal the nation." With these three grains was an oil made, wherewith Adam was anointed, and the stones put into his mouth, whence sprang the tree whereof the cross of our Lord was made, hidden

* Tit. *Dij et Homines*, l. 3. p. 457, cap. 163.

† Gr. Naz. in *Trag.*

by Solomon in the Temple, and after in the pool of Bethesda ; according to which, in a church window at St. Neot's, is one pictured putting something under another's tongue, with this inscription, *Hic Seth ponit tria grana sub lingua Adæ*. If any list to see further about the timber whereof the cross was made, let him read Mr. Evelyn's *Sylva*, c. 3, Num. 17. As to that of the smith's wife, in forming the nails for the crucifixion, perhaps they might think, that as the first woman had the first hand in the transgression, so a woman must be employed in the last act of this tragedy. We may observe,

1. What true and manifest notions these antient people had, and faithfully retained, of the Trinity, and the reverence they gave them.

2. How distinctly and clearly they did set forth, in those dark days they lived in, the several distinct attributes of the Deity, assigning power to the Father, wisdom to the Son, goodness to the blessed Spirit.

4. How well they agree and adhere to the doctrine of the true church of Christ, in the points maintained by us concerning the loss and fall of man and mankind, and the restoration of him, and concerning the eternal decree and purpose of God, in the salvation of man, notwithstanding his fall.

We may observe by the Resurrection, thus shortly declared as it is, that it appears plainly that those people were not Nullyfidians.

Nor were they Solyfidians.

They placed the foundation of their happiness in belief. And the superstruction thereupon in good works.

Lastly, we cannot think they were any way inclinable to the minds of those scoffers at the day of judgment, which St. Peter meets with in his second Epistle, 2, 9, and 10. Our people acknowledged, that at the Great Day of account a punishment shall be upon the wicked, and a glory expected to be given to the godly. Thus far as a taste only of what is contained therein.

III. On the tongue in which the Passion of our Saviour is thus described, we have, among other things, such as these observables :

1. The Idiom.

2. The Innocency and Cleanness.

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O

3. The Wisdom.

4. Significances of it.

1. For the Idioms. They put the substantive before the adjunct or adjective. 2. The preposition sometimes comes after the noun. 3. It is usual to change a letter in the beginning, middle, or end of a word or syllable, and sometimes to omit in each for sound sake. 4. They contract several words into one for sound sake, and that very short also; with many other changes, of which it is hard to know or find any certain rule now, but some may be made out upon reading, due observation and experience had on this that follows; and for the pronunciation, the Cornish is not to be gutturally pronounced as the Welsh for the most part is, nor mutteringly as the Armorick, nor whiningly as the Irish (which two latter qualities seem to have been contracted from their servitudes), but must be lively and manly spoken, like other primitive tongues.

2. For the Innocency of it. What is most remarkable is, that it hath a most excellent defective qualification in it, peculiar to itself; for, whereas all other tongues abound in execrable oaths, the old Cornish have none at all, not so much as reproachful terms. The word that comes nearest to an oath with them is *Areire*, *Areiaree*, which is *Mary*, *Mary*, spoken by way of wonder. The next good defective qualification is, that there are no great titles in it, which *Nutricule Tyrannidis*. 3. For the Wisdom, Proverbs (which contain usually the wisdom of a nation) they have had, but we cannot find them in any great plenty. Yet some there are worthy observing, as these:

Cows nebas, cows da, nebas an yeveren an gevella.

Speak little, speak well, little of public matter is best.

Cows nebas, cows da, hada veth cowsas arta.

Speak little, speak well, and well will be spoken again.

Taw Tavas.

Be silent tongue.—To call one Tavas Tavas, Tongue Tongue, is as great a reproach as you can put upon any one.

Reys yw meeras dueth ken lemmell uneth.

Look twice before you leap once.

Neb na gare y gwayn coll restewa.

He that loves not gain loss befall him.

Neb na gare y gy an gwra deveeder.

He that loves not his dog will make him a choaked sheep.

Non ges goon heb lagas na^kkei hebs scovern.

There is no down without eye, nor hedge without ears.

Na reys gara anvor goth ragan vor noweth.

Do not leave the way old for the way new.

Guel gw gwetha vel goofen.

Better keep than ask.—This is spoken of a wariness and precaution concerning lending.

Grova da rag, tha hannen te yn gurd.

Do good, for thyself thou dost it.

4. Significancy of the Tongue. Adam gave names to the creatures, according to their natures; but the people of this land, having no better guide, have given names upon long experience had, and much observation made of the nature of things, and those do mostly appear now as to places and families. I shall adventure upon some instances:

Lanceston, alias Dunhevet. Camden would fain have it to be Fanum Stephani; indeed St. Stephen's, which is a mile off, seems to be the mother church, Lanceston the daughter church. Others would have it to be Lancelot's Town, one of the Champion Knights of King Arthur, but that is further from truth. The Chief Justice Foster, talking with me about it, would fain have Dunhevet to be the most ancient name, from Dune a town, and Hevet above it, which there is accordingly. I told his lordship we must fetch the derivation higher, from the Cornish original (and not from the Saxon), and that is Leostofen, which is a place of large extent, or a broad end, which is properly so according to the situation thereof, at the broad end of the county, from whence it grows towards the west still narrower, like to the point of a wedge. I read in a good author, that Radulphus, brother to Alfus, Duke of Cornwall, was founder of Lanceston. I think he means the castle there, not the town.

The names of places above, and from those places downwards, have suffered much violence along the river from Devon side, by reason of the mutations formerly spoken of; but from thence we shall take notice of some that have received their names antiently, passing down the river of Tamar (and on some of the branches thereof) where, by the way, I may say I am astonished at some of our late Geographers, who, in enumerating the famous bridges in all this have omitted altogether ours in Cornwall, of which, among

land, other lesser, we have three that are very eminent, one of which, Wadebridge, stands further west; the two others, besides many smaller, are on the river of Tamar; one Horsbridge, the other called Newbridge. But much more I wonder at their omission among the rivers of the famous river of Tamar, a river, after the Thames, not behind any of note in this kingdom, which I mention the sooner, because it is most properly ours in Cornwall; for though it be great and very navigable far up, yet it arises in and floats only in this little county of Cornwall, and its whole course contains within the same, and it is the boundary thereof from other parts, wherein other streams do flow, Linnar, Fiddy, &c. and before it falls into the Estuarium, where it gives entertainment from Devon on the other side to Tavy, Plym, Yeom, and others, where they all lose their names in Tamar. And I do much more wonder that it should be printed by some others, that this famous river should fall into the sea near the Land's End, whereas this alone possesses the whole honourable harbour of Plymouth (more than sixty miles distant from the Land's End), and stands appropriated to the interest of Cornwall, belonging to the Duke thereof, the Prince of Wales. And to return to what I said last, in coming down from this broad end of the county to that famous harbour, though our next bordering neighbour Devonshire and the saints, have stolen away from us many of the antient British names, and intruded upon us many strange ones, yet some left us here and there of the antient speech all along, upon the river and the branches thereof, which I am obliged to memorize.

Lawhit, in Glamorganshire, is said to be Fanum Iltuti, to which the Ton being added in Cornish, makes it up. Iltutus was an ancient British Monk in King Arthur's time. Landue may be the church or chapel of St. David, though Landuan in Cornish is the black church or chapel. And for Lezant, that is the holy saint, meaning St. Michael, to whom that church was dedicated.

As Cargreene, which is a rock in the gravel standing in a green place. Carbeele or Carbilly, a rock mentulæ formæ. Carkeele of the same signification.

Landulph, where St. Dulpho is memorized by the church's name, and the well there so called St. Dulpho's well. Halton, i. e. Haelton, a green place near the water.

Pillaton, a round or clue by a green.

Larrake I did formerly suppose to have been from Laun

or Lun, which is usually set for a church or chapel; but on better consideration I think otherwise of it now, because I find several other places hereabouts written Larrake, which have no reference to church; and because the manor antiently was written and called Larrake, which is antienter than the church, and it signifies a place of content in Cornish.*

Blerrake I take to be of the same signification too; a little from which latter place, if content may be had from a prospect, it is there in my opinion. A place formerly called Ballahow, now the fairest and amplest I know any where, excepting such as are dignified by the sight of a metropolis, or such places of eminency, though it stands not on a promontory, and but a little from the sea in a plain, though but a rough one, and from it you may look directly into the sea, as far as human eye-sight can enable you.

Towards the sea-shore on the one side, you have in eye the Start in Devon, and westward the Lizard, for your boundaries. Towards the land northward, the wild moors of Devon, called the East Moors, and the other side the West Moors in Cornwall. Between those you may observe the vale countries of both, two rich valleys, one in Devon side, and the other in Cornwall, and take the sight of Tamar as their boundaries, and you will wonder, looking at it from above, to know how to think that river should find a way through those countries to the sea, especially if you consider that you seldom see water in those tracts of land by which it passes, yet you see also as it passes Plymouth the royal citadel, Plymton, Millbrooke, and abundance of small villages and boroughs in a country on each side pleasant, and the whole prospect not obscured by hills, or any thing else by which you may be hindered from the sun in any part of the day; besides this overlooks the Eddy-rock or stone, a dreadful place about a league out in the sea, where many hundred of ships have been wrecked, being in the trade way to the harbour from the west; yet I have heard some antient skilful mariners to

* Here passing down the river, I would willingly have given by the way an account of the antient Cornish name of that eminent place now called Mount Edgcombe, but by reason that the present, and some other generations, have been so much inclined to the name it now bears, and the other generations before them had given it the name of West Stonehouse, as in relation to that on the eastern side of the river East Stonehouse, where the mansion of those gentlemen formerly was, (according to which I have seen an entry of it, Cum Perco et Passagio, in an antient Ouster le main) I could not attain to it.

aver, that if a good artist should go about to strike on this rock purposely, he would not be able to do it, so far doth chance go beyond art.

Cuttenbrake is a concealed head, and E. Trematon, a place on three hills.

Inesworth, which is Ineswartha, the island above, or the higher island, in respect to the situation of the island of St. Nicholas below, where the saint hath gotten the mastery again.

Ints or Ince, which is a proper name for an island, though this be joined, as Insworth is, by a short neck to other parts of the parish of St. Stephen's. Here passing, we come by the mouth of the river to Pembrose, which is in Cornish the head of the night, or midnight, as if it were said that there is safe coming in there at any time; and from thence we pass to the uttermost point westward, called Penlee, which is the headland to the leeward; and so sailing along by the sea side to the two Gayers, the East and West Gayers near Ramehead, which may give nomination to families of that name in the west, which are now worn out there, and have had a good recruit in Plymouth, and from thence a better in London, by a late Lord Mayor, there so called, but taking his descent from Cornish original, according to the word.

Rame is a long ridge of rocks, and here called Ramehead, because it is so formed towards the sea like a ram's horn, which hath turnings in it to put mariners in mind thereof: in Cornish Pendenhar. Sailing along from thence by the sea side, we come to Millan Dreth, that is, a mill on the sea sand at Loo,* or Lough, which is a common name with most nations for a low or watery place, and so Port-Loo, and Port-pinnion, the little port, nigh to which also is Denloe, or Delough; and stepping a little from thence in the land, is Minhinnitt, which is a hill on a highway, and so indeed it is rightly styled; and the well of St. Lollo, and the foot of Liskeard. Near to it is Liskeard (a near neighbour thereto), some say a place affected; others take it from the Cornish word Leskeveres, like length, like breadth, a square, so it anciently was, and so fortified, as the castle walls yet in part remaining show. Some would not have us go so far back, but would have

* Off from Seaton, a valley between Ramehead and Loo, there is to be seen in a clear day in the bottom of the sea, a league from the shore, a whole wood of timber on its side, uncorrupted.

us take it from a physician so named, and a miracle supposed to be wrought by him there, and this may be right also; but then we must suppose that to be St. Luke the physician, and some ground there is for that also, for the most antient street thereof is to this day called St. Luke's street. Luke's Day also is their day of feasting, and for choice of their Governor. This agrees well enough with the former as the fortification of it; and towards the sea again we come to Lestwithiel. Some hold that to be lion's tail or lion's train; others take it to be 'enough together.' The place, though now grown much in decay, hath formerly been held the only shire town, and where the Knights of the Shire have been still chosen, and the Convocation of the Stanneries held, &c. A great hall was lately there, which was used for those purposes in my knowledge, belonging to the Dukes of Cornwall, who did the like when under them; and here also they kept their court and residence, near to which stands yet their castle Restormell, in Cornish a bellyfull of money, a place of honey; besides which the Dukes had seven others, Liskeard, Tintagell, Lanconston, and Trematon, which is in Cornish three hills on a green top, though that came to the Crown by attainder. As for the river Vz or Vzell, which some speak of, I suppose is a mistake; the river there is the river of Fowey, in Cornish Foath, which hath its head spring in the moors above it, Venton Foath, in English called Foycombell and Aqua de Fowey. As it comes further down near Foath, is a town or place called Tywardreth, in Cornish, a town on the sand, or above the sand, which agrees well with its situation, where heretofore there stood a priory, the buildings whereof are now decayed. I may not forget as next to Foath the town of Polruan, which is now a small village of fishing, but heretofore famous, standing on the top of an ancient hill, where are the ruins of a spacious fair church, called yet by the name of St. Saviour's, Polruan is in Cornish, a frosty bottom, or frosty pool, this being seated over against Foath; between those two towns heretofore there went athwart the river a chain of iron from a small castle on each side, for their security against foreigners by sea, but by their neglect of preserving it in time of peace, was stolen away from them by some boats that came from Dartmouth in Devon, and carried there, where the river is of equal breadth, and the harbour is much like that of

Fowey, and hath over against the town of Dartmouth a little town called King's Way, which answers to Polruan against Fowey. The Fowey men have attempted the restitution of their chain, but never could obtain it, because they had been so careless, it being the means of their own preservation formerly. Between these two neighbouring towns of Fowey and Polruan, standing one against the other, in the harbour between them, there used to be antiently a solemn contention of justing performed upon the river every May-day, upon two boats singled out of equal strength, from the one side and from the other, to encounter each other upon the water, there being a stage made on each of them, upon the end of the boat, for the several champions to stand on. Several boats were to row with six oars a-piece, rowing fiercely against one another. The champions were arrayed only in white, slightly but better armed about the breast and neck, and holding a lance rebated in the form of an oar (according to their trade); but a fierce attempt they make upon each other, and one or both of them is usually carried by the push to sound the depth of the harbour, and then a new supply of others for fresh encounter is called for again.

This I have seen to be performed in my time, and it usually drew abundance of people together to behold the sport from the hills on both sides, and from the town, with many others, with boats likewise upon the river, and not without need, to receive up and recover their dejected champions, who end their encounters in peace, not without liquor, the element of their contention.

Mevagissy, or Mevagissey, a hill to keep mares in.

Penwarn, a head beloved.

Bodrigan, a hill by the ebbing of the sea.

Dudman or Gubman, a place where much ore is cast in.

This spot of land called Bodrigan, a spacious fair barton looking towards the sea, was not very long since possessed by gentry of the same name, whose estate was great; and being forfeited to King Henry the Seventh, part thereof was given to Trevanion, a noble family of this county; but this Bodrigan, with many other lands, to Edgcombe, that Sir Richard Edgcombe, of whom let me deliver my judgment, that he was a witty, valiant, wise, good man, and a good commonwealth's man. Witty, as appears by his hiding himself and throwing his cap and coat away for his preservation, *O quantum est subditis casibus ingenium.*

Valiant, in that he was made a Knight Banneret at Bosworth field. Wise, in that he was made choice of for one of the Commissioners for the happy treaty of marriage of Margaret, the King's eldest daughter, with James the Fourth, King of Scots, a happiness to the kingdom at this day. A good man, and not a pilferer of the people (as many were in those days); otherwise he would be named in Perkin Warbeck's Declaration, set down by Chancellor Bacon. A good commonwealth's man, as appears by that stately and costly fabric of Newbridge built by him.

Peale, a spire, lies to the north of Telpenwith a mile, and it is the true Land's-end. This spire, called the Pele, stood on a little island; between it and the shore there is room for a boat to pass with oars; the spire was ten fathom or more above the ordinary flux of the sea, very narrow on the top, hardly room for a man to sit on it; in the floor it was and is fourteen feet square. In the year before King Charles the First was beheaded, it was prodigiously cut off in the floor by a storm, and falling broke in three pieces.

Herles, truly interpreted Hercules' Pillars, are a ridge of rocks a quarter of a mile in length, standing like pillars divided into small islands, and distant from the Pele a mile. From these by the north coast we come to St. Ives, in Cornish Port Eer of Geer, a port with a pool. Paddestow, so called by Saxon Angles, being Patherickstow. Another place near by, called Little Petherick, which partakes not of the Cornish at all; for in the Cornish it is Lethanneck, a place of much sea-sand, which agrees well with the site, much sea and much sand there is driven. A little above which is the house of Edmund Prideaux, esq. my kinsman, now called Place, formerly Guarandre, or Warthantre, i. e. above the town or above the sand; but that we may do right to latter times also, we find much mention to be made also of Patrickstow, and that St. Patrick, after much time spent in Ireland, and endowments of learning by long study were obtained, he came into Cornwall, and built a monastery there not far from the river of Severn, which comes home to that which is said by Archbishop Usher, as also to the name of the place. *Locus ubi Petrocus consedit in Cornubia, Petrocstow, hodie Padstow nominatur, prius Laffeneck. Antiq. p. 292; and after thirty years went to Rome, &c.* By other

authors it is said, that at Bodmyn his body was buried but stolen from thence, and carried by one Martinus to the abbey of Menevy or Mein, in Little Britany; but upon complaint to the king it was restored, and brought back undiminished to the Prior of Bodmyn. b. §. p. 293. But whether this were to be understood of St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, it is altogether to be doubted, since as to the burial of his body there hath been so much contention that that should be at Glastonbury; but another Patrick there was, perhaps a third, and one of note too, stiled Sænor Sænex Patricius, as appears by the learned primate. He is said to be at the same time, and that he was Domesticus Sancti Patricii. Another there was also at some hundred years distance. With one of these it may better accord than with the great Patricius, who it may be said, had his name *Dignitatis causa*, as was usual with the Romans and Athenians, his parental name being Moun or Muun.

The town of Stratton, in Cornish Straneton, a green dispersed with houses. Near this town is the place where the Cornish forces, on behalf of King Charles the Second, obtained the glorious victory over the rebellious army, anno 1643. In memory of which battle Sir Ralph Hopton was created Baron of Stratton, who afterwards dying without issue, the same title was conferred upon Sir John Berkley, both which lords were commanders in the Cornish army at that time.

There is a pretty vulgar fiction that Tamar, Tamara, being a subterraneous nymph, was courted and sought after by Tavy and Tawrage, who found her sitting under a bush at Morewinstow, the furthest part of Cornwall in the north. They being weary in searching after her, sat down by her and slept; she perceiving them to be fallen asleep, steals away from them suddenly and goes directly to the south. Tavy being first awakened, goes away silently after her, not acquainting his co-rival therewith. Tawrage that awakened last, finding them both gone, in haste rusheth out, and angrily runs away towards the north, foaming and fretting all along as he goes, till he loses himself in the Sabrina; whilst Tavy, on the Devon side, sends out some of his small streams to visit and court her, and to observe which way the nymph went, but she having got the start of him, leaves not of her speed till she comes into the Sound.

ANTIQUITIES CORNUONTANIC.

The causes of the Cornish Speech's Decay.

1. The first and great cause of the decay of the Cornish speech was their want of a character, which not only contributed to the decay of the tongue, but to the vanquishing of the nation of the Britons, they being thereby disabled upon emergent occasions to write or communicate with one another against their invaders, and so “*dum pugnabant singuli vincuntur universi*,” as Tacitus says; and he also observes, “*non aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro Romanis utilius quàm quod in commune non consulebant.*”

What would have become of the Roman tongue, when the Goths and Vandals broke in upon Rome and all Italy, mixing the Roman tongue with their Runa-Gothica, if there had not been learned men (amounting to 160 elegant classical authors in Augustus his time) who preserved the tongue in their works?

I know it hath been and yet is the judgment of learned men, that the old Britons never had any character, yet I hope they will give me the liberty of declaring the reasons of my dissenting. I. It hath always been supposed that Ireland had a character; now Ireland was always accounted a British Island, however; yet I cannot positively affirm that the character which the Bishop of Tuam sets forth as British be really so, there seeming to be little difference between that and the old Saxon; neither can I consent to what he saith, that the Saxons, whom he calls their neighbours, learned their very characters from Ireland.

2. Though we may depend on Cæsar's * authority, that *Druidum doctrina non fuit literis mandata, sed memoriæ fuit, ne aut in vulgus proficiscentur, aut juvenus qui eam perdiscebant negligentia aut in curia remitterent*, which reasons, in my judgment, rather demonstrate that they had a character to communicate their doctrines by, if they had pleased to use it. II. The great use made of the Roman tongue, the laws of their conquest extending to letters and speech, as well as to territory; and where there is a delight, there are things best retained. *Romanam*

* Cæsar de Bello Gallico, lib. VI. ch. 14. *Neque fas esse existimant, ea literis mandare cum in reliquis Græcis utantur literis. Id mihi duabus de causis instituisse videntur; quod neque in vulgum disciplinam efferi velint; neque eos, qui discant literis, confisos minus memoriæ studere.*—Ed.

Linguam Britanni non abnuebant, ut eloquentiam concupisserent. Tacit.

Fertur habere meos, si vera est fama, libellos
Inter delicias pulchra Vienna suas.

Dicitur et nostros cantare Britannia versus.

Martial.*

Afri, Galli, Hispani avido arripuerunt et inducto novo paulatim oblituerunt veterum sermonem. Lips.

III. The great loss of Armorica, near unto us, by friendship, by cognition, by interest, by correspondence. Cornwall has received princes from thence, and they from us. We had heretofore mutual interchanges of private families, but as to our speech we are alike careless. We can understand words of one another, but have not the benefit of conferences with one another in our ancient tongue. I have met with some Friars born and bred there, who, one would think, should be able to discourse of their own pristine tongue, and of their own birthplaces, yet found them, though not totally ignorant that such things had been, yet insensible and careless of their former condition. They could tell me that my name Scawen, was in their tongue Elders, as here it is; that there are those that bear the same name, and one of them a bishop; but when he writ it he changed it to Sambucus, shewing thereby a mind declared to a new, rather than an inclination to his old name, and relation to his country speech.

IV. But, least the tender lamentations of those losses should be thought to put us out of memory of the loss of our tongue, the matter which we have in hand, we are here to mention a fourth cause, and that which most concerns this Peninsula of Cornwall, which is the giving over of the Guirremears,† which were used at the great conventions of the people, at which they had famous interludes celebrated with great preparations, and not without shews of devotion‡ in them, solemnized in open and spacious downs of great capacity, encompassed about with earthen banks, and in some part stone work of largeness to contain thousands, the shapes of which remain in many places at this day, though the use of them long since gone.

* The two first lines are from Lib. VII. Ep. 88. The last line from Lib. XI. Ep. 8.—Ed.

† Signification of which word in Cornish is "speeches great."

‡ And so were the other devotions exercised, sub Dio, as you may see by the discourse of Ed. Jones.

These were frequently used in most parts of the county, at the conveniency of the people, for their meeting together, in which they represented, by grave actings, scriptural histories, personating patriarchs, princes, and other persons; and with great oratory pronounced their harangue, framed by art, and composed with heroic stile, such as have been known to be of old in other nations, as Gualterius,* an ancient father, hath been mentioned to be. This was a great means to keep in use the tongue with delight and admiration, and it continued also friendship and good correspondency in the people. They had recitations in them poetical and divine, one of which I may suppose this small relique of antiquity to be, in which the passion of our Saviour, and his resurrection, is described. They had also their Carols at several times, especially at Christmas, which they solemnly sung, and sometimes used, as I have heard, in their churches after prayers, the burden of which songs, "Nowell, Nowell, good news, good news of the Gospel," by which means they kept the use of the tongue the better.

V. I cannot find that the British have boasted of many miracles done among them; if any such antiently there were, they were deprived of the memory of them by the Romans. I cannot affirm with so much reason (as some of our neighbours have done with confidence) who say, that at the last digging on the Haw for the foundation of the citadel of Plymouth, the great jaws and teeth therein found, were those of Gogmagog, who was there said to be thrown down by Corineus, whom some will have to be the founder of the Cornish;† nor am I able to assert, that some great instruments of war in brass, and huge limbs and portraitures of persons long ago, as some say that have been in some of the western parishes, were parts of giants, or other great men, who had formerly had their being there. But we may rather think those to be imaginary things or devices of old bards said to be there, though we have no certain memory of them neither. Nor may we think it strange that such things may be spoken of, since we may well credit some good historians, that

* Gualterius, mentioned by Archbishop Laud in a speech in the Star Chamber.

† These bones must evidently have been found in a Cavern, the nature of which has been most ably ascertained and described by Doctor Buckland; and the Rev. Richard Hennah has examined another cavern of precisely the same nature, comprising bones of various large Mammalia, in the limestone formation, not far from Plymouth.—Ed.

write that Alexander, after that he had returned from his journey to India, caused a great representation to be made on the ground on the western side of the river Indus, of a huge campaign almost immeasurable, with tents, cabins, and platforms, and arms also, for horses, racks, and mangers, of such height as were not to be reached at; and that there were also scattered about the ground bits and bridles for horses, of extraordinary length and bigness, and that all this "*ut de magnis majora loquantur*," and to make men think upon him and his miraculous acts with the more admiration.

VI. The sixth cause is, the loss of the ancient records, not of the Duchy or the Earldom of Cornwall, (which some affirm were burnt, and others lost in the ancient ruins of the castles of Rostormell, and other such,) but of those of whole Cornwall, whilst one of the four dynasties of this island, (or, as Pancirollus,) one of the five.

VII. The seventh cause is desuetude, or want of a continued use; and it is no wonder, if, after so many losses, the true use of the tongue vanished away or grew not into contempt. Speeches are compounded of words, and both of them of one nature, and continued according to their use, and of one of them it may be said as of the other

*Multa recensentur quæ nunc cecidere, cadentque
Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus.*

Words many and tongues we recount,
Which being fallen do oft remount,
And those that are now priz'd by us,
May fall to ground for want of use.

VIII. A general stupidity may be observed to be in the whole county. As to other matters monumental, there is little mention made of our antient stately fabrics amongst us, now ruined; as to the founders of them, castles, battles fought, and other things: and as to churches (though we have abundance of fair ones for so small a county, where there is no city nor any great town in it) excellent foundations, but who the builders were we have no intelligence, only a great many false tutelaries of them we hear of. Little of the monasteries hath been said by those that have written copiously of others elsewhere. Scarcely anything of the ancient bishops here, or of the bishop's see; only we know it to be said antiently, that it

was removed from Bodmyn to St. German's,* and that it was about anno 1000, Danorum turbine, from a country more open, to a place more woodland. The cathedral indeed might have been better memorized by Godwin in his Catalogue of Bishops, and enumeration of all the bishopricks; yet little is said of it or the four several chapels in several distinct places of the parish thereto belonging; and as for the monastery nothing at all. It is strange too that Mr. Camden should say, "*Germani viculum nihil aliud est hodie, quam piscatorium casulæ:*" whereas, there are no such things belonging to such a trade there seen, but instead thereof a cathedral, maintained at the great cost of the inhabitants, (though a great part, by an accident, about one hundred years since fell down,) a good monastical house yet undemolished, and hospitably inhabited, to the relief of poor people. The bishop's seat and house are yet eminently extant in a Cornish name. The borough of St. German's enjoys still the privilege of sending burgesses to Parliament by prescription. Pity it is that St. German, who came hither to suppress the Pelagian heresy, should have so bad a going off; for an old fable remains yet in report, that St. German being ill used fled away, leaving a sad curse behind him, to the cliffs at Rame near the head; where bewailing his misfortunes, the compassionating rocks in the cliffs shed tears with him, at a place ever since called St. German's Well. True it is, such a spring there is, but the occasion of it cannot be more truly affirmed than the other part of the story that follows, viz. That he should be carried thence into remote countries by angels in a fiery chariot, the tract of whose wheels were said to be seen in those cliffs, but they are invisible. Thus much for the site of the place. As to the person of St. German, who perhaps never saw the place, I need not turn over old fabulous legends, nor a better sort who have written his life heretofore, but I may have liberty to relate what I have from the better hands of learned persons.† That besides his disputation and confutation of Pelagius at Verulam, and thereby freeing the church and nation from those heresies by a public edict from the Emperor Valentinian, whereby they were no more troubled with them afterwards, he the

* At St. German's, the place of the author's nativity, endowed by King Etheldred with lands, liberties, and privileges, but what or where non patet.

† Archbishop Usher, in Primordiis. Bishop of St. Asaph. Dr. Stillingfleet, Orig. Britt.

said St. German did other great works for this land, viz. 1st. the institution of schools of learning among the Britons; Dubritius and Iltutus being both of them his disciples. Dubritius was made Archbishop of Carlehon; Iltutus sent to Lan Iltut, a church bearing his name to this day; and one Daniell, made Bishop of Bangor; from these famous men the monastery of Bangor, and other monasteries in this land, were so well furnished with learned men, at the coming in of St. Austin from the Pope, they stood upon discreet and honourable terms.

2. The introduction of the Gallican Liturgy into use in the churches of Britany, which was ever different from the Romans, and thereby a happy means to have kept this nation from so much acquaintance with the Pope, as they had with him afterwards, to their great trouble. It is also said that St. Patrick, who carried over into Ireland the education monastic, and good principles therewith, and is held to be the Apostle of Ireland, spent many years under the discipline of St. German, when he came hither; who, after he had been employed in the embassy to the Emperor at Ravenna, died there one year before the Saxons' arrival.

All this time we are left in the dark concerning the fabric of the Monastery of St. German's, which could not be built till two or three hundred years perhaps after the Saxons got a perfect dominion here over the land, but we may believe that that and the cathedral might be dedicated to his memory afterwards, in respect of the many good works he had done elsewhere.

IX. As we have had an ill registry of monumental matters, so for five or six centuries past (before the two last), I doubt we had but few learned men here, which induces me to put that to the ninth cause of the decay of the Cornish tongue. After the suppression of the Druids, and that Christianity was received, yet learning decayed some while amongst the people, the best of them being carried abroad by the Romans and never returned; and then the supposed Saints coming in after them, made no reparation thereof, but by their supposed miracles, with which they entertained the people. So they had very few learned men amongst them, places of breeding and obtaining learning being remote, scarcely approachable, and the nation in continual troubles and dangers; and for latter times such learned men as came to us, seeing our own neglect of our tongue, have thought it not fit to take the

pains to inquire into it, as a thing obscure and not fit to be studied by them, and so suffered to decay insensibly by them and the inhabitants.

X. The Cornish tongue hath mostly resided for some ages past in the names of the people, the gentry chiefly, and in the names of places, observed to be significant mostly as to the site, &c. or for some things eminent about them. Concerning both these, I must take liberty to shew how the speech has been invaded, and eaten up by intrusion, much of which hath been about churches and their sites, as well as by neglectful inobservation; for those Saxon saints have hungrily eaten up the antient names, which, when they could not well digest for hardness of the words, many caught up others from those whom they feigned to be the tutelaries of those places, churches, and fountains, and supposed miracles wrought thereabouts, as St. Kaine, St. Gurrion, St. Tudy, St. Ive, St. Endellion, St. Kue, Landulph, St. Ust, St. Just, St. Marthren, &c. Of St. Mardren's Well,* (which is a parish west to the Mount) a fresh true story of two persons, both of them lame and decrepit, thus recovered from their infirmity. These two persons, after they had applied themselves to divers physicians and chirurgeons for cure, and finding no success by them, they resorted to St. Mardren's Well, and according to the ancient custom, which they had heard of, the same which was once in a year, to wit, on Corpus Christi evening, to lay some small offering on the altar there, and to lie on the ground all night, drink of the water there, and in the morning after, to take a good draught more, and to take and carry away some of the water, each of them in a bottle, at their departure. This course these two men followed, and within three weeks they found the effect of it, and by degrees their strength increasing, were able to move themselves on crutches. The year following they take the same course again, after which they were able to go with the help of a stick; and at length one of them, John Thomas, being a fisherman, was, and is able at this day, to follow his fishing craft. The other, whose name was William Cork, was a soldier

* Bishop Hall, in his *Mystery of Godliness*, says, that a cripple, who for sixteen years together was fain to walk upon his hands, by reason the sinews of his legs were contracted, upon monitions in his dreams to wash in St. Mardren's Well, was suddenly so restored to his limbs, that he saw him both able to walk and get his own maintenance.

under the command of my kinsman, Colonel William Godolphin, (as he has often told me) was able to perform his duty, and died in the service of his majesty King Charles I. But herewith take also this: one Mr. Hutchens, a person well known in those parts, and now lately dead, being parson of Ludgvan, a near neighbouring parish to St. Mardren's Well, he observing that many of his parishioners often frequented this well superstitiously, for which he reprov'd them privately, and sometimes publicly in his sermons; but afterwards, he the said Mr. Hutchens, meeting with a woman coming from the well with a bottle in her hand, desired her earnestly that he might drink thereof, being then troubled with cholical pains, which accordingly he did, and was eased of his infirmity. The latter story is a full confutation of the former, for if the taking the water accidentally thus prevailed upon the party to his cure, as it is likely it did, then the miracle which was intended to be by the ceremony of lying on the ground and offering, is wholly fled, and it leaves the virtue of the water to be the true cause of the cure. And we have here, as in many places of the land, great variety of salutary springs, which have diversity of operations, which by natural reason have been found to be productive of good effects, and not by miracle, as the vain fancies of monks and friars have been exercised in heretofore.

Howbeit, there are some old names yet remaining of places of prayers or oratories, and the ruins shewing them to be such, as V. Gr. Paderda, which is prayers good, (of which many places are so named); Eglarose, the church in the vale, supposed antienter than the names of their churches. Their sites are eminent and ancient, standing towards the east, though no mention made how they came to be in decay, but supposed to be after the Saxon churches came to be erected, and miracles supposed to be wrought by those whose names they bear. Churches' sites took new names, whereas the old Cornish names remain in all other places of the parishes generally; yet the names of the four old castles remain, and of manors also for the most part, and some other things in the Cornish, and do so continue the better, by reason of men's particular interest in them: and so are the eminent hills likewise, especially towards the sea, and the hundred or hamlet names of the country remain so chiefly in the western parts; those on the eastern, standing towards the borders, have their

names wrested away by neighbourhood, as are other things by like accidents in the eastern parts of the county ; other names have been encroached upon by fantastical or vain-glorious builders calling their houses after their own names, and others upon vain toys ; but these are not many. Moreover, concerning the loss of our speech, and the names of families, I must here (but tenderly though) blame the incuciosity of some of our gentry ; who, forsaking the etymologies of their own speech, have studied out new derivations of their names, endeavouring to make themselves as it were descended from French or Norman originals, in adopting or adapting their names thereunto ; whereas, their own names in the Cornish are more honourable, genuine, and true ; from the Conquest, forsooth, those would have their descent, (no illustrious thing in itself) whereas the ancestry of many of them have been here long before. How finely many have cozened themselves thereby, might be shewn, if it would not be offensively taken, by taking up of coat armour as from French originals. The art of heraldry hath been drawn out to us in French terms and trickings, mostly begun when our kings had most to do in those parts, and so from thence it hath continued ever since ; and our Cornish gentry, finding the English so much addicted thereunto, have followed in that tract the same mode, and would fain have themselves understood such, when they were much better before than those French or Latin terms could make them, in which many of the English may be blamed as well as we ; for the herald's art hath many mysteries in it under their French and Latin terms, and many mistakes may be thereby to us and others who are not well acquainted with them, but in those that concern our own tongue, it is evident many have wronged themselves, and more may do so if not well heeded.

The grounds of two mistakes are very obvious. 1st. Upon the Tre or Ter. 2dly. Upon the Ross or Rose. Tre or Ter in Cornish commonly signifies a town, or rather place, and it has always an adjunct with it. Tri is the number. 3. Those men willingly mistake one for another ; and so in French heraldry terms, they use to fancy and contrive those with any such three things as may be like or cohere with, or may be adapted to any thing or things in their surnames ; whether very handsome or not, is not much stood upon. Another usual mistake is upon Ross,

which, as they seem to fancy, should be a rose; but Ross in Cornish is a vale or valley. Now for this their French-Latin tutors, when they go into the field of Mars, put them in their coat armour prettily to smell out a rose or flower (a fading honour instead of a durable one); so any three such things, agreeable perhaps a little to their names, are taken up and retained from abroad, when their own at home have a much better scent and more lasting.

Some, however, amongst us, have kept themselves better to the antiquities of their Cornish names in their coat armour, as that honourable family Godolphin,* in keeping still displayed abroad his white eagle, from the Cornish Gothulgon. Richard, king of the Romans, Emperor elect, supplied his Cornish border with silver (perhaps tin) plates, deducing them from the antient earls of Cornwall, as borne by them before the Norman Conquest, and, in honour to them and himself, still bearing the same afterwards. Chiverton, whose name in Cornish is a house on a green place or hill, he beareth a coat thereunto accordant, a castle with a green field under it; which may be well thought on as to the name in † Cornish, though, in the heraldry it had been more complete. V. a castle A. as I apprehend; Scaberius, which is sweepers or sweeping, A. 3 broom besoms V.; Gavergan, a goat; Keverel, a he-goat, or he-goats; that creature taking most delight, as it is observed, in the cliffs thereabout. These are better significations taken from home, than the other that are foreign; and yet the assumption of a coat from any particular act of a man's own, is better than such as have reference barely to names, without some special signification therewith.

I had thoughts formerly, and made preparation to give many more instances, where many amongst us have been mistaken in those two particulars; but since it is a hard thing to convince men of old errors, and a harder to make a question against any concerning their gentelicious and the old forms thereof, though intended more for their honour, I shall forbear the further prosecution thereof; but in this, however, I shall do them right, that they, i. e. their ancestors, in this way thus trodden, have walked

* Godolanæ, in the Phœnician, is a place of tin.

† So Molenneck, signifying Goldfinches, a chevron Sable, between three goldfinches Proper.

generally as antiently as any other gentry of this nation, and to my seeming, it had been better if they had stood still *super vias antiquas avorum suorum*, since most of those ancient families who have strayed abroad as aforesaid, have yet some of them, and many more had, lands and places of their own names in their possession long enjoyed; and a nearer passage it had been to their journey's end, viz. their honour, if they had not adventured abroad: a testimony whereof we have in that great contention which happened in the time of King Edward III. between Carminow of this county (a family to which most of the ancient gentry here have relation) and a great person * of the nation, for bearing of one and the same coat armour, Azure, a bend Or. After many heats about it, a reference was made of it by the king to the most eminent Knights of that time, of which John of Gaunt, King of Castille, was one, before whom Carminow proved his right by the continual bearing thereof, and that before the Conquest, which was not disapproved nor disallowed, but applauded: yet, because the other contendat was a baron of the realm, Carminow was adjudged to bear the same coat still, but a file in chief for distinction sake. The decision was no way dishonourable, and the remembrance of the contention continued to the glory of his posterity, to which his motto in Cornish seems to have an allusion—in English, "A Straw for Whifflers or Dissemblers;" or as some have said to be, "A Fig Cala Rag Whetlow;" but we may take the same better, I think, from the very name of Carminow being in Cornish a rock immoveable, as a sign of his resolution, from thence, or formerly taken up.

Having gone through this passage, which I know not how it may be taken by my countrymen, let me make this observation, that since the gentry here have thought fit, or endeavoured by mistake, to forsake the antiquity of their Cornish names, and thereby their greatest interest, might perhaps prognosticate that their language, which was their ancient glory, should in revenge forsake them, as now it hath almost done; and I shall proceed to assign some other causes of the decay thereof.

XI. The vicinity, or near neighbourhood with Devon. I may say that vicinity only with the Devonians, we having none else, which next to the corruption of tongues by

* Lord Scroope.

time and superstition to saints, hath most devoured the names of places, especially on the borders of Cornwall with Devon; and there is the worst language commonly spoken, and spoken rudely too, which corrupts not only their own country tongue but ours also, in the places that are nearest to them, and those infect others nearest to them. The names of the places are thereby also much altered in the Cornish, which antiently they had generally, and the particulars that do yet appear, do stand as marks only to shew that what were formerly had are now much eaten away, on the borders especially. 'Tis observed also elsewhere in this county furthest west, where the Cornish hath been most spoken, that the English thereabouts is much better than the same is in Devon, or the places bordering on them, by being most remote from thence from whence the corruption proceeds.

XII. Our gentry, and others, antiently kept themselves in their matches unmixt, commonly at home in their own country, both sons and daughters desiring much to do so, whereby they preserved their names here, and races the better; and when their names changed, it hath been observed to be to the places of their abode, sometimes willingly, sometimes by accident. So it hath continued the Cornish names to the places, and consequently the tongue. But indeed of late our gentry have frequently sought out foreign marriages in other counties, whereby, though it may be confessed they have brought in much wealth, and have goodly inheritances abroad, yet their offsprings have been dissipated, and their affection less intire to the county, the country-men, and country speech; yet it is to be observed, that not many of them have been very prosperous or of long continuance in other counties, where they cannot muster up very many of our names of gentry, Prideaux, Trevilian, Tregonwell, Penruddock, and a few others excepted, which shews that our Cornish are like those trees that thrive best and live longest in their own peculiar soil and air, which yet is fruitful and durable to those that come in amongst us. Not only gentry, which are very many, that have great inheritance by their matches here with Cornish families, but many others also, which seldom leave this country when they have been planted here.

XIII. The coming-in of strangers of all sorts upon us, artificers, traders, home-born and foreigners, whom our

great commodities of tin (more profitable to others than ourselves) and fishing, have invited to us to converse with, and often to stay with us; these all, as they could not easily learn our tongue, for which they could not find any guide or direction, especially in these latter days, nor the same generally spoken or affected amongst ourselves, so they were more apt and ready to let loose their own tongues to be commixed with ours, and such, for the novelty sake thereof, people were more ready to receive than to communicate ours to any improvement to them. But ministers in particular have much decreased the speech; this country being far from academies, strangers from other parts of the kingdom have sought, as they still do, and have had their promotions here, where benefices are observed to be very good, and those have left their progenies, and thereby their names, remaining behind them, whereby the Cornish names have been diminished, as the tongue also: so that, as the reputed saints heretofore where they seated themselves, have robbed the places where their churches now stand for the most part of the Cornish names they had before, so the ministers since those times coming from other places, and other strangers, have filled up in many places the inhabitants and places here with their new names and titles brought amongst us, to the loss of many of the old. Here too we may add what wrong another sort of strangers have done to us, especially in the civil wars, and in particular by destroying of Mincamber, a famous monument, being a rock of infinite weight, which, as a burden, was laid upon other great stones, and yet so equally thereon poised up by nature only, as a little child could instantly move it, but no one man or many remove it. This natural monument all travellers that came that way desired to behold; but in the time of Oliver's usurpation, when all monumental things became despicable, one Shrubsall, one of Oliver's heroes, then governor of Pendennis, by labour and much ado caused to be undermined and thrown down, to the great grief of the country, but to his own great glory as he thought, doing it as he said, with a small cane in his hand. I myself have heard him to boast of this act, being a prisoner then under him.

XIV. Another cause I shall mention as a great loss of the tongue, though it be a great and wonderful advantage

to the people otherwise: the orders of the church and state, commanding all the people young to learn the Lord's Prayer, Belief, &c. in the vulgar tongue, supposing that to be intended the English, if a mother, surely a stepmother to us. Younglings take in that most, and retain longest, wherewith they are seasoned and bred up in their education.

Herein we must complain also of another new neglect to our speech, that the like care was not taken for us as for our brethren in Wales, in the making of the late act of Parliament for the uniformity of the Common Prayer, by which the five Bishops for Wales were commanded to see the Service Book to be printed in the Welch tongue. If it had been so here it had been a good counterpoise for the loss formerly mentioned concerning the young people; this might also perhaps have saved us some labour in this our undertaking, and it would have been of good use for some of our * old folks also, for we have some among these few that do speak Cornish, who do not understand a word of English, as well as those in Wales, and those may be many in some of the western parts, to whom Mr. Francis Robinson, parson of Landawednack told me, he had preached a sermon not long since in the Cornish tongue, only well understood by his auditory. This should have been taken into consideration by our gentlemen burgesses in that and other Parliaments, and by our bishops also; but better it had been if our ancient bishops when they fled hither from their invaders, had brought with them a character of their ancient speech, or left books written therein; or, in defect thereof, they or any other had done for us as Ulphius the bishop did for the Goths when they came to be seated in Italy, who there invented new Gothic letters for his people, and translated the Holy Scriptures into that language for them. This indeed had deserved

* Amongst which, as one of the fresh antiquities of Cornwall, let not the old woman be forgotten, who died about two years since, who was 164 years old, of good memory, and healthful at that age, living in the parish of Gwiltian, by the charity mostly of such as came purposely to see her, speaking to them (in default of English) by an interpreter, yet partly understanding it. She married a second husband after she was 80, and buried him after he was 80 years of age. Her maiden name no one could remember, nor perhaps she herself. She was usually called after her two husbands' several names severally and sometimes together, as it is usual for the meaner sort of people to do. As for her maiden name, she might say with a wench in Petronius, "*Junonem meam iratam habeam si unquam meminim me virginem fuisse.*"

our greatest thanks from our bishops, as no doubt they had them from those persons who received so great a benefit by their former and latter kindness therein ; nor let that good old bishop Ulphius be censured (as he seems to be) for doing a superfluous work, because he might perhaps know that the then service of the church was celebrated in the Greek and Latin tongues, but rather let him be commended for his zeal in religion, and his love to his country and to his country people then with him, dwelling with strangers in another land, that continued so mindful of them and their speech, as we have been neglectful of ours. He by that means continued that tongue in use ; we by his example might have regained ours, if the like care had been taken ; but our people, as I have heard, in Queen Elizabeth's time, desired that the Common Liturgy should be in the English tongue, to which they were then for novelty's sake affected, not out of true judgment desired it. But, besides negligence, fatality is to be considered ; fatality is a boundary beyond which nothing can pass ; it hath been eminent in kingdoms and states, and those have had commonly fatal periods, as to a time determined five hundred years commonly. But more usual it is, that upon such mutations of kingdoms there have happened losses and mutations of tongues ; it may therefore be the more wondered at, that this of the British, being none of the learned tongues to which the Lord had intrusted the writing of his Sacred Scriptures, should have here lasted so long through so many mutations, and that there is yet such a record thereof, as our old manuscript imports, with the purity of the doctrine therein contained, and some other small things in the Bodleian Library.

XV. The little or no help, rather discouragement, which the gentry and other people of our own have given in these latter days, who have lived in those parts where the tongue hath been in some use. In the time of the late unhappy civil war, we began to make some use of it upon the runnagates that went from us to the contrary part from our opposite works, and more we should have done if the enemy had not been jealous of them, and prevented us. This may be fit to be improved into somewhat, if the like occasion happen, for it may be talked freely and aloud to advantage, to which no other tongue hath reference. The poorest sort at this day, when they speak it as they come

abroad, are laughed at by the rich that understand it not, which is by their own fault in not endeavouring after it.

XVI. The want of writing it is the great cause of its decay; for, though there wanted a proper character for it, yet we might have written it in the character now in use, but I never saw a letter written in it from one gentleman to another, or by any scholar; which is to be wondered at, and blamed as a thing unbecoming such as ought to be studious in every thing that is ancient: but since I began to set about this work, I prevailed upon those that translated it to write me several letters, which they at first found very hard to be done; but after some practice it seemed easier.

Here I cannot but lament the want of such persons, books, records and papers, which were late in being, and not now to be had, and my misfortune in not having translated them, that most unhappily escaped me; one was the manuscript of Anguin, who had translated out of Cornish into English his relations, after his decease, (having suits before me as Vice-Warden of the Stanneries for tin bounds) promised me the favour of those translations, but before their return to their houses, their people tearing all about for their controverted goods, had torn to pieces all those papers. In another place I was promised the sight of a Cornish Accidence; but that by another such-like accident was totally spoiled by children before it could be brought me. I have heard also that a Matins in Cornish was amongst the books of Dr. Joseph Maynard, but I could never attain to it. But besides the no helps by which I lie in this labyrinth, I have likewise had discouragements amongst ourselves at home. I have been often told that, besides the difficulty of the attempt, it would be thought ridiculous for one to go about the restoring of that tongue which he himself could not speak nor understand truly when spoken, to which I have made answer with these two following instances: one is of a countryman of ours, Langford by name; who being blind was yet able to teach others the noble science of defence, only he desired to know still the length of the weapon of his fellow combatant, with a guess of his posture, and this he practised with good success. The other is of one Grizling, of whom Mr. Camden says, that he being deaf could see words; that is, that notwithstanding his deafness he could answer any man's

question that set at table with him by the motion of his lips. This man I have seen also, and he would complain of such men as in those days wore great munchadoes, as they then called them, i. e. nourishing of much hair, by which he was hindered somewhat of the observation of their lips.

I may place these two men, one blind, the other deaf, for these qualities among the observable things of the county, knowing them to be true,—if the mentioning these examples in their comparison do not excuse me from being laughed at by those men that have censured me for my attempt.

Hic facit Adam et dicit Deus.

Dol ony onen ha try, Tas ha Sap yn Trynyte
Ny ad eura ty then abry, haul dagan fare where
Ny a euhyth yn the vody sperys sans hylly beene
Han been nans pan yn kyly, then dozty a del arte

Adam saf yn van yn clor, ha tryt the gyk ha the woys
Preder my theth wull a dor, haul theym an penthen troys
Myns us yntryr hag yn mor, evarnethe kemer halloys
Yn bysma rag dry astor ty a veea bys mafy toys.

Adam del of Den aras, bos guythys a uronty af thys
Kybar Paradys myathas saen gara un dra a govys
War bup, frut losoen ha has, avo hynny hy teays
Sacu yn frut ny fyth kymmyas, yea proen askyens hyulkis.

Nara tybbryth a henna, yen hyneuis pren askyens
Ynnes a lena tya, hag a fyth marroeu vernens.

In English thus :

So are we one and three, Father and Son in Trinity,
We make thee to us of clay like to our face anon,
We will breath in thy body spirit holy, and ointment on
his head,
And life when lost to the earth thou must again.

Adam rise thou up in strength, and turn to flesh and blood ;
Think I came all of earth like me from head to foot ;

All that's on land and sea upon them take thou authority,
In this world from bring forth thou shalt have thee allowed.

Adam so of God's grace but keep what's granted thee ;
Take Paradise I appoint, only leave the thing thou ought.
On each fruit herb and seed that in it is growing,
Except the fruit thou shalt not take—that's the tree of
knowledge forbidden.

Do not eat of that's named the tree of knowledge,
Out from thence thou must and shalt die the death.

By this small part of a greater piece given (as I conceive)
for Welsh, by a Welsh gentleman, it appears how near the
Cornish and Welsh tongues are affined.

ANGLICK.

Our Father which art in
heaven, hallowed be thy
name, thy kingdom come,
thy will be done on earth as
it is in heaven ; give us this
day our daily bread ; and
forgive us our trespasses, as
we forgive them that tres-
pass against us ; and lead us
not into temptation, but de-
liver us from evil.

I believe in God the Father
Almighty, maker of heaven
and earth ; and in Jesus
Christ his only son our
Lord, who was conceived by
the Holy Ghost, born of the
Virgin Mary, suffered under
Pontius Pilate, was crucified,
dead, and buried. He
descended into hell ; the
third day he rose again from
the dead ; he ascended into

CORNWALLECK.

Ny Taz oz yn neau, bone-
gas yw tha hanaw, tha
gwtakath doaz, tha bono-
gath bo gwrez en nove pora-
rag en neau, roe thenyen
dythma gon dyth bara giu-
ians ny gan cabu ura chen ;
ledia ny ara idn tentation,
buz diluer ny thact deog.

Mea greez en du Taz olg-
ologack y wrig en neu han
noare. Ha yn Jesu Crest
y vabe hag agan arlyth avy,
conseviys daz an Speriz
Sanz, geniz thurt an voz
Mareca, sufferai dadn' Pont
Pilatt, ve gocis dan vernans
ha bethis, ha thes kidnias
the yffarn, y sauas arta
yn trysa dyth, ha deriffians
da neau ha seth war deg-

heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

how dornyndue taz olgo-
logack Thurt ena eu za
doaz tha juga yn braw han
vazaw.

I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholic Church, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting.

Me a greez yn Spiriz
Sanz, Sanz Cathalick Eglis,
yn Communion yn Sanz, yn
geiyanson pegh, yn derivy-
ans yn corff, han bowians
ragnuera andellazobo.

APPENDIX.

VI.

WILLIAM OF WORCESTER'S ITINERARY.

As no account of William of Worcester is to be found in the common Biographical Dictionaries and Encyclopedias, it has been thought proper to prefix a short notice of his life and character to the following extract from his Itinerary :

William was the son of William of Worcester, and of Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Bottoner. His surname he took indifferently from either; and he is consequently sometimes denominated William Worcester, and William Bottoner. Bishop Tanner describes him as descended of a knightly family, but upon what evidence is not known; yet from certain passages in the Itinerary his father would seem to have been a substantial householder.

He was born in the parish of St. James at Bristol in the year 1415; and as he speaks of a stone vault in that city as having been built in 1428, at his own expense, it is probable that he lost his father, and came to his inheritance at a very early age. Of his childhood nothing is known; but there is some reason to suppose that he was taught the rudiments of learning by Robert Lane, whom he has commemorated as a very eminent schoolmaster at Bristol when he was a youth. In 1432 he first went to Oxford, where he was admitted of Hart Hall, now Baliol College.

It is said, that he was supported at the University by the celebrated Sir John Fastolf; the same who, in his own day, had great renown for his valour and munificence, and

who was afterwards exposed to dishonour by Shakspeare, with a trifling variation of his name, and a considerable distortion of his character. But it may be presumed that Worcester was indebted not so much to his bounty as to his protection ; for if we may judge of Worcester's patrimony from the few notices he has given us of his father's property in Bristol, it is not likely that his own means would have been inadequate to the small expense of a collegiate course in those simple times ; and we may therefore believe, that the connection which subsisted between Worcester and Pastolf, was merely a compliance with the general custom of the age, when youths of gentlemanly birth and competent fortune sought the patronage and entered the household of wealthy and powerful men. But, however this might have been, it is certain that he afterwards lived with Sir John at Caister, in Norfolk, where he acted as the knight's secretary and confidential friend, and subsequently as one of his executors.

At Oxford Worcester prosecuted his studies with great diligence and success ; and we are informed that he became eminent for his knowledge of history, medicine, and astronomy. On these subjects he is said to have written many books : yet it is likely that they were rather extracts and memorandums, than original and formal compositions. Besides these, he executed some translations from the classics ; and we learn from his Itinerary, that on the tenth of August 1473, he presented the Bishop of Winchester with a translation of Cicero on Old Age. He tells us, however, that this gift was not sufficient to conciliate the good prelate's regard ; but he seems to insinuate, that the failure was owing less to the faults of the performance, than to the intervention of an enemy. Yet, whatever he might have suffered from the malice of his neighbours, it is possible, that the offering itself was considered of small value ; and it might have been the less esteemed, if it be true, that the same treatise had been already rendered into English by John Tiptoft, the accomplished and unfortunate Earl of Worcester.

But it is on very slender evidence that this nobleman is said to have translated Cicero on Old Age. He had left in manuscript a translation of Cicero on Friendship ; and when Caxton printed it, many years after his death, with an anonymous version of the essay on Old Age, in the same volume, he was at once supposed to have been the

author of both ; but the translation, thus published without a name, was professedly executed in honour of Sir John Fastolf, the friend and patron of William of Worcester ; and as it is well known that many of his dependant's literary performances were undertaken expressly for his sake, and, as at the same time William of Worcester might have been easily confounded with the Earl of Worcester, there is considerable probability that William, and not the Earl, was the author of the translation in question, and consequently William could not have suffered on a comparison with him in the manner suggested. Nor is it sufficient objection to this inference, that the productions of a writer, whose style has been chosen as an example of the barbarous taste of the age in which he lived, were not likely to be imputed to one whose extraordinary attainments had won the admiration of the polished and fastidious scholars of Italy ; for whatever might have been the Earl's superiority in classical knowledge, it does not appear that he had cultivated his native tongue with greater care than his contemporaries ; and William of Worcester might not have fallen below him in the rude and unsettled English of that time.

Of William's writings, of whatever kind, very little is now extant ; and though for a few things the credit which he deserved has been given to others, it has been reasonably conjectured, that he has enjoyed in return the merit of some performances of which he was not the author ; but however he might have laboured in the promotion of learning, he loved the acquisition of it so well, that he was accustomed to say, he found more pleasure in his books than some men derived from their estates ; and to the attainments which he had made at the University, he added, by the help of one Giles, a Lombard, some acquaintance with French and Poetry.

Yet study was insufficient to satisfy him without observation: *τὸ εἰδέναι διττον ἔλεγεν εἶναι· τὸ μὲν ἐπιστήμη, τὸ δὲ τῇ περὶ αὐτῶν*. He consequently sought to enlarge his knowledge by travelling ; and he has been considered worthy of respect as the earliest topographer of England, "*Primum Angliæ perlustratorem ne flocci facias ;*" but however this may be, he is certainly the first traveller who has left us any memorials of a journey into Cornwall ; and the interest and value which his observations derive from this

circumstance, have made them worthy of a place in the present Appendix.

The book, in which these notices are found, is entitled *Itinerarium, sive Liber Rerum Memorabilium Willelmi Botoner dict. de Worcester*. It had existed in manuscript only, till the year 1778, when it was published at Cambridge, from the original autograph in the Library of Corpus Christi College, by James Nasmyth, formerly a Fellow of that Society. Besides this, indeed, there is another manuscript of the journal in the same library, but it is only a copy of the former, made by the procurement of Archbishop Parker; and as it is very incorrect, it is of no value in itself, and could have been of little use to the editor.

This Itinerary seems to have been a memorandum book, which the author kept with him on his journeys, not only into this county, but to other parts of this kingdom; and accordingly we find it stored with desultory notices of separate facts, and distant places, and abounding with trifling and unconnected observations, which seem to have been associated on the same page, only as the book was accidentally opened, and recorded rather from some present impulse, than with any settled and ultimate design. Nothing can be more rude than the style, or more worthless than many of the statements; and whatever might have been the writer's real intention, it is very certain that his remarks, in the condition which they have actually come down to us, could not have been meant for publication. It might have been his purpose, when leisure and opportunity should serve, to arrange and expand the hasty and unconnected notes thus made by the way; but the brevity of the greater number would have insufficiently secured him against perplexities and mistakes; and as he might have erred occasionally through the acknowledged failure of his memory, or the unconscious influence of his imagination, it is possible that a careful and regular composition subsequently made, might have been less useful, than even the confused and scanty memorandums we possess.

Worcester came into Cornwall in the year 1478. Mr. Whitaker says, that it was in 1440. How he could have committed such a mistake, it is difficult to conceive, as the date is expressly recorded in the Itinerary itself. Mr. Polwhele, indeed, appears to have erred likewise; for,

according to him, William's journey was performed in 1473; but this is evidently nothing more than a misprint. In one of our county histories, the journey is stated to have occurred in 1460: it is probable, however, that the writer had never seen the Itinerary.

He set out from Norwich, on Monday the 17th of August, and reached London on the Thursday following. On the first of September he came to Bristol, and took his departure for Cornwall on the next day. He arrived at Launceston on Sunday the 13th, and on Monday pursued his journey towards the west. Near Bodmin his horse fell with him, but it does not appear that he received any injury. On Tuesday night he slept at Polwhele; and having visited the preaching friars at Truro on Wednesday, he came in the evening to Marazion. The next morning, Thursday 17th of September 1478, he attended mass in the chapel on the Mount. In the afternoon of the same day, he departed for Penryn; and going thence to Bodmin, he returned eastward, through the towns on the south coast. The towns and villages on the north coast of Cornwall he did not visit; and the statements which he makes respecting them, were merely the result of his inquiries. He seems, indeed, to have been as diligent in seeking information from others, as in making observations of his own; and no persons, whether smiths, ropers, or ferrymen, were considered unfit to furnish him with the knowledge which he wanted for his journal. Amongst those in Cornwall, from whom he learned most, was his cousin, Robert Bracey, at Fowey; but it is likely that he depended mainly upon the secular and regular clergy, who entertained him on the road, and gave him access to their chronicles and registers.

With regard to the nature and purpose of this journey, from the manner of the record itself, it would not be easy to conjecture, whether it was undertaken with feelings of devotion or of curiosity. The coldness of the whole narrative, and the careless brevity with which the accomplishment of the acknowledged object is related, were scarcely consistent with a fervid and lively devotion; and the insertion of so many facts and observations, which must have been useless when they were written, and now owe their value to their subsequent antiquity, while the documents of early times, and the traditions of the people, were almost wholly neglected, could not have happened

under the influence of an active and judicious curiosity. And besides this, when William of Worcester was in Cornwall, it was impossible for an intelligent visitor to overlook the state of our ecclesiastical architecture. Many of our present churches had been recently built, and others were then building; and some account of their style and condition, of their founders and builders, and of the circumstances attending their erection, would have been far more amusing to his contemporaries than what he wrote, and of unspeakable interest in after times. And any other man, we may suppose, would have found something to say of the manners and habits of the people, and of their mines and fisheries; but from William of Worcester we know only by implication or accident, that he travelled in an inhabited country.

Yet without devotion he would not have visited the Mount, and without curiosity he would have made no observations by the way. The shrine of St. Michael, which had been the resort of superstitious people in remote times, had lately recovered its ancient reputation, after an interval of some accidental obscurity; and pilgrims were again attracted by the privileges conferred on it in the eleventh century, and were coming even from distant places in considerable numbers. William of Worcester was one of these; and as his penitence had brought him so far, it might be thought that his admiration would have delayed his return.

But the hospitalities of a place so 'kind to strangers,' the natural beauties of the Mount, and the venerable antiquity and romantic traditions of the castle and monastery, were not enough to detain him for a day; and with scarcely any regard to such things, he stayed but a few hours. In that short space he could not occupy himself with many inquiries; and we have received from him only a few bare facts, which he appears to have recorded rather as the justification of his pilgrimage, than with any precise knowledge of their value.

His subsequent pursuits, and the time of his death, are not known, nor have we any account of the number and the fortunes of his children. It is certain, however, that he was married; and he is reported to have taken a wife in opposition to the wishes of his patron. For Sir John Fastolf had designed for him some ecclesiastical preferment, and had consequently advised him to obtain orders

in the church. *Tanneri Biblioth.—Paston Letters.—Lelandus de Script. Brit.—Henry's Hist. of Engl.*

Incipiunt notabilia per W. Worcestre scripta in viagio de Bristolia ad Montem Sancti Michaelis in anno Christi 1478.

* * * * *

Castellum Tregtheney-Pomerey de Devoniam edificatum stat juxta Mousehold, per 7 miliaria ultra Montem Sancti Michaelis.

Castellum Trethyn dirutum in fine occidentalissima Cornubiæ.

Turris castelli Karnbree, Sir John Bassett, chevalier, stat.

C. Helston dirutum : comes Cornubiæ Edmundus.

C. Trurew dirutum : comes Cornubiæ.

C. Treclysten dirutum.

C. Morisk, ubi comes Cornubiæ Edmundus manebat.

C. Fust, quondam Ricardi comitis Anarwit in Carnan-
ton, dirutum.

C. Dynas super altum montem dirutum, et fons in medio castri ubi Tador dux Cornubiæ maritus
matris Arcturi fuit occisus, juxta villam Sancti Columpnæ.

C. Carloogus, dirutum, in villa prope Sanctum Columpnæ.

C. Keynok dirutum cum tribus wardis.

C. Laner dirutum in villa Laner.

C. Godollon dirutum in villa Lodollon.

C. Tregheny stat, pertinet Pomereys, in Trefeny bur-
gagio super le South.

C. Lanyhorn stat in villa Lanyhorn quondam Archedes.

C. Dirford dirutum prope Golonant villa.

C. Frampton aliter Castrum Trevelyan dirutum prope
Seynt Terbyn.

Castrum Tyntagelle fortissimum dirutum prope Camel-
ford, ubi Arthurus fuit conceptus.

Castrum vocatum Botreaux castel distat per duo mili-
aria ultra Tyntagele castelle.

C. Hyllsbery dirutum per 4 miliaria ultra Tyntagele.

C. Lescars stat, domini Principis.

C. Bynamy stat, domini J. Colshill chevalier.

C. Restormalle stat prope Lastydielle, in parco principis, quondam Edmundi comitis Cornubiæ ubi manebat.

C. Lancelton villa per comitem Cornubiæ fundatum.

C. Tremyton quondam principis prope Saltash.

Falmouth villa : ecclesia Penryn.

Turris Fowey Treweryestowe.

Turris apud Pollrewen.

C. Bodleet dirutum prope Tremedart villa ubi Colsell chevalier habet mansionem.

C. Kellysberye dirutum prope Bokehelle villa.

C. Polwhele dirutum in villa Polwhele ubi Other Phelip manet.

C. Morysk juxta Truro dirutum.

Turris Blekennok ab antiquo prope Lastydyall nupe Hugonis Curteney.

Turris in parochia Sanctæ Columbæ quondam Johannis Tregose armigeri, per 8 miliaria ex parte occidentali Bodman.

Itinerarium Cornubiæ ad occidentalissimum finem.

Prima inceptio comitatus provinciæ Cornubiæ est apud Polston-brygge per unum miliare ex parte orientali de Lancelton.

Polston-brygge per 1 miliare ex parte orientali de Lancelton.

De Lancelton usque Lyscard 10 miliaria.

De Lyscard usque Low 5 miliaria.

A Low usque Pollerewan 5 miliaria.

A Pollerewen usque Bodennek 2 miliaria.

A Bodenhac usque Fowey ex altera parte aquæ de le havyn de Fowey distat jactu unius arcus sagittæ.

A Fowey usque Trewardreth prioratum villæ ejusdem 2 miliaria super mare.

A Trewardreth usque Colonant super mare 2 miliaria.

A Colonant usque Lastydielle 3 miliaria super mare Fowey.

A Lastydielle usque Bodman 3 miliaria infra terram.

A Bodman usque Padisco super mare boriale 8 miliaria.

A Padisco usque Seynt Columbe infra terram in medio comitatus 5 miliaria.

A Seynt Columbe usque Methsholle infra terram 5 miliaria.

A Meschylle usque Graundpond 5 miliaria circa partem meridionalem comitatus Cornubiæ infra terram.

A Grantpont usque Treghonyburgh 5 miliaria in patria.

A Tregonye usque Trewrwborough super meridionalem partem versus mare australe infra patriam 5 miliaria.

A Tregran usque Seynt Mandyt 6 miliaria super mare meridionale ultra brachium maris.

A Seynt Mandyt usque Trewrewborough ovyr the water 5 miliaria, vocatum brachium maris de Falmouth.

A Trewrewborough usque Penryn 6 miliaria super le south see.

A Penrynborow usque Helstonborowgh 8 miliaria super costeras maris per circa 3 miliaria de le south see.

A Hellestonborow usque Marchasyowe juxta montem Sancti Michaëlis super litus maris 6 miliaria.

A Markysyow usque Pensans duo miliaria.

A Pensans usque Moushole 2 miliaria : Porthennys.

A Porthenys usque le Londys-ende 4 miliaria.

Finis Cornubiæ.

Sylla vocata Islond continet in longitudine 1111 miliaria et latitudo 4.

Seynt Mary island continet in longitudine 4 miliaria et latitudine 4 miliaria ; pertinet abbati Tavystock.

Insula Rascow pertinet abbati Tavystock, continet in longitudine 3 miliaria et in latitudine 3 miliaria, inculta, cum cuniculis et avibus vocatis pophyns [puffins].

Insula Seynt Lyda (fuit filius regis) continet in longitudine et latitudine 1 miliare.

Insula Rat Island continet in longitudine 1 miliare et dimidium et in latitudine tantum.

Insula vocata le Blak-rok continet ex omni parte unum miliare, et ibi sunt cuniculi et aves, sed antea culta.

Insula septima vocata

1239. Ecclesia fratrum ordinis Sancti Francisci villæ de Bodnam fundatur per Edmundum primum comitem Cornubiæ 13 kalend. julli; et ibi isti obitus inveniuntur.

1299. Obiit dominus Thomas de Cancia die 12 Januarii.

Obitus dominæ Johannæ de Kaermynaw.

1329. Richardus Rex Alemaniæ obiit 3 die Aprilis.

1314. Jacobus Penerell obiit.

1349. Johanna de Carmynaw obiit.

1342. Elizabet Peuerell obiit.

Johannes filius Radulphi domini de Kayryshays, primus fundator ecclesiæ fratrum, obiit 3 die junii.

1346. Margeria de Treverbyn obiit 9 die junii.

1372. Dominus Hugo Peuerelle miles obiit 21 die junii.

Innocentius papa tercius obiit 16 die julli.

1349. Margaretta Sergeaux obiit primo die augusti, et hic est sepulta.

Johannes Manne et Isabella consors ejus die 2 augusti obiit.

Johanna mater Ricardi Regis Angliæ. obiit die 8 augusti.

1369. Dominus Thomas de Carmynaw.

[*These obits are more fully extracted again in p. 239.*]

Longitudo Ecclesiæ monialium postea canonicorum Sancti Petroci, quondam Regis Cumbroꝝ gencium, de Bodmania, continet 57 passus, et latitudo ejusdem continet 30 steppys.

Latitudo capellæ Beatæ Mariæ continet circa 24 steppys.

Longitudo ecclesiæ parochialis de Bodman cum choro continet 90 steppys. Latitudo vero ejusdem continet 40 steppys.

Abbatia ecclesiæ canonicorum de Bodman fundata primo per Athelstanum regem, et secunda vice per . . . Warwast episcopum Excestræ, qui fuit filius sororis Willelmi conquestoris, et 3^a vice per Graundson episcopum.

Sanctus Petrocus, rex patriæ Cumbroꝝ, id est partis borealis regni Angliæ, reliquit regnum fratri suo juniori; jacet in pulchro scrinio apud Bodman ecclesiam coram capella Beatæ Mariæ.

Fons principalis fluminis de Falmouth and Peryn incipit apud montem de Nevyle per duo miliaria ex parte orientale de villa de Trewrew, id est per 8 miliaria de Peryn et Falmouth.

Ecclesiam prioratus de Trewardreth prope Fowey, monachorum fundavit.

Flumen fontis portus Falmouth vocatus Sowker incipit juxta Seynt Stevyns Zugher per 6 miliaria ex parte occidentali de Trewrew: et aliud flumen incipit apud villam Seynt Stevyn per 8 miliaria de Trewrew ex parte orientali, et vadit per Trurew usque Penryn.

Universis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ presentes litteras inspecturis vel audituris salutem: noverit universitas vestra quod sanctissimus dominus papa Gregorius, anno ab incarnatione domini millesimo septuagessimio, ad

ecclesiam montis Sancti Michaeli in tumba in comitatu Cornubiæ gerens eximæ devocionis affectum, pie concessit ecclesiæ predictæ, quæ ministerio angelico creditur et comprobatur consecrari et sanctificari, omnibus fidelibus, qui illam ecclesiam cum suis beneficiis et elemosinis exepicerunt seu visitaverint, tertiam partem penetenciarum suarum eis condonari. Et ut inconcussum et inviolabile fine tenus permaneat; ex autoritate Dei patris omnipotentis et Filii et Spiritus sancti omnibus successoribus suis interdixit, ne quid contra hoc decretum usurpare presumant. Ista verba in antiquis registris de novo in hac ecclesia repertis inventa, prout hic in valvis ecclesiæ publice ponuntur. Et quia pluribus istud est incognitum, ideo nos in Christo Dei famuli et ministri hujus ecclesiæ universitatem vestram, qui regimen animarum possidetis, ob mutæ vicissitudinis obtentum requirimus et rogamus, quatenus ista publicetis in ecclesiis vestris, ut vestri subditi et subjecti ad majorem exortacionem devocionis attentius animentur, et locum istum gloriosius perigrinando frequentent ad dona et indulgencias predicta graciose consequenda.

Apparicio Sancti Michaelis in monte Tumba, antea vocatale Hore-rok in the wodd; et fuerunt tam boscus quamprata et terra arabilis inter dictum montem et insulas Syllye, et fuerunt 140 ecclesiæ parochiales inter istum montem et Syllý submersæ.

Prima apparicio Sancti Michaelis in monte Gorgon in regno Apuliæ fuit anno Christi 391.

Secunda apparicio fuit circa annum domini 710 in Tumba in Cornubia juxta mare.

Tertia apparicio Romæ fuit, tempore Gregorii papæ legitur accedissee: nam tempore magnæ pestilenciæ, &c.

Quarta apparicio fuit in ierarchiis nostrorum angelorum.

Spacium loci Montis Sancti Michaelis est ducentorum cubitorum undique oceano cinctum, et religiosi monachi dicti loci, Abrincensis antistes Aubertus nomine, ut in honore Sancti Michaelis construeret; predictus locus opacissimâ primo claudabatur sylvâ, ab oceano miliaribus distans sex, aptissimam prebens latebram ferarum, in quo loco olim comperimus monachos domino servientes.

Memorandum, longitudo ecclesiæ Montis Sancti Michaelis continet 30 steppys.

Latitudo continet 12 steppys.

Longitudo capellæ novæ edificatæ continet 40 pedes, et est 20 steppys ;

Latitudo continet circa 10 steppys.

Ab ecclesia usque pedem montis ad aquam maris continet 14 tymes 60 steppys.

Longitudo maris inter villam Markysyoo usque pedem montis Sancti Michaelis continet per estimacionem mille CC id est 700 steppys, Anglice x tymes lxx steppys.

Nomina principalium fluminum in Cornubia.

Thamar aqua famosissima in Cornubia.

Tavy incipit a et vadit per Tavystok.

Plym incipit in Dertmore per 14 miliaria in parte boreali, et vadit usque portum villæ Plymton.

Erm, magnum flumen incipit in Dertmore, et currit usque villam de le south see.

Yalm water incipit in Dertmore, et vadit ad villam per 18 miliaria le more super montem villæ Terwent juxta Camelford valde altum.

Avyn water incipit in Dertmore, et vadit per in portum

Dert aqua magna incipit in Dertmore, et est major flumen omnium fluminum, et currit per Toteness per spacium xx miliariorum de fonte, et deinde currit usque Dertmouth havyn.

Tengmouth, id est Kenton, aqua incipit in Dertmore, et currit per xx miliaria, per, et cadit in mare apud Tengmouth.

Exwater incipit apud Exmore per 30 miliaria ex parte boreali Excester, currit per Bamton, qui distat usque Kyrton per spacium 15 miliariorum, a villa Kyrton usque civitatem Excetyr currit per spacium 7 miliariorum, et ab Excetyr currit usque Topsam, sunt 3 miliaria, et de Topsam currit usque villam Exmouth-havyn per spacium vi miliariorum et ibi cadit in mare meridionale.

Sancta Norwinna virgo jacet in ecclesia, [quæ] stat per ii miliaria de Seynt Nichtons, ubi deo fontes duorum fluminum oriuntur, viz. Thamar flumen qui seperat Cornubiam et Devoniam, et terminat apud le havyn de Saltash juxta Plymouth per tria miliaria, et dictum flumen Thamar currit per Lanceston prope tria miliaria dictæ villæ, et de Ferywater vocat. Calstokyath per tria miliaria de Tavystok usque Kaergroyn, et deinde usque

portum Salt-ash, ubi cadit in portu maris, in toto currit circa 40 miliaria: et alterum flumen vocatur Torge et currit per Haderlee Toryton Bydyford; et cadit in mare apud portum sive Hamonem de Appuldore-port, et sic currit per terram in circuitu per estimacionem 40 miliaria ex parte boreali.

Flumen aquæ de Newbrygge per 5 miliaria ultra Tavystock vocatur Lyner et ejus fons incipit

Mons Sancti Michaelis

Markysho 7 miliaria usque

Hellyston, usque

Truro 8 miliaria, et usque

Graundpond sex miliaria, et usque

Owstalle 6 miliaria, et usque

Lastydiell 8 miliaria.

Lyscard x miliaria usque

Tavystoke, et a dicta villa usque

Okynham 16 miliaria, et a dicta villa . . .

Tavy aqua sub monasterio Tavystoke currit; incipit in forest Dartemore scita per duo miliaria ex parte orientali villæ de Tavystoke; sed dicta aqua sive fons incipit in dicta foresta ultra 8 miliaria villæ Tavystoke, et vadit per abbatiam de Bokelond per 4 miliaria de Tavystok, et inde per parochialem ecclesiam de Beereferrys ubi les sylver mynes fodiuntur, et abinde cadit in aquam de Tamar infra spacium miliaris supradicti portus.

Pons aquæ Lyners vocat Newbrygge distat ex parte meridionali et orientali de Tavystoke per 5 miliaria, id est, a villa de Lescard eundo versus monasterium Tavystoke.

Okyhampton.

Stykylpath distat a Okynton 3 miliaria, et ibi est fons vocatus Tow-water, et incipit per tria miliaria ex parte meridionali, et vadit per mare septemtrionale per Ydy usque Barstaple.

Zeele villa sequitur prope Stykylpath per unum miliare.

Crokornwylle distat per 10 miliaria de Okynampton inter dictam villam et Crokyniwelle, et distat ab Excestre 10 miliaria.

Excestre civitas.

Informacio Thomæ Peperelle de Tavystoke notarii publici.

Sanctus Ramonus episcopus Hiberniæ jacet in scrinio in ecclesia abbatiiæ de Tavystoke inter chorum et capellam

Beatæ Mariæ; et ejus dies translacionis agitur 5 die januarii, vigilæ epiphaniæ, et ejus dies obitus agitur die 28 Augusti.

Sanctus Barnocus, anglice Barnoc, heremita, jacet apud Bramton per 4 miliaria ex parte norwest de Berstaple; fuit filius regis Calabriæ; ejus dies agitur 7 die januarii.

Sanctus Herygh, frater Sancti Vuy, episcopus, jacet in quadam ecclesia scita sub cruce ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli Londoniarum; ejus dies agitur in vigilia omnium sanctorum, id est ultimo die octobris.

Sanctus Vuy, frater Sancti Herygh, jacet in ecclesia parochiali Sancti Vuy prope villam Lalant super mare boriale per tria miliaria de Mont-Myghell; ejus dies agitur die primo februarii.

Sancta Hya, id est Seynt Hy, soror Sancti Herygh et soror Sancti Vuy, virgo jacet in ecclesia parochiali villæ Seynt Hy super mare boriale circa 12 miliaria ab ultimo fine occidentalis regni Angliæ; et ejus dies agitur tertio die februarii.

Castrum quadratum de Lydiford fundatum fuit antiquis annis preteritis per primores Cornubiæ tum conver

Pons profundissimus tocus Angliæ sub ponte et stric-
tus

Flumen pontis altissimi sub castro de Lydyford per sex miliaria de Tavystoke, et 6 usque Tokynton; currit de Dertmore fons ejus per 10 miliaria ex parte boreali maris prope villam Seynt Nyghtow, et currit usque aquam portus de Plymouth.

Castrum prenobile de Okehampton prope villam Okehampton per 12 miliaria de Tavystoke versus orientem et Excestriam, quondam Thomæ Curteny comitis Devonæ, edificatum per Thomam primum comitem.

Fons fluminis de Okehampton currit sub castro supra- dicto, incipit apud Cremere in Thertmore, et currit usque Lydiford villam et ad Barstaple, incidens in mare boriale portus Barnstaple.

Sancti Michaelis archangeli apparicio in castello Angeli Romæ die 8 Maii.

Sancti Michaelis in monte die 16 Octobris.

Sanctus Gyermocus episcopus, dies ejus agitur die Sancti Johannis in festo natalis: per tria miliaria de monte Sancti Michaelis.

Sancta Branca virgo, dies ejus agitur die primo

jacet in ecclesia prædictæ sanctæ per IIII miliaria montis Michaelis.

Sancta Matheriana virgo jacet in ecclesia parochiæ de Mynstre per dimidium miliare de Botreaux castelle, et per III miliaria de Camelford: fecit unum miraculum de quodam homine extra sensum, ac una muliere et quadam puella in festo Sancti Jacobi, uno anno preterito, et ejus festum agitur circa 9 diem aprilis, secundum relacionem rectoris parochiæ villa de Mynster.

In libro Kalendarii principalis libri Antiphaner ecclesiæ Thomæ prioris canonicorum de Bodman inveni scriptum de bona manu.

Sanctus Codocus confessor, 24 die Januarii, C littera.

Sanctus Pieranus episcopus, 5 die Martii, A littera.

Sanctus Wenedocus, et Felicitatis virginis, 7 die Marcii.

Sanctus Constantinus rex et martir, 9 die Marcii, E littera. ~

Sanctus Woronus confessor, die 7 Aprilis, F. littera.

Sanctus Ydocus confessor, die 5 Maii, F. littera.

Sanctus Karantocus episcopus et confessor, 16 die Maii, C. littera.

Sancta Potenciana virgo, die Sancti Dunstani archiepiscopi.

Sanctus Germanus episcopus et confessor, die 27 Maii.

Dedicatio ecclesiæ conventualis Bodman 24 die Augusti.

Sanctus heremita die 21 Augusti, B. littera.

Exaltacio Sancti Petroci die exaltacionis sanctæ crucis.

Sanctus Laudus 21 die septembris.

Translacio Sancti Petroci die 8 octobris, A littera.

Sanctus Johannes archiepiscopus Ebor. die 25 octobris.

Sanctus Withinocus episcopus et confessor, die 7 Novembris C littera.

Sancta Menna martir, die XI novembris.

Sancta Menefreda virgo non martir, die 24 novembris F. littera.

Sanctus Osmundus episcopus 4 die decembris.

Sanctus Servacius episcopus.

Sanctus Senseus jacet in parochia Sancti Justi juxta Hellyston circa 4 miliaria.

Memorandum quod villa Lawnceston est principalis et major latitudo tocius comitatus Cornubiæ, quia distat a mare boreali per 9 miliaria ex parte orientali, 20 miliaria de

mare Severn ex parte boreali, et similiter decem miliaria a mare ex parte meridionali.

Flumen aquæ de Bodman incipit in prioratu Sancti Petroci de Bodman; le Carn-Water nominatur a quodam homine vocato Carn, qui fecit pontem in villa Bodman; et cadit in aquam vocatam Dynmere per unum miliare versus boreiale mare de Bodman; et sic vadit per villam Pascow per 12 miliaria de Bodman versus mare boreiale, ubi capit in portu maris borealis post transitum super Dynmerbrygge [qui] continet 6 archuatas, et per Wadebrygge qui continet 12 archuatas de lapidibus constructas.

Memorandum de ortu fontium et aquarum fluminum in comitatu Cornubiæ et Devonæ.

Excestre aqua incipit

Tyngmouth flumen, aqua proxima versus Myghellmont, incipit apud

Flumen Deerso, quod vadit ad hamonem villæ Totenese, et sic usque Dartemouth.

Flumen Plymouth.

Flumen Tavystoke incipit circa 3 miliaria ex parte boreali Tavystoke, cadit in Ashwater.

Flumen Plinmouth.

Flumen pontis Riale incipit in parte boreali Launceston per tria miliaria, cadit in Ashwater; prima aqua Tamar, ubi est passagium per decem miliaria ad mare meridionale.

Flumen aquæ vocatæ Low-log incipit in le mere ex parte boreali Lyscard et Lascydialle-brigge, et cadit in mari apud portum Low.

Flumen aquæ de Fowey vadit per Reppynbrygge per 6 miliaria citra Fowey; incipit apud fontem vocatum Few per 1111 miliaria ultra Lascidyelle.

Flumen aquæ Trywardreth prope Fowey incipit in parochia villæ Seynt Austell et cadit in Trewardreth bay.

Flumen aquæ Trywoodreth vadit per Valemouth portum.

Flumen portus Barleford.

Insula de Greef scita est in Cornubia juxta prioratum monachorum de Trewdreth, juxta villam de Fowey per tria miliaria ex parte occidentali; et dicta insula jacet ex opposito patriæ Britannicæ vocatæ le Foorne. Et insula Ushand jacet in le seebord, anglice south et north, per distanciam latitudinis de le narrow see vocatum aliter le channel de Flaunders per spacium v kennyngys, et quili-

bet kennyng continet vii leucas, id est 21 miliaria, unde sunt cv miliaria; hæc habentur per informacionem Roberti Bracey consanguinei mei apud Fowey.

Insula Camber est ex opposito Wynchelsea et Rye, distat a firma terra de Wynchylsee per 3 miliaria, et continet ex omni parte circa duo milliaria, et est in media dictæ insulæ capella Sancti Antonii.

Insula parva, anglice a rok, vocata Edestone, scita sowth et north ex opposito Plymouth, aliter dicta le forland de Raume opyn upon Plymmouth, et jacet in le narrow-see per circa 15 miliaria.

Insula Sancti Michaelis de Loo jacet anglice opyn upon villæ Loo, videlicet per 5 miliaria ex parte orientali de Fowey, et a firma terra in mari per unum miliare, et continet in circuitu per 4 miliaria, et in latitudine ex omni parte per 1 miliare.

Insula montis Sancti Michaelis continet in circuitu circa unum miliare, et distat a firma terra per jactum unius sagittæ; et insula Ushand in Britannia est in meridionali parte insulæ de Mont-Myghelle.

Pentybers-rok, maximus scopulus, in aqua Severn scita, ex parte occidentali portus de Padistow ac castri Tyntagelle per 4 miliaria, et distat a firma terra per unum miliare, et ibi nidificant aves vocatæ ganettys, gullys, see-mowys, et cæteræ aves marinæ.

Insula Sancti Nicholai in portu de Plymouth scita continet in longitudine et latitudine

Et ibi est capella Sancti Nicholai fundata.

Bodman Villa.

Longitudo ecclesiæ prioratus canonicorum Bodman continet 64 virgas.

Latitudo ejus continet 17 virgas.

Companile continet in latitudine 7 virgas.

1239. Ecclesiam fratrum Sancti Francisci de Bodman Richardus comes Cornubiæ, filius fratris Henrici tercii, fundavit; et anno Christi 1352 dedicata est ecclesia per Johannem de Grandissono Exoniensem episcopum.

In martiologio fratrum minorum Bodman.

Scriptum est, lex gratitudinis requirit, ut beneficia beneficiis recompensentur, unde Beatus Augustinus libro soliloquiorum dicit, beneficium accepisti, et auctorem ejus

non agnoscis; dominus in manifesto, et largitor in occulto, ista arguunt ingratitudinem: et quia labilis est humana memoria, ne multiplicia beneficia facta in ecclesia monasterii Sancti Benedicti de Hulmo, diocesis Norwicensis, per Johannem Fastolf chevalier, ideo dignum duxi dicta hic in scripto redigere ut patebit inferius.

Nobiles et generosi in kalendario fratrum Sancti Francisci de Bodman.

Edmundus et Johannes comites Cornubiæ.

Johannes filius Radulphi de Bodman.

Dominus Johannes de Arundell chevalier.

Dominus Willelmus Seregeaux.

Dominus Hugo Peverelle.

Dominus Thomas de Cantia.

Dominus Johannes Beaupree.

Dominus Trewynt.

1369. Dominus Thomas Carmynnew miles.

Dominus Willelmus Sergeaux.

Dominus Willelmus Trelothyk.

Dominus Baldewynus de Bello prato.

Dominus Edmundus Hywys armiger.

Dominus Walterus Blewet.

Willelmus Blundelle.

Dominus Thomas de Cantia, obiit anno Christi 1299.

1360. Domina Sibilia Daime obiit.

Richardus rex Alemaniae, comes Cornubiæ, 3 die Aprilis obiit.

1314. Jacobus de Peverelle obiit.

1346. Margeria de Treverbyw obiit.

1327. Hugo de Peverelle miles obiit.

Walterus episcopus Exoniensis obiit die 23 Julii, precipuus benefactor fratrum Sancti Francisci.

1349. Domina Margareta Sergeaux, obiit primo die Augusti.

Johannes Mowne armiger, die 2^o Augusti.

Dominus Radulphus de Wytheel.

Domina Alicia Fitzwater.

Edmundus comes Cornubiæ, primo die Octobris.

Johannes Rodeney miles.

Edmundus Clevedon miles.

Willelmus Chambron anno Christi 1353.

In registro apud Bodman ecclesiam fratrum minorum.

Magna pestilencia per universum mundum inter Saracenos, qui pagans, et postea inter christianos; incepit primo in Anglia circa kalend. Augusti, et parum ante Nativitatem Domini intravit villam Bodminiae, ubi mortui fuerunt circa mille quingentos per estimacionem; et numerus fratrum defunctorum a capitulo generali Lugduniae celebratum anno Christi 1351, usque ad aliud sequens capitulum generale, fuit de fratribus tresdecim milia octingenti octaginta tres, exceptis sex vicariis.

Informacio Roberti Bracey apud Fowey.

Sancta Kynburga virgo, 25 die Junii, in Kalendario Bodman.

Sanctus Vylloc, heremita et martir, natus de Hibernia, de parochia Lanteglys, ubi Walterus episcopus Norwicensis fuit natus in dicta parochia per unum miliare villae de Fowey, et dictus sanctus habet festum ejus custoditum die jovis proxime ante festum pentecosten.

Polrewen villa	} sunt in parochia Lanteglys scitae
Bodennek villa	
Lanteglys villa	

super aquam de Fowey.

Memorandum quod Walterus episcopus Norwicensis fuit natus in dicta villa, et fuit filius molendinarii.

Sanctus Wyllow fuit decapitatus per Melyn ys kynrede prope locum ubi episcopus Norwici Walterus fuit natus, et portavit usque pontem Sancti Wyllow per spacium dimidii miliaris ad locum ubi dicta ecclesia fundatur in suo honore.

Sanctus Barnic episcopus, callid Anglice Seynt Barre, sepelitur in ecclesia de Fowey, et ejus festum per III dies proxime ante festum sancti Michaelis, id est per XIII septimanas proxime ante festum Natalis Domini.

Sanctus Hyldren episcopus jacet in parochia Lansalux juxta parochiam Lanteglys; ejus festum agitur primo die Februarii, id est vigiliae purificationis Beatæ Mariæ.

Sanctus Sirus presbiter jacet in ecclesia prioratus religiosorum Sancti Keryk per unum miliare villae de Fowey, et cella pertinet prioratui de Montague.

Sanctus Mancus episcopus jacet in ecclesia Lanretho prope villam de Fowey infra duo miliaria; ejus festum agitur die jovis proxime ante festum pentecosten.

Sanctus Juncus jacet in ecclesia de Plynt prope villam de Loo, per 6 miliaria de Fowey, et 14 miliaria de Plynton.

1457 circa, **Nicholaus Radford**, manens apud Pogh-hylle circa 4 miliaria de Kyrton, juris peritissimus de concilio domini Bonevyle contra Thomam Corteney comitem Devoniae, fuit occisus per Thomam filium comitis seniores, in loco seu domo dicti Radulphi [*sic, qu. Radford*]; et dictus Thomas filius postea comes fuit, et fuit capitaneus apud Wakefeld, ubi Ricardus dux Ebor, Georgius comes de Richmond fuere occisi.

Versus in tabula ecclesiae Tavystok.

Cum sine spe timor, mox desperatio torquet,
Et nisi spes timeat, subita presumptio damnat,
Ergo timor sine spe, nec spes valet absque timore,
Sic inferre potest, hic amat, ergo timet,
Est amor ergo timor, sed non convertitur inde.

Ordulphus dux Cornubiæ tempore Edgari regis fundavit monasterium de Tavystoke.

Versus in kalendario ecclesiae Tavystoke.

Quo quis a dextris te percute sive sinistro.

Hic perempti sunt pirati sine numero et 12 apud Sulham.

In kalendario ecclesiae monasterii Tavistoke.

Sanctus Petrocus confessor, 4 die Junii.

Sanctus Nin martir, die 15 Junii.

1264 **Sancti Simonis** de Monte-forti, die 4 Augusti.

Sancti Adelwaldi episcopi, die 2 Augusti.

Sancti Elidii episcopi, 8 die Augusti, jacet in insula Sylls.

Dedicatio ecclesiae Sanctae Mariae de Tavystoke, 21 die Augusti.

Sancta Elena regina, die 25 Augusti.

Sanctus Genosius, die 25 Augusti.

Sanctus Rinnom episcopus, die 30 Augusti.

Nō + memoria de sancto Hermeto, 28 die Augusti.

Nō + memoria de sancto Aidiano martire, 8 die Septembris.

Nō + sancto Maurio cum sociis VI Mⁱ III^e XXVI.

Longitudo ecclesiae monasterii Tavystoke continet pre-

ter capellam Beatæ Mariæ 126 steppys; et ejus latitudo continet cum 14 steppys latitudinis navis ecclesiæ 21 steppys.

Longitudo navis dictæ ecclesiæ tantum usque ad chorum continet 60 steppys.

Longitudo chori 42 steppys; longitudo capellæ cum transitu circa 36 steppys.

Longitudo ecclesiæ parochialis Tavystoke continet 90 steppys; et ejus latitudo continet 26 steppys.

Longitudo ecclesiæ parochialis Lyscard continet 74 steppys.

Latitudo ejus continet 34 steppys.

Longitudo claustrum novi 45 steppys.

Insulæ de Sully sunt sub approtamento Pii papæ anno 1462, 6 idus Julii anno 3º pontificatus Pii papæ, ad instantiam abbatis Tavystoke, et domini Johannis Colfylle militis, domini principalium insularum, et dictus abbas est rector dictarum insularum.

* * * * *

Memorandum quod comes de Oxford per v annos preteritos die Martis in crastino Sancti Michaelis, tempore quo Fortescue armig. fuit vicecomes Cornubiæ, applicuit ad castrum Mont. Mychelle cum lccc hominibus. Et contra xi millia hominum armatorum ex parte domini regis E. quarti dictum comitem obsedebant per xxiii septimanas, videlicet usque diem sabbati proxima ante diem martis carniprivii voc. le clansyng days pro cum domino rege demittebat fortalitium eundo ad dominum regem.

De fundacione Collegii Penryn.

1471. Die jovis, vigilia parascheven, obiit Magister Trewynnard, natus in villa Seynt Ives, quondam socius collegii Exoniensis Oxfordiæ, postea prepositus collegii Sancti Thomæ villæ de Penryn per annos continuavit.

Locus Collegii predicti in Penryn ab antiquo vocabatur Glasneyth in lingua Cornubiæ, anglice Polsethow, aliter dictus puteus sagittarii.

Falmouth havyn pertinet villæ Penryn.

Fundacio collegii predicti per Walterum episcopum Excestriæ in anno Christi 1265.

In anno millesimo domini ducenteno.

Atque sexagesimo post cum quinto pileño.

Mem. quod dominus Johannes Anger fuit vicarius magistri Michaelis Trewynnard.

Mem. quod longitudo ecclesiæ videlicet navis continet 36 steppys meos; et longitudo chori continet circa 60 steppys.

Inceptio tabulæ fundacionis Collegii Penryn.

Placet mihi dicere vel stanti scriptura,
Res auditas ponere pro gente futura.

Itinerarium.

Le north-see. Villæ principales super mare boriale sitæ.

Primo Seynt Hyes villa versus orientem ex parte boreali maris distat a Musholt 8 miliaria.

De Seynt Hyes usque Lananta 2 miliaria.

De Lananta usque Redruth borough 8 miliaria.

De Redruth super mare usque Seynt Columb 18 myles.

De Seynt Columbe usque Wade-brygge [pons longus est] prope Padistow 5 miliaria.

De Wade-brygge [18 archys longitudinis] usque Tyn-tagell borough 8 miliaria.

De Tynntagell usque Botrowse-castell 3 miliaria.

De Botrowse-castell usque Camelford 3 miliaria.

De Camelford usque Stratton prope castellum Lynamy, domini Johannis Colvyle, 12 miliaria.

De Stratton usque Kylkhampton super mare vi myles.

De Kylkhampton usque Almanteston et Downhedborow 12 miliaria infra patriam.

De Almanteston usque Polston-brygge versus orientem duo miliaria; et ibi inceptio comitatus Cornwalliæ.

Mem. de Seynt Hyes villa, et omnes villæ proxime sequentes sunt scitæ super mare boriale versus orientem præter villam de Launceston.

Memorandum, quod pons Wade-brygge scita super et prope villam Wade, ex parte meridionali villæ de Paddistow, continet 18 arches; et longitudo pontis est north et south.

Memorandum in patria comitatus Cornubiæ est.

Pons magnus est scitus super aquam Tamar, est scitus inter Kylkhampton et Lanceston super le Freshwater.

Pons vocatus Polston-brygge scitus super flumen Tamarwater, sequitur per unum miliare de Lanceston ex

parte orientali, continet circa 6 arches, per patriam edificatus.

Item, pons vocatus Greston-brygge scitus super aquam Thamar per tria miliaria ex parte orientali de Lanceston in medio patriæ.

Pons vocatus Hautes-brygge proxime sequitur super aquam Thamar prope villam Dyrynton, per unum miliare ex parte orientali de Derynton.

De Hawtys-brigge usque Kellyngton villam sunt 5 miliaria, et aqua fluminis Thamar transit usque Seynt Germanyn, et deinde usque Kaergrowne, et de Kaergrowne usque Asth, ubi cecidit in mari inter Plymoth et Saltash.

Memorandum quod aqua Thamar incipit apud fontem inter villam Seynt Nyghtens et Torynton.

Memorandum de lez havyns Cornubiæ.

A Pensans usque Plymmouth havyn, et specialiter pertinentes ad havyn de Falmouth sunt 147 portus et crykes.

Imprimis circa villam Falmouth sunt 147 havyns infra spacium 70 miliaria a Tavystoke versus occidentem usque portum Markysew versus occidentem et Pensans.

Pensans havyn distat, videlicet ab occidentalissima parte Angliæ proxime les isles de Syllye, per 2 miliaria ad villam vocatam Markysyow, distat per 20 miliaria usque

Truro, distat per 4 miliaria usque

Falmouth [et] Penryn, distat per 4 miliaria usque

Seynt Austyn, distat per 6 miliaria usque

Thewrew, [Tywardreth] a Frensh priorie, distat per 10 miliaria usque

Collant, distat per 5 miliaria usque

Lastydyelle, distat per 4 miliaria usque

Fowey, distat per 10 miliaria usque

Bodennek, per 2 miliaria a

Bodennek Botroux castell, distat usque Low 5 miliaria.

A Low havyn distat usque Plymmouth [et] Saltash 11 miliaria.

A Saltash usque Corgrowne tria miliaria.

Corgrowne prope Tavystoke abbotys ibi sunt salmones per duo miliaria de Corgroyn.

Plymouth.

Distat par 3 miliaria de Saltash usque Plymmouth.

Hinc finit les havyns de Cornewayles.

Mem. from Pensance to Seynt Yves jette 6 myle.

Item, from Seynt Yves usque Lalant havyn 2 myle.

Item, from Lalant havyn to Patystoe havyn.

Item, from Patystoo havyn to Barstaple.

Item, from Barstaple to Ilfercombe.

Item, from Ilfercombe to Briggewater.

Item, from Briggewater to Uphylle.

Item, from Uphylle to Mynett.

Item, from Mynehed to Bristow.

Oxford ultra Faryndon 12 myles.

Faryndon ultra Bassett-Sutton 15 myle.

Bassett Sutton per 15 myle de Clak.

Clak distat 15 miliaria de Bath.

Bathe 15 miliaria.

Well.

Glastynbery distat usque Brygewater 9 miliaria.

A Brygewater ad Taunton 7 miliaria.

Pons pulcherrimus ultra Tanton per 1 miliaria.

A Taunton usque Wellynton 5 miliaria.

A Wellynton usque Culmyton 10 miliaria.

A Colmyton usque Excestre 10 miliaria.

Excestre.

Sanctus Justus martir jacet in parochia Sancti Yoest, distat a Pensans versus occidentem per 5 miliaria super litus occidentalissimæ partis Angliæ, et de villa Mousehold ultra versus insulas Syly per IIII [xxx] miliaria.

Sanctus Borianus martir est in parochia Sancti Boriani, distat ultra villam Pensansper 4 miliaria super littus maris.

Castrum Restormel est scitum inter villam Lastydielle et Lanceston.

Lanceston villa est per 16 miliaria ex parte north-west.

A Excestre ad Montem Michaelis, prima villa Baytyns, ad Crockornwell 10 miliaria.

A Crockornwell to Okynton-castell 10 miliaria.

De Okynton usque Launceston 15 miliaria.

A Launceston usque Bodman per more 20 miliaria.

A Bodman usque Machell 14 miliaria.

A Machell usque Rydryth citra Helleston 12 miliaria.

A Redryth usque Montem Sancti Michaelis 12 myles.

Memorandum quod Truro scita est citra Rytheryth versus orientem per 7 miliaria.

1. Mount Mygell ultra Excestre 100 miliaria.

2. Seynt Mychel de Rock per 30 miliaria ultra montem Sancti Michaelis et per 5 miliaria ultra Bodman.

3. Seynt Mychel Rowtor per tria miliaria de Camel-forth, per 8 miliaria de Bodman.

4. Sanctus Mychaelis de Brenton, ibi est capella per 2 miliaria ultra Tavystoke versus Lancelton.

5. Sanctus Mychels borough per 7 miliaria de Taunton citra.

Sanctus Michaelis de Montague prope Yevell, et per 2 miliaria de Crokehorn, altissimus mons.

Sanctus Myghell prope Glastynbery voc. de Torre.

6. Sanctus Michaelis Trewin per 5 miliaria ultra Las-tendon super altum montem.

Fycetyr xxm. to

Okynton, and 15 m. to

Lancelton, et est pons voc. Polston bryge per unum miliare citra Lancelton, ubi Cornubia incipit.

Bodman 20 m. and to Metshald [Mitchel] 16.

Metshow 16 myle, and 16 m.

to Redryth, and to the (?) 10 myle, and to

Mount Myghell 16 myles, Markysowe.

Calstoketrach proper per unum miliare voc. Howtes-brygge per 4 miliaria de Kellyngton.

Fowey moor per 12 miliaria longitudinis, et infra 8 miliaria est Trewynt villagium.

Plymouth 20 miliaria to Okyngton.

Plymton est castell, ys 3 miliaria de Plymton citra Ply-mouth.

In ecclesia fratrum predictorum villæ Truro.

Sanctus Vincentius frater ordinis predicti 5 Aprilis.

Sanctus Illugham de Cornubia jacet prope Redruth prope villam Truro burgagium.

1465. Rad's Reskymer arm. obiit.

Radulphus de Albo Monasterio chevalier.

Johannes Ardell chevalier.

Johannes Beaupre chevalier.

Radulphus de Bello-prato chevalier obiit 1329.

Dominus Otho de Godrygan.

1464. Matilda Ardelle, obiit die 5 Novembris.

1264. Penryn villa prope Falmouth. Ecclesia collegii, ubi magister Michaelus fuit principalis prepositus canonicorum et vicariorum ibidem, fundata fuit per Walterum le goode episcopum Excestræ; et episcopum cognomine

Graundson [qui] fuit alter ejus fundator in beneficiis dictæ post dictum Walterum.

Longitudo dictæ ecclesiæ, navis videlicet ejusdem, continet circa 50 steppys.

Latitudo brachiorum ecclesiæ continet per estimationem tantum 50 steppys.

Longitudo chori ecclesiæ cum circuitu ejusdem continet circa 50 steppys ultra per estimationem.

Apud Mount Myghlle.

Memorandum Mountes-hay lyeth froe le setre yn the est party to the poynte of Moushole yn the west party; and the chef rode of the bay for see men that comyth thes way ys called Gooveslake cum a yense neekly.

In kalendario ecclesiæ Mont Myghell.

Sanctus Wilfridus episcopus in crastino Sancti Georgii.

Sanctus Petrocus confessor 4 die Junii.

Sancta Hylde virgo 25 die Augusti.

Sanctus Hermes confessor Cornubia 28 die Augusti.

Translacio Sancti Berini episcopi 4 die Septembris, id est die Sancti Cuthberti.

S. Majore martir die xi Novembris.

Sanctus Nonnita mater Sancti David jacet apud ecclesiam villæ Alternoniæ per 6 miliaria de Lancelton, ubi natus fuit Sanctus David.

Brokannus in partibus Walliarum regulus fide et morum etc. per Gladewysam uxorem ejus genuit 24 filios et filias, et hiis nominibus vocabantur.

Nectanus.

Johannes.

Sudebrent.

Menfrede.

Delyan.

Tetha.

Maben.

Wentu.

Wensent.

Marwenna.

Wenna.

Julliana.

Yse.

Morwenna.

Wymip.

Wenheden.

Cleder.

Kery.

Jona.

Heley.

Lanant.

Rerhender.

Adwenhelye.

Tamalant.

Omnes isti filii et filiae postea fuerunt sancti et martires vel confessores, et in Devoniam vel Cornubiam hereticam vitam ducentes; sicut enim inter omnes quorum vitae meritis et virtutum miraculis Cornubiensis vel Devonien-sis irradiatur ecclesia, beatus Nectanus primo genitus fuit, ita cæteris omnibus honestate vitae major fuit, et prodigiorum chorsitate excellentior extitit.

Fuit in ultimus Walliarum partibus vir dignitate regulus, fide et morum honestate preclarus, nomine Brokannus, a quo provincia ipsa nomen sortita nuncupatur Brokannok usque in presentem diem; hic itaque Brokmannus, antequam ex uxore sua Gladewysa filium vel filiam genuisset, in Hiberniam profectus est, uxorem suam et omnia sua relinquens; timuerat enim, ne si cum uxore sua remaneret, generationem ex ea procrearet, qua impediretur ne libere Domino servire potuisset. Mansit igitur in Hibernia 24 annis, bonis operibus intendens; postea autem visitare patriam suam volens, rediit in Walliam, ubi uxorem suam adhuc viventem invenit. Post aliquantulum autem temporis sicut Deus preordinaverat, licet ipse homo non proposuisset, uxorem suam cognovit, ex qua postea 24 filios et filias genuit. Videns Dei virtutem cui nemo resistere potest, ait, "Jam Deus in me vindicavit quod contra dispositionem voluntatis ejus venire frustra disposui; quia enim 24 annis ab uxore mea ne sobolem procrearem illicitè effugi, dedit mihi pro quolibet anno illicitæ continentiae sobolem unam quia jam 24 filios et filias post 24 annos ab eadem uxore suscepi." Prædicti autem 24 filii et filiae, quos predictus Brokannus ex uxore sua Gladewysa genuit, hiis nominibus vocabantur, Nectanus et cætera.

Et venerandus vir Nectanus per quæque nemorosa dispendia investigando querere ab hiis repertus latronibus in loco, qui adhuc hodie dicitur Nova Villa; ibi jam ecclesia in ejus honore construitur. 15 kal. Julii capite truncatus est,

et caput suum propriis accipiens manibus per medium ferme spacii stadium usque ad fontem quo morabatur detulerit, ibique sanguine circumlinitum sadori cuidam lapidi imposuit, cujus adhuc cædis et miraculi sanguinolenta in eodem lapide remanent vestigia.

1189. Pridie nonas Julii obiit Henricus rex secundus Angliæ, sepultus est in Normannia.

Henricus rex dedit maritagium Isabellæ filiæ Ricardi Strangbow Willelmo Mariscallo primo, et sic factus est comes tocius Pembrochiæ, et dominus tocius hereditatis.

1200. Abbathia de Voto in Hibernia; Willelmus Marescallus fundavit.

1175. Ricardus comes de Strangbow obiit.

1148. Gilbertus Strongbow obiit.

1287. Conventus ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ de Tynterna intravit dictam ecclesiam ad celebrandum in nova ecclesia.

Et quinto nonas Octobris in anno sequenti conventus intravit in choro, et prima missa celebrata fuit ad magnum altare.

Mem. quod in Anglia sunt 52,080 villas per Domesday invent.

Item, sunt in Anglia xv milia xi ecclesiæ parochiales.

1242. Gilbertus Marescallus obiit et sepultus est apud novum templum London 5 kalend. Julii, et obiit in quodam torneamento apud Warewyk; et eodem anno Walterus quartus filius Willelmi Marescalli successit in hereditatem antecessorum suorum, et factus est comes Pembrochiæ.

Et obiit anno Christi 1246, videlicet 5 kalend. Decembris apud castrum Godrici.

1246. Ancelinus quintus frater obiit, et apud Tynternam sepultus decimo kalend. Januarii.

1438. Die jovis voc. Maundy-Thursday magister Johannes Benet rector de Pytney obiit.

Viagium Thomæ Clerk de Waar, incipiendo octavis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ circa annum Christi 1476, equitando ad Montem infra 10 dies, et revertendo ad Waare per alios 10 dies.

Waare.

Watford.

Bekynfeld.

Henely.
 Redyng.
 Kyngyslere.
 Andever.
 Salisbery.
 Sheftysbery.
 Shyrborn.
 Yevylle.
 Crokehorn.
 Cherd.
 Honyton.
 Excetyr.
 Crocornwille.
 Okynton.
 Lanceston.
 Bodman.
 Machehole.
 Rooderyth.

Marchew. Margew distat per unum quartum miliaris
 de Monte Michaelis.

* * * * *

Longitudo ecclesiæ canonicorum regularium Sancti Augustini villæ de Allaunston continet 100 de steppys meis.

Et in latitudine continet 24 de steppis meis.

Mem. Episcopus Warwaste fundavit ecclesiam canonicorum regularium de Launceston.

Ecclesiam Seynt Germyns.

Ecclesiam

1236. Henricus rex Angliæ duxit Elianoram filiam
 comitis Provinciæ apud Cantuar. idibus Januarii die do-
 minica.

In ecclesia de Lanceston.

Sanctus Nectanus martir die Junii ut ibidem et Lanson.

Sancta Monnetta 3 die Jullii.

Sancta Elena mater Constantini imperatoris.

Sanctus Pyranus episcopus de Cornubia 18 die No-
 vembris.

In Hibernia. Translacio Sancti Genesii Lesmorensis
 archiepiscopi 6 vel 5 nonas Maii.

Translacio capitis Sancti Genesii martiris 14 kal. Au-
 gusti.

Villa de Launceston, in ecclesia canonicorum de Launceston.

Natale Sanctæ Satinolæ virginis 4 nonas Augusti.

In Britannia, natale Sancti Genesii martiris, qui ob. capitis truncationem in ecclesiæ canonicorum Lancesdon.

Castrum de Morteyn in Lancesdon fundatum per comitem de Morte yng.

Et fuerunt III fratres sub nomine Sancti Genesii, et unusquisque caput suum portabat; unus archiepiscopus Lismore.

Nomina liberorum tenentium in Acle, tempore comitis Rogeri Bygod, qui est dominus manerii et patronus ecclesiæ, circa annum Christi*

Johannes tenet I mesuagium, XII acras terræ, r. per annum IIS.

Hugo le Ris t. IX acras terræ, r. XVIII d.

Willelmus de Burgo tenet I mesuagium, r. VIS.

Thomas de Burgo r. pro communi habendo IIII d.

Rogerus Plantyng t. XXXVI acras I rod, r. IXS. VID.

Ricardus Stywar et Robertus de Ecclesia tenent X acras terræ, r. XVIII d. ob.

Hugo de Caylly tenet

Willelmus de Monte Cavisio tenet

Godwynus Segge r. ad festum Sancti Martini per certam convencionem IIS.

Edūs Oberdam t. et reddit per annum XVIS. VID. ob. q.

Willelmus Cosus t. X acras terræ I rod. r. IIS. ID. ob.

Placita et perquisita valent per annum CS.

Est ibi forum quod affirmatur ad XLS.

Est ibi columbare, valet per annum VIIIS.

Turbaria per estimacionem per annum IIII l.

Item duo molendina valent per annum IIII l.

Item possunt sustentare L averia in manerio tempore himali, et per totum annum LX porcos.

Item herbagium castri valet III l.

Item valor III mariscorum per annum XXXVI l.

* Acle is in Norfolk, and this portion of the extracts from Worcester's very indigested collections, together with some other passages, ought to have been omitted, but they were not noticed in time. *Edit.*

Item valor gardini per annum xs.

Item valor prati et pasturæ per annum xixs. xid.

Item redditus assis' valet viiil. ixs. vid. q.

Item valor tocius terræ arabilis de dominico valet per annum xxiiil. xixs. vid.

Item est ibidem consuetudo, quod quilibet habitans in villa, non habens terram nec domum dabit comiti per annum id. et estimatur per annum ivs.

Item sunt ibidem in dominico ccix acræ et xii pertic. terræ arabilis in diversis culturis dominii.

Item sunt iii marisci viz. de Holm, mariscus de Hesty, et mariscus de Hallycote.

Est ibidem parcus, in quo possunt sustentare cxx averia per annum, et valet pastura cujuslibet vid.

* * * * *

Sanctus Mybbard heremita, filius regis Hiberniæ, aliter dictus Colrogus, ejus corpus jacet in scrinio ecclesiæ de Kardynan, distat per duo miliaria de Bodman, ex parte orientali et meridionali, et per 4 miliaria de Lastydyelle ex parte boriali et per 7 miliaria de Lescard ex parte occidentali, secundum relacionem uxoris ecclesiæ, qui fuit natus in parochia; et ejus dies agitur die jovis proxima ante festum pentecostes.

Sanctus Mancus, consodalis ejus, heremita jacet in parochia de Lanteglas; at villa vocata Bodennek est in dicta parochia, et ejus festum agitur die jovis proxima ante festum pentecostem.

Sanctus Wyllow heremita fuit consocius Sancti Manii et Sancti Mydbard et ejus festum tenetur die jovis proxima ante festum pentecosten, et ipse jacet in parochia Alleretew [Lanteglos] per unum miliare de Bodennek.

* * * * *

Die lunæ 16 Augusti incepti viagium de Norwico usque Myghell-mont in Cornubia.

Martis 18.

Mercurii 19.

Jovis 21 die Augusti applicui Londoniis hora meridionali.

Veneris 21 London.

Sabbato 23 London.

Dominica 23.

Lunæ 24.

Martis 25.

Mercurii 26, hora quinta post meridiem equitavi de

Londoniis versus episcopum Wyntoniensem apud Waltham et Wynchester, et reposui apud Wandesworth.

Jovis.

Veneris 28 die applicui ad dominum episcopum hora prandii, et post meridiem equitavi usque Southampton cum Thoma Danvers.

Veneris predicto applicui Southampton et ibi pernottavi.

Sabbato 29 Augusti, applicui apud Romsey-abbey in meridie, post repastum meum cum magistro North apud Nusselyng.

Dominica 30 die Augusti fui apud Salysbery per medietatem diei ante meridiem.

Dicto die fuit apud Wylton-abbey ad missam Sanctæ Edithæ.

Dicto die dominica applicui apud villam Cheverelle per duo miliaria citra le Vyes, ubi quidem homo vocatus Philippus Pur pernottavit me sua curtesia.

Lunæ applicui

Lunæ ultimo die Augusti equitavi per villam de Vyes, Yakysbery, et ultimo apud Manerium de Crofton, quondam Katermayno in parochia de Helmerton, ubi feci negotium Thomæ Danvers armigeri.

Postea equitavi per villas de Stanley-abbey et Chypenham, et applicui usque Castelcombe.

Martis die primo Septembris, Sancti Egidii, equitavi per Mershfelde versus Bristolliam, applicando ibi hora circa 6 post meridiem.

Mercurii primo Septembris, Bristollia.

Jovis 2 Septembris, incepti equitare de Bristollia primo per aquam usque et postea equest. usque Aust-clyf ibidem pernottando.

Veneris 3 die Septembris de Aust-clyff per aquam usque Chepstow navigando, ad prandium applicando usque abbatiam de Tyntern.

Sabbati 4 die Septembris, fui ibidem.

Dominica 5 die Septembris fui Tyntern-abbey tota die.

Lunæ 7 die Septembris equitavi de Tyntern in mane.

Lunæ predicto fui apud Chepstow.

Lunæ predicto applicui ultra aquam per Aust-clyff usque Westbery.

Martis 7 die Septembris nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ apud Westbery audiavi divina servicia.

Martis predicto post meridiem applicui Bristollia.

Mercurii 9 Septembris, de Bristollia hora meridionali applicui usque Wells pernoctando.

Jovis 10 Septembris, applicui Glastynbery, et applicui post meridiem usque Chedsey villam per duo miliaria de Bryggewater.

Veneris 11 Septembris, applicui Bryggewater.

Veneris predicto, jantavi apud Taunton et applicui ad noctem ad villam de per 12 miliaria de Taunton.

Sabbati 12 die Septembris jantavi apud Kyrton, ubi est collegium.

Sabbati prædicto applicui ad villam Okenton, ubi est castellum comitis Devonæ, pernoctando ibidem.

Dominica 13 die Septembris de Okenton usque villam de Launceston cum castro, et pernoctavi tota die et nocte.

Locutus fui de doctore Ewen et certis cronicis.

Lunæ 14 die Septembris, exaltationis sanctæ crucis, de prioratu Launceston equitavi per le Moore post meridiem, ubi equus meus occidet, applicando ad Bodman, loquendo cum fratre Mowne etcet.

Martii 15 die Septembris apud Bodman loquendo cum Bernard, et equitavimus per villam Trewro, pernoctando cum Otys Philip valetto coronæ regis.

Mercurii 16 die Septembris fui apud Trewro, et apud fratres predicantes videndo martilogium, et applicavimus usque villam Markysew prope Montem Michaelis ad noctem.

Jovis 17 die Septembris Sancti Lamberti, audivi missam apud Myghell-mont.

Jovis predicto, post meridiem reequitavi usque villam Penryn.

Veneris 18 Septembris, pernoctavi usque villam Penryn, ubi est collegium, et applicui ad Bodman.

Dominica 20 Septembris, equitavi de Bodman usque villam Lastidyelle, et applicui usque villam Bokehenney et et Fowey, loquendo et pernoctando cum Roberto Bracey.

Lunæ 21 equitavi per Lyscard apud Ferram, et applicui per le moore vocat. Dertmore, et per aquam vocatam le Hach et applicui usque abbathiam Tavy-stoke, pernoctando.

* * * * *

Sanctus Cradokus est honoratus in ecclesia capellæ

prope Patistow in comitatu de Cornewaylle propter vermes destruendos bibendo aquæ fontis ibidem.

* * * * *

Castrum Restormalle prope villam prope Lastudielle, et Castrum Lastudielle in Cornubia, ambo fundantur per Ricardum regem Alemaniae fratrem regis Henrici tertii per relationem Benedicti Bernard armigeri.

Il port de argent, ung lion de guly's rampand armee de azur.

The felde argent, le baton zable, le lyon guly's.

Le champ de azur, et ung egle displayed de argent, oveque ung test le beke de rouge.

* * * * *

Pontes Cornubiae a villa Excestre transeundo versus usque le Mount.

Brygge Excet' vocat. Exbrygge.

Oklynton brygge per 20 miliaria de Excestre.

Lydford brygge per 6 miliaria de Okynton.

Hawtys brygge per 8 miliaria de Lydford.

Launceston brygge borialis super aquam Thamar, ubi Hawtys brygge.

Wade-brygge de xvi peres per 20 miliaria de Launceston in le northa syde Cornewayle.

Memorandum inter Lyscard et Bodman est Reperend brygge per unum miliare de Bodman.

Tregheney brygge per 20 miliaria de Metsholle versus le Myghell Mont, et per 30 miliaria de Lancelton westward.

* * * * *

Lowbrygge ut maximus pons circa vi arcuum sita est inter Plymouth et Fowey, scilicet in villa de Low, qui est estward.

APPENDIX.

VII.

THE ITINERARY OF JOHN LELAND,
SO FAR AS RELATES TO CORNWALL.*(Hearne's Edition, vol. II. fol. 69.)*

FROM Depeford to *Lanstoun* a xij miles by hilly and much morisch groude baren of wodde. Or ever I cam to *Lanstoun* by a mile I passid over a bridge of stone, having 3 arches and a [one] smaull, caullid New Bridge; thorough the which the ryver of *Tamar* rennith, that almost from the hed of it to the mouth devidith *Devonshir* from *Cornewaule*. This New Bridge was of the making of the Abbates of *Tavestok*, and mainteinyd by them; for *Tavestoke* Abbay had fair possessions thereabout.

The Ryver of *Tamar* risith a 3 miles by north-est from *Hertelande* and thens cummith to *Tamerton*, a village on the est ripe yn *Devonshire*; and ther is a bridg over *Tamar* of stone: and from this bridg to *Padestow* xx miles. *Yalme* Bridge of stone 2 miles lower. New Bridge 2 miles lower. *Pulstun* Bridge 2 miles lower. *Greistoun* Bridge a 2 miles or more lower. *Tavestoke* about a 4 miles from *Greston* Bridg; and *Grestoun* Bridg, being about a 3 miles from *Launston*, is the way from *Launston* to *Tavestok*. *Hawte* Bridg. Another bridg caullid New Bridge. *Caulstoke* Bridg next the se, begon by Sir *Perse Eggecumbe*. *Lideford* Bridge is not on *Tamar*.

After that I had enterid a litle into the suburbe of *Launston*, I passed over a brooke caullid *Aterey*, that rennith yn the botom of the stepe hil that *Launston*

stondith on. This water, as I there lernid, riseth a x miles of by west-north-west towards Bodmyne; and, passing by Launstoun, goith in Tamar by est, as I did gather, a litle above Pulston Bridg. After that I had passid over Aterey, I went up by the hille thorough the long suburbe, ontylle I cam to the toun waul and gate, and so passid thorough the toun, conscending the hill ontylle I cam to the very top of it, wher the market-place and the parochie chirch of S. Stephane, lately re-edified, be. The large and auncient Castelle of Launstun stondith on the knappe of the hill, by south a litle from the parochie chirch. Much of this castel yet stondith; and the *moles* that the kepe stondith on is large and of a terrible highth, and the *arx* of it, having 3 severale wardes, is the strongest but not the biggest that ever I saw in any auncient worke in Englande. Thir is a litle pirl of water that servith the high parte of Lanstoun.

The Priorie of Launstoun stondith in the south-west parte of the suburbe of the toun, under the rote of the hille, by a fair wood side; and thorowgh this wood rennith a pirl of water, cumming out of an hil therby, and servith al the offices of the place. In the chirch I markid 2 notable tumbes, one of Prior Horton, and another of Prior Stephane. One also told me there, that one Mabilia, a Countes, was buried ther in the Chapitre House. One William Warwist, Bishop of Excestre, erected this Priorie, and was after buried at Plymtoun Priory that he also erected. Warwist, for erection of Launstun Priory, suppressid a collegiate Chirch of S. Stephan having Prebendaries, and gave the best part of the landes of it to Launstoun Priory, and toke the residew hymself. There yet standith a Chirch of S. Stephan, about half a mile from Launstoun on a hille, wher the Collegiate Chirch was. Gawen Carow hath the custody of the Priory. There is a Chapelle by a west-north-west a litle without Launstowne, dedicate to S. Catarine; it is now prophanid.

From Launstun to Botreaux Castelle, vulgo *Boscstel*, first a 2 miles by enclosid ground having sum woodde and good corne. Thens an 8 miles by morisch and hilly ground and great scarsite of wood, insomuch that al the countrey therabout brennith firres and hethe. And thens a 2 miles to Boscstel by enclosid ground metely fruteful of corne, but exceding baren of wood, to the which the bleke northern se is not there of nature favorable. The

toun of Boscastelle lyith apon the brow of a rokky hille by south-est, and so goith down by lenght to the northe toward the se, but not even ful hard to it. It is a very filthy toun and il kept. There is a chirch in it, as I remembre of S. Simpherian. The Lorde Botreaux was lord of this toun, a man of an old Cornish linage, and had a manor place, a thing, as far as I could of smaull reputation, as it is now, far onworthe the name of a castel. The people ther caulle it the Courte. Ther cummith down a little broke from south-est out of the hilles therby, and so renning by the west side of the towne, goeth into Severn se betwixt 2 hylles, and ther maketh a pore havenet, but of no certaine salvegarde. One of the Hungrefordes married with one of the heires generale of Botreaux, and so Boscastel cam to Hungreford. Then cam Boscastelle, by an heir generale of the Hungrefords, unto the Lord Hastings. Hastings Erle of Hunte-dune and the late lord Hungreford had a lordship of the Botreaux in partition, caullid *Parke*; and ther is a manor place or castelet. It is a vi miles from Botreaux by south.

Ther is no very notable toun or building from Botreaux by est-north-est, along apon the shore upper on Severn to Hertland point, but *Strettoun*, and that is a xij miles from Botreaux, and ther is a praty market. It stondith about a mile from the se. There is a place near to Stretton caullid *Ebbingford*, but now communely *Efford*, wher John Arundale of Trerise was borne, and hath a fair manor place, in the which Syr John Chaumon now dwellith, that married the mother yet lyving of John Arundale of Trerise.

Olde Treviliane, a man of pratie land, but cumming of a younger brother of the chife house of that name, dwellith toward Stretton, at a place caullid Hertland Point is a x miles upper on Severn from Strettoun.

From Botreaux to *Tredewy* village, on the shore about a mile, and ther cummith downe a broke rising in the gret rokky hilles therby.

From Tredewi to *Bossinny*, on the shore about a mile. This Bossinny hath beene a bygge thing for a fischar town, and hath great privileges grauntid onto it. A man may se there the ruines of a gret numbre of houses. Here also cummith down a broke, and this broke and Tredewy water, resort to the se at one mouth betwyxt ij hilles,

wherof that that is on the est side, lyith out lyke an arme or cape, and maketh the fascion of an havenet or pere, whither shippelettes sumtime resorte for socour. A frere of late dayes toke apon hym to make an haven at this place, but he litle prevailid theryn. There ly 2 blake rokkes as islettes at the west-north-west point or side of this creeke; the one, saving a gut of water, joyning to the other. And yn these brede gulles, be al lykelihod.

From Bossinny to *Tintagel Castel* on the shore a mile. This castelle hath bene a marvelous strong and notable fortes, and almost *situ loci inexpugnabile*, especially for the dungeon, that is on a great and high terrible cragge, environid with the se; but having a drawbridge from the the residew of the castelle onto it. There is yet a chapel standing withyn this dungeon of S. Ulette, alias Uliane. Shepe now fede within the dungeon. The residew of the buildings of the castel be sore wether-beten and yn ruine; but it hath beene a large thinge. This castelle stondith in the parochie of Trevenny; and the paroch therof is of S. Simphorian, ther caullid Simiferian.

Passing a mile from the chirch of *S. Symphorian* by hilly and hethy ground, I cam over a brooke that ran from south-est-north to Severn se, and about half a mile beyond the mouth of this brook lay a great blak rok like an islet yn the se not far from the shore.

Porthissek, a fisschar village, lyith about a 3 miles from the mouth of th'fore sayd brook, lower by west on Severn shore. There resortith a broke to Porthissek, and there is a pere and sum socour for fisschar botes.

Porthguin, a fisschar village, lyith a 2 miles lower on the shore, and there is the issue of a broke and a pere. And a 3 miles lower is the mouth of Padestow Haven. From Dindagelle to S. Esse village a 4 miles; meately good ground about S. Esses selfe. From S. Esse to Trelille village 2 miles. From Trelille to wher Master Carniovies, alias Carnsey, hath a praty house, fair ground, and praty wood about it.

Thens 3 miles by good corne groundes, but no wood, to *Wadebridge*. Wher as now Wadebridge is, ther was a fery a 80 yeres syns, and menne sumtyme passing over by horse, stooode often in great jeopardie.

Then one Lovebone, vicar of Wadebridge, movid with pitie, began the bridge, and with great paine and studie, good people putting their help thereto, finishid it with

xvij fair and great uniforme arches of stone. One told me that the fundation of certein of tharches was first sette on so quick sandy ground that Lovebone almost despairid to performe the bridg ontyl such tyme as he layed pakkes of wolfe for fundation.

The ryver of Alawne rennith thorough Wadebridge, evidently seen at lower.

The first memorable bridge on Alane is caullid Helham Bridge . . . miles lower then Camilforde, but Alane is almost a mile from Camilford Toun.

Dunmere Bridge of 3 arches a 2 miles lower. Here doth Alaune ryver ren within a mile of Bodmyn.

Wadebridge a 3 miles lower by land and 4 by water. This is the lowest bridg on Alane.

Ther cummith a brooke from S. Esse 5 myles from Wadebridge, and a litle above Wadebridge goith into Alane by the est side of the haven. This broke risith a 2 miles above S. Esse by est-north-est. There cummith a brooke from Mr. Carnsey's house, and goith into Alane, by the est side of the haven a 3 miles lower than Wadebridge: and here is a creeke at the mouth of this brooke that ebbith and flowith up into the land.

In the way passing from Dunmere Bridge toward Bodmyn, there rennith a praty broket thoroug a bridge of one stone arche, a very litle way beyond Dunmer Bridge: and a litle lower goith into Alane bynethe Dunmer Bridge by the west ripe of Alane. This litle broke servith the milles, and rennith by the est ende of the town of Bodmyn.

There cummith a brooke into Alaune about a 2 miles byneth Dunmere bridg on the west ripe. This brooke riseth by south-est: and at S. Lawrence, scant a mile owt of Bodmyn, I passid over a bridge on this water in the way to Michale.

From Wadebridge to *Padestow*, a good quick fischar toun but onclenly kepte, a 4 miles. This toun is auncient, bering the name of *Lodenek* in Cornische, and yn Englisch, after the trew and old writings, *Adelstow*, Latine *Aithelstani locus*. And the toun there takith King *Adelstane* for the chief gever of privileges vnto it. The paroch Chirch of *Padestow* is of S There use many Britons with smaull shippes to resorte to *Padestow* with commoditees of their countrey and to by fische. The toun of *Padestow* is ful of Irish men. *Padestow* is set on the weste side of the haven. *Padestow* toun is a

miles from the very haven mouth. From the mouth of Padestow Haven to S. Carantokes a miles.

From Wadebridge to Dunmere a 3 miles, and thens a mile to *Bodmyn*. Bodmyn hath a market on every Saturday, lyke a fair for the confluence of people. The showe and the principale of the toun of Bodmyn is from west to est along in one streate. There is a chapel of S at the west ende of the toune. The paroch chirch standith at the est ende of the town and is a fair large thyng. There is a cantuarie chapel at th'est ende of it. The late Priory of Blake Chanons stode at the est ende of the paroch chirch-yard of Bodmyne. S. Petrocus was Patrone of this, and sumtyme dwellyd ther. There hath bene monkes, then nunnys, then seculare prestes, then monkes agayn, and last canons regular, in S. Petrokes chirch. Willyam Warlewist, Bishop of Excestre, erectid the last fundation of this Priory; and had to hymself part of th'auncient landes of Bodmyn monasterie. I saw no tumbes in the Priory very notable, but Thomas Vivianes, late Prior ther, and Suffragane by the title of the Bishoprike of Megarensis.* The Shrine and Tumble of S. Petrok yet stondith in th'est part of the chirche. There was a good place of Gray Freres in the south side of Bodmyn town. One John of London, a merchaunt, was the beginner of this house. Edmund Erle of Cornewaul augmentid it. There lay buried in the Gray Freres Sir Hugh and Sir Thomas Peverelle, knightes, and benefactors to the house. There is another Chapel in Bodmyn beside that in the west ende of the toune, and an Almose House, but not endowid with landes.

From Bodmyn to *S. Laurence*, wher a poor Hospital or Lazar House is, about a mile. One of the Peverelles gave a litle annuities unto this house. Here I passid over a stone bridge, and under it reunnith a praty broke that cummith out of the hylles from south-este, and goith into Alane a 2 miles above Padestow by the weste ripe, and by the meanes of the se and creke it ebbith and flowith up into the creke of this river. From S. Laurence I passed by morisch ground al baren of woodde a vj m[iles], leving about this vj miles ende *S. Columbes*, about a 2 miles off on the right hond.

* Again noticed thus: "Ther lay buryed before the high altare in a high tumber of a very darkesche gray marble, one Thomas Veviane, Prior of Bodmyn and Suffragane *Megarensis Episcopus*. He dyed not long since." Vol. iii. fol. 1.

And ther about I left *Castelle an dinas* on the same hand, a good mile of. But I saw no building on it, but an hille bering that name.

Thens to *Michel*, a litle thorough fare, a 2. or 3. miles, by morisch ground, all baren of wood.

Thens a 5 miles to a litle village and paroch church, callid *Alein*. And hereabout there is very good corne.

And so a myle to *Gwernak*, Master Arundale's house. This Arundale gyveth no part of the armes of great Arundale of Lanheran, by S. Columbes; but he told me that he thought that he cam of the Arundales in Base Normandy, that were lordes of Culy Castelle, that now is descended to one Mounseir de la Fontaine, a Frenchman, by heir generale. This Arundale ys caullid Arundale of Trerise, by a difference from Arundale of Lanheron. Trerise is a lordship of his, a 3 or 4 miles from Alein chirch. Arundale of Trerise had to his first wife one of the 2 doughters and heires of Boville, alias Beville, and Graneville had the other; and they had betwixt them litle lak of 400 markes of landes by the yere in partition.* The house that John Arundale of Trerise dwellith yn was Bovilles, and this Boville gave the Ox in Gules in his armes. There is yet one of the names of the Beviles, a man of a c. li land purchased by the grandfather of Beville now living. This Beville hath [ed] [brother of Sir John] Arundale of Trerise

Armes in Castel Cairden.

Sir William Godolchan and Strowdes daughter his wif, of Pernham in Dorsetshire.

Sir William Godolchan and Margaret Glynne his first wife. Margaret was one of the 3. heires of Glyn of Morevale, by Low [Looe] water toward S. Germans. Vivian of

* In the margin are the following notes on the Arundells:

"Humfre Arundale, a man of mene landes, brother to old Arundale of Lanheron.

"Humfre Arundale, a man of mene landes, nephew to Arundale.

"Sir John Arundale, sun and heir to Arundale of Lanheron.

"Syr Thomas Arundale, brother to Sir John.

"—— Arundal, brother to Syr John and Thomas, bath land of his father's ——c.

"Arundale, of —— in Falmuth haven, cum out of the house of Lanheron. Carichayes, where Trevagnion now dwellith, was once the Arundalles."

Trelowarren * married the second daughter and coheire of Glynne. Richard Kendale of Worgy had the 3.

William Godolchan the sunne, and Blanch Langdon his wife. Langdon dwellich at Keverel by S. Germanes.

S. Albine his stok cam out of Britaine. There is another house of the S. Albines in Somersetshire.

Grainville.

Milatun dwellich at Pergroinswik.

* * * *

Campernulphus, alias Chambernon, d'n's de Trewardreth, et fundator prioratus monachorum, qui post D'ni erant ejusdem manerii. Campernulphus nunc dominus de Modbyri in comitatu Devoniae. He was lord of Bere toward Excestre.

Men of { Carow of Mohuns Otery.
fair { Carow of Hacham by Torbay.
landes. { Carow of Antony in Cornewaulle by Aisch.

al 3. in Menek { Vivian.
of faire living. { Reskimer.
{ Erisi, at Erisi in Menek.

Cowlin at Treneglis.

Cavel, married Sir William Godolchan sister.

Petite was a man of very fair landes in Cornewaulle; and among other things he was lord of the isle of Pryven that now descendith to Kiligrew.

Bewpray, id est, de Bello prato.

Archedecon.

Tresinny, at Penrine, a man of 40 mark landes; most part of it lyth about Padestow.

Ex vita Sanctæ Breacæ.

Barricius socius Patritii, ut legitur in vita S. Wymeri. S. Breaca nata in partibus Lagoniæ et Ultoniæ.

Campus Breacæ in Hibernia in quo Brigida oratorium construxit, et postea Monaster. in quo fuit et S. Breaca.

* In the margin are the following notes on the Vivians:

"Vivian's grandfather was a man of mene land.

"Vivian's father was a galant Courtier set forth by Somerset Lord Herbert.

"Vivian now being heir, hath sum more land then his father had, and yet he hath scant an hunderith markes by yere.

"This Vivian hath an uncle, a lawier, a man of mene landes.

"The heir of the eldest house of the Vivians is now lord of Tredine Castelle at the southe-west pointe of Cornewal.

"There was found, in *hominum memoria*, digging for the fox, a brass [pot] ful of Roman mony."

Breaca venit in Cornubiam comitata multis Sanctis, inter quos fuerunt Sinninus Abbas, qui Romæ cum Patrio fuit, Maruanus monachus, Germmochus rex, Elwen, Crewenna, Helena.

Breaca appulit sub Revyer cum suis, quorum partem occidit Tewder.

Breaca venit ad Pencair.

Breaca venit ad Trenewith.

Breaca ædificavit eccl. in Trenewith et Talmeneth, ut legitur in vita S. Elwini.

Pencair, an hille in Pembro parochie, vulgo S. Banka.

Trenewith, a little from the paroch [church] of Pembro, wher the paroch church [was] or ever it was set at Pembro.

Talmeneth, a mansion place in [Pembro].

Cairdine, an old mansion of the Cowlines, wher now William Godolcan dwellith.

Carne Godolcan, on the top of an hille, wher is a diche, and there was a pile and principal habitation of the Godolcans. The diche yet apperith, and many stones of late time hath beene fetchid thens; it is a 3. miles from S. Michael's Mont by est-north-est.

Cair Kinan, alias Gonyn and Conin, stooede in the hille of Pencair. There yet apperith 2 diches. Sum say that Conin had a sun caullid Tristrame.

S. Germocus, a chirch 3 miles from S. Michael's Mont, by est-south-est, and a mile from the se; his tumb is yet seene ther. S. Germoke's chair in the chirch yard. S. Germoke's welle a litle without the chirch yard.

Garsike, alias *Pengarsike*, nere the shore a 3. miles by est from S. Michael's Mont.

Milatun hath part of Mewis landes in Devonshire, by one of the heires generall of Mewis, of Mewis Urth, a daughter and heire of the Godalcans, married to Henry Force. Yonge Milatun hath sir Godalcan's daughter to his wife. One of the Worthes wives gave a late this land with a daughter of hers to one of the Milatuns of Devonshire.

Markesju,* a great long toun, burnid 3 aut 4 anno *Henr. 8 a Gallis*. The paroch chirch a mile of. A pere by the Mount. Markjue and the Mount be both S. Hillaries parochie. There was found of late yeres syns spere heddes, axis for warre, and swerdes of coper, wrappid

* Market-jew or Marazion.

up in lynin scant perishid, nere the Mount in S. Hilaries paroch in tynne works.

Comes Moritonie et Cornubiæ made a celle of monkes in *S. Michel Mont*. This celle was ons gyven to a college in Cambridge. Syns given to Syon. A fair spring in the Mont.

Ludewin, alias *Ludervaulles*, wher, as sum suppose, was a castel, a mile by west from Markesju; it longid to the Lord Brooke.

Pensandes, 2 miles of by west; there is a litle peere.

Newlin, a mile lower on the shore; there is a peere. Newlin is an hamlet to Mousehole. *Mousehole* a mile lower. There is a peer. Mousehole in Cornish Port-enis (Portus insulæ). A bay from Newlin to Mousehole, caullid Gnaverslak. A litle beyond Mousehole, an islet and a chapel of S. Clementes in it. There hath bene much land devourid of the sea betwixt Pensandes and Mousehole. An old legend of St. Michael speaketh of a tounet in this part now defaced, and lying under the water.

King Ethelstane, founder of *S. Burien's* College, and giver of the privileges and sanctuarie to it. S. Buriana, an holy woman of Ireland, sumtyme dwellid in this place, and there made an oratory. King Ethelstane goyng hens, as it is said, onto Sylley, and returning, made *ex voto* a College wher the Oratorie was.

Tredine Castel ruines at the south-west point of Penwith; *manifesta adhuc extant vestigia*. I hard say that one Myendu was lord of it. Myendu signifieth blak mouth or chimne.

Ryvier Castel, almost at the est part of the mouth of Hayle River on the north se, now as sum think drounid with sand. This was Theodore's castle.

Combe Castelle, ubi tm (?) loci vestigia, and Pencombe a litle foreland, about a mile upper than Kenor on Severn. Basset hath a right goodly lordship caullid *Treheddy* by this Cumb. There cummith a good brooke down by Combe.

Cayl Castelle a mile by est from River in S. Filake's Paroche.

Nikenor,* a 2 miles from Ryvier, sumtyme a great toun now gone. 2 paroche chirchis yet seene a good deale several one from the other, sumtyme in the towne, but it

* In a side note "Cenor, and of sum caullid Kenor, ubi pauca vel nulla vestigia."

is now comunely taken to be in S. Guivian's paroch ; and there cummith a broket to the sea.

Carnbray, on a hil, a castelet or pile of Basset's, a mile west of Revier town. There was sumtyme a park, now defacid.

SCYLLEY.

There be countid a 140 Islettes of Scylley, that bere gresse exceding good pasture for catail. S. Mary isle is a 5 miles or more in cumpace ; in it is a poore toun, and a meately strong pile : but the roues [roofs] of the buildinges in it be sore defacid and wornen. The ground of this ile berith exceding good corn : insomuch that, if a man do but cast corn wher hogges have rotid, it wyl cum up.

Iniscaw longid to Tavestoke, and ther was a poore celle of monkes of Tavestoke. Sum caulle this Trescaw : it is the biggest of the Islettes, in cumpace a 6 miles or more.

S. Martines isle.

S. Agnes isle, so caullid of a chapel theryn. The isle of S. Agnes was desolated by this chaunce in *recenti hominum memoria*. The hole numbre almost of v. housoldes that were yn this isle cam to a mariage or a fest into S. Mary isle, and goinge homeward were al drownid.

Ratte islande.

Saynet Lides isle ; wher yn tymes past at her sepulchre. was gret superstition.

There appere tokens in diverse [of] the islettes of habitations now clene down.

Gulles and puffinnes be taken in diverse of these islettes, and plenty of conyes be in diverse of these islettes. Diverse of these islettes berith wyld garlyk. Few men be glad to inhabite these islettes, for al the plenty, for robbers by the sea that take their catail of force. These robbers be French men and Spaniardes. One Davers, a gentilman of Wilshir, whos chief house is at Daundesey, and Whittington, a gentleman of Glocestreshire, be owners of Scylley ; but they have scant 40 markes by yere of rentes and comodites of it.

Scylley is a kenning, that is to say, about an xx miles from the very westeste pointe of Cornewaulle.

Petites principal house was at *Ardeverauian* in Falmouth Haven by the peninsula, caullid Ardeverameur. Petites landes be now descended to Arundale of Trerise, Granville, knight, and Killigrew.

Thomas Levelis about S. Burianes.
 Kiwartun at Newlin by Mousehole.
 John Godolcan at Mousehole.
 Cavelle is S. Cua paroch at Trearach.
 Carnsew at Brokelly in S. Cua paroch.
 Nicolle in S. Tedy paroch by Bokelly.
 Trecarelle, at Trecarelle by Launston.

From Mr. Godolcan to *Pembro*, wher the paroch chirch is [i. e. appertains] to Mr. Godolcan. The personage impropriate to Heyles in Glocestreshir. The south se is about a mile from *Pembro*.

From Mr. Godolcan to *Lanante* a 4 miles. Passage at ebbe over a great strond, and then over Heyle river.

No greater tynne workes yn al Cornwall then be on Sir Wylliam Godalcan's ground.

Heyle Haven shoken [choaked] with land of tynne works.

Heile ryver cummith of 4 principale heddes or brokes; one riseth by south, and other by south west; another by south-est; the 4 by north-est.

Mr. Mohun hath a fair lordship by S. Erthe's, caullyd

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Trewinard, a gentilman dwelling at *Trewinard* yn S. Erth paroch. *S. Erth*, a good mile above Lenant. *S. Erth* bridge, a good mile from Lannante, of 3 archis a litle byneth the paroche [church?] that stondith on the est side of the haven. This bridge was made a 200 yeres syns, and hath a 3 arches. Afore ther was a fery. Ther cam to this place ons, the haven beyng onbarrid, and syns chokid with tynne workes, good talle shippes.

There was a castel caullid *Carnhangives*, as apperith, or manor place, now clene down, not far from the bridg. Dinham, as sum say, was lord of this place, and to the court thereof be longging many knightes and gentilmens services.

The toune of *Lannant* [now *Lelant*] is praty. The church thereof is of S. Unine.

S. Fës [*St. Ive's*] a 2 miles or more from Lannant. The place that the chief of the toun hath and partely dooth stonde yn, is a very peninsula, and is extendid into the se of Severn as a cape. This peninsula, to compace it by the rote, lakkith litle of a mile. Most part of the houses in the peninsula be sore oppressid or overcoverid with sandes, that the stormy windes and rages castith up there. This calamite hath continued ther litle above 20 yeres.

The best part of the toun now standith in the south part of the peninsula, up toward another hille, for defence from the sandes. There is a blok house and a fair pere in the est side of the peninsula; but the pere is sore chokid with sande. The paroch chirch is of Iva, a nobleman's daughter of Ireland, and disciple of S. Barricus. Iva and Elwine, with many other, cam into Cornewaul, and landid at Pendinas. This Pendinas is the peninsula and stony rok wher now the toun of S. Ives stondith. One Dinan, a great lord in Cornewaul, made a chirch at Pendinas, at the requist of Iva, as it is written yn S. Ive's legende.

Ther is now at the very point of *Pendinas* a chapel of S. Nicolas, and a *pharos* for lighte for shippes sailing by night in those quarters. The town of S. Ive's is servid with fresch water of brokettes that rise in the hilles thereby. The late Lord Brook was lord of S. Ive's, now Blunt lord Monjoy, and young Poulet.

S. Piranes in the Sandes, is an xvij. miles from S. Ive's upward on Severne; and *S. Carantokes* is a 2 miles above that on the shore. Els litle or no notable thing on the shore for so farre. The shore from S. Ive's is sore plagued to S. Carantokes with sandes. There dwellith a gentilman of a 50 markes land by yere, caullid Glynne, yn S. Ive's.

From Mr. Godalcan's to *Trewedenek*, about a 4 miles, wher Thomas Godalcan [yonger] sun to Sir Willyam, buildith a praty house, and hath made an exceding fair blo-house mille in the rokky valley therby.

Alle the brookes that cummith from the hilles thereabout gather to[ward] this botom, and go into Lo Poole a 2 [miles beneath.] *Lo Poole* is a 2 miles in lenght, and betwixt it and the mayn se, is but a barre of sand: and ons in 3 or 4 yeres, what by the wait of the fresch water and rage of the se, it brekith out, and then the fresch and salt water metyng makith a wonderful noise. But sone after, the mouth is barrid again with sande. At other tymes the superfluite of the water of Lo Poole drenith out thorough the sandy barre into the se. If this barre might be alway kept open, it wold be a goodly haven up to Hailestoun. The commune fisch of this pole is trout and ele.

Hailestoun, alias *Hellas*, stondith on an hill, a good market toun, having a mair and privileges; and coinage twis a yere for tynne blokkes. There hath bene a *castelle*. One paroch chirch at the north-west ende of the towne.

An hospital of S. John yet standing at the west-south-west of the town, of the foundation of one Kylligrew. The fresch water that goith to Lo Poole cummith down on the west side of the toun, but not even hard by it. Wike Mille water cummith within about half a mile on the east side of the towne.

From Hailstoun to *Mogun Bridge*, about a 2 miles dim. Thorough this bridge rennith at ebbe a litle brooke that riseth a miles upper by weste. It ebbith and flowith aboute a mile above this bridge. I saw on the left hand, a litle beside this bridge, the principal arme of Hailford Haven, caullid Wike, the wich flowith about a 3 miles upland by north to Wike Mille; and this arme is beten * with 2 litle fresch brokes bering the name of Wyke. A flite shot beyond this bridge I cam to a causey of stone, in the midle whereof was a bridge having but one arche. It flowith above this bridge; and at the ebbe there resortith a broke thourough this bridge, that cummith down from south-weste. A litle beneth these bridges both thes brokes in one run into Wik water. These bridges be a 4 miles or more from the mouth of Heilford Haven. About a 2 miles beneth this confluence rennith up on the est side of the haven a creeke of salt water, caullid Poulpere, and hemmith in a peace of Mr. Reskymer's Parke at Merdon, so that with this creke, and the main se water of the haven, upon a 3 partes the parke is strenkthyd [surrounded]. Poul Wheverel about half a mile lower, having a brooke resorting to it. There is on the same side half a mile [lower] another creke callid Cheilow, alias Chalmansak. There be 4 crekes, (eche of thes crekes hath a broket resorting to them,) on the south-west side of the haven thus named. Pencastel the first, from the mouth, 4 miles beneth the bridges, whither shipes do resorte; and here is a *trajectus* from the one side of the haven to the other. This is a mile from the haven mouth, and here the shippes communely do ly. [2.] Caullons, half a mile upward. Then [3.] Mogun, a 2 miles higher, wher the bridge is, with the broken stone. S. Mogun's Chirch upon Mogun Creeke. [4.] Gaire, wher the bridge is, with the causey and one arch, so that this brekith as a creke out of Mogun.

S. *Mawnoun* chirch, at the very point of the haven on

* That is, fed or supplied: as a fire was fed with *beters*.

the side toward Falmouth, a se marke. Gelling creeke, agayne S. Mawnoun's on the other side, hard without the haven mouth. Gilling creke brekith at the hed into 2 crekes.

S. Piranes, alias *Keverine*, wher the sanctuarie was, a mile from S. Antonies, and not a mile from the main se.

The patronage of *S. Antonies* longid to Trewardreth. S. Antonies chirch or chapel beside at sand. S. Antonies standith in the point of the land of Gilling creke, and the mouth of Hailford haven. Mr. *Reskimer* hath a maner caullid by his own name a mile from More-den. There hath bene a fair house, but it felle to ruine in tyme of mynde. Mr. *Reskimer* berith in his armes a wolphe. One of the *Reskimers* gave land to *S. Keverines*, for sustentation of certein poore folkes. *S. Keverine's*, 2 miles from Gilling creeke, and not a mile from the se. *S. Keverine's* longgid to Bewle Abbay in Hampshir, and had a sanctuarie privilegid at *S. Keverin's*.

From Gaire bridg to *Tremain*, wher Mr. *Reskimer* now dwellith, a good mile. This litle house longgid to *Tremain*, and in tyme of mynde cam by heire general to one *Tretherde*. This *Tretherde* hath, beside, landes and a praty maner place at John *Reskimer's* mother was *Tretherth's* [daughter.] There is in Devonshir one of the *Tremayns* a man of fayre landes.

From *Tremayn* over Heilford Haven to *Morden*, where Mr. *Reskimer* hath a ruinus maner place, and a fair park well woddid; wherof 3 partes is within the principal streme of the haven, and a creke caullid *Poole Penrith*, hemmid yn. *Morden* [is] in *Constantine* paroch.

Then I rode half a mile and more from *Morden* over the fresch water, that riseth no far distance off yn the hilles, and goith strait into *Poulpenrith* creeke. About half a mile farther, I rode over an arme of the broke that cummith down to *Poulwitheral* creeke; and sone after I rode over the greater arme of the same broke, the salt arme lying in the bottom hard under it.

Then I rode a 4 miles by morey and rokky ground. And then within the space of half a mile, I cam to *S. Budocus* church. This *Budocus* was an *Irish* man, and cam into *Cornewalle*, and ther dwellid. A litle from the ghirch there enterid betwixt ij hilles on the shore a short creke lyke an havenet, but it was barrid.

And a quarter of a mile farther I cam to *Arwennak*,

Mr. Keligrewis place, standing on the brimme or shore within Falemouth Haven. This place has been of continuance the auncient house of the Killigrewes. There was another house of the Keligrewis descending out of this, and it was in the toun of Penrine. Now both these houses be joynid yn one.

The very point of the haven mouth, being an hille wheron the King hath builded a castel, is caullid *Pendinant*, and longgith to Mr. Kiligrew. It is a mile in cumpace, and is almost environid by the se; and where it is not, the ground is so low, and the cut to be made so litle, that it were insulatid. From S. Mawnon to Pendinas by water a 4 miles.

There lyth a litle cape or foreland within the haven, a mile dim. almost again Mr. Kiligrewis house, called *Penfusus*. Betwixt this cape and Mr. Kiligrew's house, one great arme of the haven rennith up to Penrine toun.

Penrine 3 good miles from the very entery of Falmouth haven, and 2 miles from *Penfusus*. There dwellith an auncient gentilman, callid *Trefusus*, at this point of *Penfusus*.

Levine Prisklo, alias Levine Pole, betwixt S. Budocus and Pendinas; it were a good haven but for the barre of sande.

The first creke or arme that castith out on the north-west side of Falemuth, goith up [to] Penrin, and at the ende it brekith into 2 armes, the lesse to the College of Glase-nith, i. *viridis nidus*, or wag-mier, at Penrin; the other to S. Gluvias, the paroch church of Penrine therby.

Out of eche side of Penrine creke, breaketh out an arme or ever it cum to Penrin. Stakes and foundation of stone sette in the creeke at Penrine, afore the toun, a litle lower than wher it brekith into armes. A gap in the midle of the stakes, and a chain.

Good wood about the south and west syde of Penrith. One Walter [Brounscombe], Bishop of Excestre, made yn a more caullid *Glesnith*, in the bottom of a park of his at Penrine, a Collegiate chirch, with a provost, xij prebendaries, and other ministers. This college is strongly wallid and incastellid, having 3 strong towers and gunnes at the but of the creke.

Betwixt the point of land of *Trefusus*, and the point of *Restronget* wood, is *Milor* creek, and there is *S. Milor's* church, and beyond the church is a good rode for shippes.

Milor creke goith up a mile. Good wood in Restronget.

The next creek beyond the point in Stronget Wood is caullid Restronget, and going ij miles into the land, it brekith into 2 armes; and *St. [Feock's]* Church standith in the land betwixt; and on the arme is a stone bridg caullid Carr Bridg in the way thens to Truru. Betwixt Restrongith Creke, and the creke of Truru, be two creekes. Truru Creeke is next, and goith up a 2 miles creking up from the principal streame. This creke brekith withyn half a mile of *Truru*, and castith yn a creke westward by Newham Wood. This creke of Truru, afore the very toun, is devidid into 2 partes, and eche of them hath a brook cumming down, and a bridge, and the toun of Truru betwixt them both. The White Freres house was on the west arme, yn Kenwyn streate. Kenwen streat is severid from Truru with this arme; and Clementes streat by est is seperate on the est side from Truru with the other arme. One paroch church in Truru self. Kenwen and Clementes streates hath several chirches, and bere the name of the saintes of the paroch chirches. Coynage of tynne at Midsomer and Michelmas at Truru. Truru is a borow toun and privilegid. Ther is a castelle a quarter of a mile by west out of Truru, longging to the Earl of Cornwale, now clene down. The site therof is now usid for a shoting and playing place. Out of the body of Truru creke on the est side, brekith a creek estwarde a mile from Truru, and goith up a mile dim. to Tresilian Bridge of stone. At the entry and mouth of this creeke is a rode for shippes, caullid Maples Rode. Here faught a late xvij sail of Marchant Spaniardes, and 4 shippes of warre of Depe. The Spaniardes chac'd hither the French men.

A mile and a half above the mouth of Truro Creke, caullid La Moran Creke, of the church of *S. Moran*. This creke goith into the land a quarter of a mile from the maine streame of the haven. The mayne streame goith up 2 miles above Moran creeke, ebbing and flowing; and a quarter of a mile above is the toun of *Tregony*, *vulgo* Tregny. Here is a bridge of stone *aliquot arcuum* apon Fala ryver. Fala river riseth a mile or more off Roche-hille, and goith by Granborrow, ["*Pons grandis*," i. e. Granpound] wher is a bridge of stone over it. *Graunpond*, a 4 miles from [Roche,] and 2 litle miles from Tregony. Mr. Tregyon hath a maner place richely begon and amply, but not endid, caullid *Wulvedon*, alias Goldown. Fala ryver, is betwixt Graunpond and Tregony.

From Tregony to passe doune by the body of the haven of Falamuth, to the mouth of Lanyhorne creeke or pille on the south-est side of the haven, is a 2 miles. This creke goith up half a mile from the principale streame of the haven.

At the hed of this creeke standith the castelle of *Lanyhorne*, sumtyme a castel of an 8 toures, now decaying for lak of coverture. It longgid as principal house to the Archedecons. Thes landes descendid by heires general to the best Corbetes of Shropshir, and to Vaulx of Northamptonshir. Vaulx part syns bought by Tregyon of Cornewaul. From Lanyhorne pille is a place or point of land of 40 acres or therabout as a peninsula, and is caullid *Ardeuerameur*, and is a mile from Lanyhorne creke; and the water or creke that cummith or rennith into the south-south-est part is but a litle thyng, as of an half mile. The creke that hemmith this peninsula up into the land, yn on the west-south-west side, is the mayn land betwixt Cra-meur creke and this.

From the mouth of the west creke of this peninsula to S. Juste creeke a 4 miles or more. From S. Juste pille or creeke to S. Mauditus creeke is a mile dim.

The point of the land betwixt S. Juste creke and S. Maws is of sum caullid Pendinas, and on this point stondith, as yn the entery of S. Maws creek, a castelle or forteres late begon by the king.

[Vol. iii. p. 46. *Inscriptions made [by Leland] at the request of Master Trewry at the Castelle of St. Maw's.*

Henricus Oct. Rex Angl. Franc. et Hiberniæ invictiss.
me posuit præsidium Reipubl. terrorem Hostib.

Imperio Henrici, naves, submittite vela.

Semper honos, Henrice, tuus laudesque manebunt.

Edwardus famâ referat factisque parentem.

Gaudeat Edwardo duce nunc Cornubia felix.]

This creke of S. Maws goith up a 2 myles by est-north-est into the land, and so far it ebbith and flowith; and ther is a mylle dryven with a fresch brook that resortith to the creke. Scant a quarter of a mile from the castel on the same side, upper into the land, is a praty village or

fischer town with a pere, caullid *S. Maw's*; and there is a chapelle of hym, and his chaire of stone a little without, and his welle. They caulle this Sainct there *S. Mat* . . . he was a bishop in Britain, and [was] paintid as a schole-master.

Half a mile from the hedde of this, downward to the haven, is a creke in a corner of a poole with a round mark, made in charte, on the which is a mille grinding with the tyde. A mile beneth that, on the south side enterythe a creke half a mile, and this is barrid by a smaule sand banke from the main sea. A mile beneth this, and almost agayn *S. Maw*, a creeke or poole goynge up a litle in . . . at the but of this is a myle. And a celle of *S. Antone* long-ging to Plympton Priory, and here, of late dayes, lay 2 chanons of Plympton Priory.

All the creakes of Fala welle woddid.

From *S. Antonies* Point at the mayn se to Penare Point a 3 miles dim.

Grefe Islet lyith scant half a mile est of Penare, wherein breadeth gullis and other se foules. This *Grefe* lyith north from the Forne, a point or foreland in Britain, bytwene the wich is the entery of the sleve of the ocean. And betwixt Forne and *Grefe* is a v. kennynge; and here is *breviss. trajectus*, by estimation from Cornewaulle into Britaines continent.

About a myle by west of Penare is a forte nere the shore in the paroch of *S. Geron's*. It is a single dikyd, and within a but shot of the north side of the same apperith an hole of a vault broken up by a plough yn tylling. This vault had an issue from the castelle to the se. And a litle by north of the castelle a 4 or 5 borowes or cast hilles. A mile dim. from this there is another in the syde of an hille . . . a quarter . . . from the lordship of . . . thy, sumtyme the Archdekens, now Corbettes and Tregions.

Dudeman Foreland or Point is about a 3 miles from *Grefe*. No wood on the very cost from *S. Antonies* Point to Dudeman. Inward yn the land is some woode. . . .

.....
This chapelle land or point is in the park of *Bodrigan*; and yn this park was the house of Sir Henry Bodrigan, a man of auncient stok, atteyntid for takyng part with King Richard the 3 agayn Henry the 7; and after flyng into Ireland, Syr Richard Eggecomb, father to Sir Pers Eggecombe, had Bodrigan and other parcelles of Bodrigan's

landes. And Trevagnon had part of Bodrigan's landes, as Restronget and Newham, both in Falamuth Haven.

From Chapel land to *Pentowen*, a sandy bay, witherto fischar bootes repair for a socour, a 2 myles. Here issuith out a praty ryver that cummith from *S. Austelles*, about a 2 miles dim. off. And there is a bridge of stone of the name of the town. This ryver rennith under the west side of the hille, that the poore toun of *S. Austelles* stondith on. At *S. Austelles* is nothing notable but the paroch chirch.

From *Pentowen* to the *Blake Hedd* a mile. There is a fair quarre of whit fre-stone on the shore betwixt *Pentowen* and *Blak Hed*, whereof sum be usid in the inward partes of *S. Mawe's* forteresse. The residew of morstone and slate. And *Pendinas Castle* is of the same stone except the wallinge.

And in the clifles between the *Blak Hed* and *Tywartraith Bay* is a certeyn cave, wheryn apperith thinges lyke images gilted. And also in the same clifles be vaynis of metalles as coper and other.

There is, a mile from the entery of *Tywartraith Bay* up yn the land at the but ende of it, a paroch chirch of *S. Blase*, and ther is a new bridge of stone of the saintes name over a broke that ther cummith into the bay.

Tywardreth, a praty toun but no market, lyith a quarter of a myle from the est side of the bay. Ther is a paroch chirch, and ther was a priory of blak monkes, a celle sumtyme to a house in Normandy. Sum say *Campernulpus* was founder of this priory. Sum say that *Cardinham* was founder. *Arundale* of *Lanhern* was of late taken for founder. I saw a tumbe in the west part of the chirch of the priori, with this inscription :

Hæc est Tumba Roberti filii Wilihelmi.

This Robert Fitz William was a man of fair landes *tempore Edwardi 3. reg. Ang.*

From *Tywardreth* toun to *Fawey* town a ij miles. The point of land on the est side of *Tywardreth Bay* is caullid *Penarth Point*. From *Penarth* to the haven mouth of *Fawey* is a 2 miles. Ther is at the west point of the haven of *Fawey Mouth* a blok house devised by *Thomas Treury*,* and made partely by his cost, partely by the town

* Leland repeats this statement: *Thomas Treury now living made a blocke house on S. Catarine's Hill bottome.*" Hearne's edit. vol. iii. p. 34, note.

of Fawey. A litle higher on this point of the hille is a chapel of S. Catarine. And hard under the roote of this hille a litle withyn the haven month, is a litle bay or creke bering the name of Catarine.

About a quarter of a mile upper on this the west side of Fawey haven is a square toure of stone for defence of the haven, made about King Edward the 4. tym; and litle above this tower on the same side is *Fawey Town*, lying alonge the shore, and builded on the side of a great slatey rokkid hille. In the midle of the toun upon the shore self is a house buildid quadrantly in the haven, which shadowith the shippes in the haven above it from 3 partes of the haven mouth, and defendith them from stormes. The name of the toun of Fawey is in Cornisch Conwhath. It is set on the north side of the haven, and is set hanging on a maine rokky hille, and is in length about a quarter of a mile. The towne longgid to one Cardinham, a man of great fame, and he gave it to Tywartraith Priorie, of the which sum say that Cardinham was founder; sum say Campernulph of Bere. But at this gift Fawey was but a smaul fischar toun. The paroch chirch of Fawey is of S. Fimbarrus, and was impropriate to the priorie of Tywartraith. The glorie of Fawey rose by the warres in King Edward the first and the thirde and Henry the v. day, partely by feates of warre, partely by pyracie, and so waxing riche felle al to marchaundice, so that the town was hauntid with shippes of diverse nations, and their shippes went to all nations. The shippes of Fawey sayling by Rhie and Winchelsey, about Edward the 3. tyme, wold vale no bonet beyng requirid; wherapon Rhy and Winchelsey men and they faught, when Fawey men had victorie, and therapon bare the armes mixt with the armes of Rhy and Winchelsey, and then rose the name of the 'Gallaunts of Fawey.' The French men diverse tymes assailid this town, and last most notably about Henry the vj. tyme, when the wife of Thomas Treury the 2. with her men repellid the French out of her house in her house-bandes absence. Wherapon, Thomas Treury buildid a right fair and stronge embatelid tower in his house, and embateling all the waulles of the house, in a maner made it a castelle, and onto this day it is the glorie of the town building in Faweye. In Edward the 4. day, 2. stronge towers were made a litle beneth the town, one on eche side of the haven, and a chayne to be drawn over. When warre in Edward the 4 dayes seasid bytwene the

French men and Englisch, the men of Fawey, usid to pray [spoil], kept their shippes and asaillid the Frenchmen in the sea agayn King Edwardes commandement; wherapon the capitaines of the shippes of Fawey were taken and sent to London, and Dertemouth men commaunded to fetcche their shippes away, at which tyme Dertmouth men toke them in Fawy, and toke away, as it is said, the great chein that was made to be drawn over the haven from towre to towre.

From Fawey town end by north in the haven is Chagha mille pille, a litle uppeward on the same side. A good mile above Chagha mille pille is on this west side Bodmyn pille, having [a landing place] for wares, then to be caried to Bodmyn.

A quarter of a mile from Bodmyn creek mouth up into the haven on the same side is *Gullant* a fischar tounlet.

From Gullant to Lantian pille or creek about half a mile: it goith up but a litle into the land. *Lantiant* lordship longid to the Erle of Saresbyri. Barret, a man of mene landes, dwellith bytwixt Gullant and Lantient pille.

From Lantiant pille to Bloughan pille or creke nere a mile; it creakith up but a litle.

From Bloughan to *Lostwithiel* scant a mile on the principal streame of Fawey river. It hath ebbid and flowen above *Lostwithiel*; but now it flowith not ful to the toun. In *Lostwithiel* is the shir haul of Cornewaul. Therby is also the coynege haul for tynne. The town is privilegid for a borow; and there is wekely a market on Thursday. *Richardus Rex Rom. comes Cornubiæ* privilegid this town. The paroch chirch is of S. Barptolome. There comithe a broket from west throghe the side of *Lostwithiel*, and goith est into Fawey ryver, dividinge Penknek from *Lostwithiel*.

Penknek is yn Lanleverey paroch.

Carteis, a gentleman of almost an 100 mark land, dwellith betwyxt Bloughan and Penknek by *Lostwithiel*.

The park of *Restormel* is hard by the north side of the town of *Lostwithiel*. Tynne workes in this parke. Good woode in this parke. Ther is a castel on an hil in this park, wher sumtymes the Erles of Cornewal lay. The base court is sore defacid. The fair large dungeon yet stondith. A chapel cast out of it; a newer work then it, and now

onrofid. A chapel of the Trinite in the park, not far from the castelle.

The castel of *Cardinham*, a 4. miles or more by north from *Lostwithiel*. To this castelle longith many knightes services. *Arundale* of *Lanherne*. The Lord *Souch*, *Compton* and partith *Cairdinham's* landes.

The ryver of *Fawey* risith in *Fawey* more about a 2. miles from *Camilford* by south, in a very wagmore in the side of an hil. Thens to *Draynesbridge*, of flat more stones. Thens to *Clobham* bridg, drownid with sand, ij miles and more. Thens to *Lergen* bridge of 2 or 3 arches, a mile lower. Thens to *Newbridg* of stone archid, a 2 miles. Thence to *Resprin* bridge of stone archid, alias *Laprin*, about 2 miles. Thens to *Lostwithiel* bridge of five arches, two miles. A litle above *Lostwithiel* bridge of stone, the ryver of *Fawey* brekith into 2 armes; wherof at this day the lesse goith to the ston bridge, the bigger to a wodde bridge even again[st] and but a litle way of from the stone bridge; and after a praty way lower the armes cum again to one botom. The great part of *Fawey* water is by policie turnid from the ston bridg for choking of it, and for to put the sande of from the botom of the toun. The stone bridge, in tyme of memorie of men lyving, was of arches very depe to the sight; the sande is now cum to within a 4 or 5 feete of the very hedde of them. The sande that cummith from tynne workes is a great cause of this, and yn tyme to cum shaul be a sore decay to the hole haven of *Fawey*. Barges as yet cum with marchanties within half a mile of *Lostwithiel*.

From *Lostwithiel* down along *Fawey* ryver to *S. Winnous*, an abbate chirch, a good myle. By the wich chirch of old tyme enhabitid a gentilman, *Joannes de S. Winnoco*. After the Lordes *Hastinges* wer owners of it; and then sold to *Guiliam Loures* gret-grandfather now lyving. This *Lower* hath to wife one of the 2 daughters of *Thomas Treury*. By this chirch is a warfe to make shippes by. Much good wood at *S. Ginokes*, and on the other side of the haven agayn it. From *S. Guinows* chirch to the point of *S. Winows* wood, half a mile. Here goith yn a salt crek half a mile on the est side of the haven, and at the hed of it is a bridge caulled *Lerine* bridge, and the creke berith also the name of *Lerine*.

At the north side of this *Lerine* creke, almost at the

hedd, is *Teuthey*, Laurence Courtenais house. It longgid ons to Stonnard, sins to Cayle, and now last to the Courtenais of the house of Devonshir descendinge. From Lerrine creke to S. Carac pille or creeke, about half a mile lower on the said est side of the haven; it goith a mile dim. up into the land.

In midle of this creke on the north side was a litle celle of Saint Cyret and Julette, longging to Montegue Priory. From the mouth of S. Carak pille to Poulmorlande pille about a mile. It goith scant a quarter of a mile up into the lande, and at the hedde goith into 2 armes.

From the mouth of Poulmorlande to *Bodenek* village half a mile, wher the passage is to Fawey, and from Mr. Mohun hath a maner place, caullid the Haul, on an hil above this village.

From Bodenek to Pelene Point a quarter of a mile, and here enterith a pille or creeke half a mile up into the land.

At the hed of this pille is a chapel of *St. Wilow*, and by it is a place caullid Lamelin, lately longging to Lamelin, now to Trelauny by heir general. Trelauny's house is at Meneheneth by Liscard. On the south side of this creke is the paroch church, caullid *Lanteglise juxta Fawey*, being the paroch chirch of Bodenek and Poulruan. From the mouth of this creke to *Poulruan*, a good fischar town, a quarter of a mile. And at this Poulruan toun is a tower of force, marching again the tower on Fawey side. Ther was ons, as it is said, a chaine to go over the haven from tower to toure. The haven mouth of Fawey is a 2 bow shottes of.

The very point of land at the est side of the mouth of this haven, is caullid Pontus crosse, *vulgo* Paunch crosse.

From Lostwithiel to *Castledour*, now clene down, 3 good miles by plentiful ground of corn and grasse. Castledour longgid to the Erle of Sarisbyri.

A mile of is a broken crosse thus inscribed, CONOMOR ET FILIUS CUM DOMINA CLUSILLA.

From Pontus Crosse to *Poulpirrhe* about a six miles, wher is a little fischar toun and a peere, with a very litle creke and a broke. Ther is a crikket betwixt Poulpirrhe and Low. From Poulpirrhe to Low creke dry at half ebbe a 2 miles. On eche side of the entery of this creke is a toun, the one caullid Est Low, the other West Low.

Est Low is a praty market toun. There is a great bridge

of a 12 archis over Low creke, to go from the one toun of Low to the other. Good wood about Low creke.

Ther is a maner place caullid *Trelaun* about this Low creke, sumtyme Bonvilles, now the Marquise of Dorsetes. Salmon taken yn this creke. Kendale and Code, gentilmen, dwelle yn Morel parochie on the est syde of this creke.

From Low creeke to Seton bridge of stone of a 2 archis, and Setoun ryver a 3 miles.

From Seton to Ramehed, about a 9 miles.

From Fawey over the haven to *Bodenek*, a fischar town, wherby Mr. Mohun hath a manor place.

Thens a 5 miles by very pleasaunt inclosid ground prately wooddid, plentiful of corn and grasse.

Then a 3 miles by mory and hethy ground.

Then 2 miles by hilly and woddy ground to Liskard.

About half a mile or I cam to Liskard, I passid in a wood by a chapel of owr Lady, caullid "our Lady in the Park," wher was wont to be gret pilgrimage. This chappelle of ease longgith to Liskard, and so doth 2 or 3 more.

Liskard stondith on rokky hilles, and is the best market town at this day in Cornwaul, saving Bodmin. In this toun the market is kept on Monday. The paroch church is of S. Martin, stondith on an hil, and is a fair large thing. The personage is impropriate to Ther was a castel on an hille in the toun side, by north from S. Martin. It is now al in ruine. Fragments and peaces of waulles yet stond. The site of it is magnificent and looketh over al the toun. This castelle was the Erles of Cornwaul. It is now usyd somtym for a pound of cattell. This towne knowledgith fredom and privileges by the gift of Richard King of Romanes, and Erle of Cornewaul. Ther is a goodly conduct in the midle of the town very plentiful of water to serve the town.

From Liskard to Fowey 10.

From Liskard to Launstoun 12 miles.

From Liskard to Lostwithiel 10.

From Liskard to Bodmin 10.

From Liskard to Low Market 7.

From Liskard to S. Germanes a 6 miles.

From Liskard to Plymmouth a 12 miles.

Cumming out of Liskarde, about half a mile, I left *Cortyder*, a goodly lordship and an old maner place, on the right hond; it is a hunderith pounce by the yere. This is now fawllen onto heir-general in partition. Co-

tyder, and the lordship of Tregelley, now caullid Minheneth lordship, longgid (as Mr. Trelawney told me) to one Heling or Eling. Cotyder cam after hime, therof named Cotyder had male and Cotyder, now Beket hath Cotyder self Corington and another of them had

From Liskard to *Minheneth* 2 miles, wher is a fair large old chirch. The personage of it is impropriate to From Mynhenet to the ruines of Bodulcan's place a 2 miles. The maner of Minheneth was sumtime caullid Tregelly, wherof the name and sum ruines yet remaine. Trelawney now lyving, is the 4. of that name that hath be lord of Minheneth. Ther was one Sir John Trelawney, sn auncient gentilman, father to the first Trelawney of Minheneth, but be likelihod he had an elder sun; for Trelawney now living hath none of the landes, but it is descendid to heires generales.

Half a mile off, a great brooke, after the course of a 4 miles, resorting to Liner and S. Germanes creke a this side S. Germanes.

Another broket a quarter of a mile beyond, that resortith to the other.

Thens to Natter Bridge of 2 or 3 archis, 4 miles. It stondith on Liner Ryver. This ryver, as far as I could lerne, riseth by north-est up towards the quarters of Launstoun.

The soile betwixt Minheneth and Natter bridge very good and enclosid, and metely wel woddyd. From Natter bridge to S. Germanes about a 2 miles.

The town of *S. Germanes* on the side of Liner as I came to this bridge. S. Germanes is but a poore fischar town. The glory of it stode by the priory. S. Germanes stondith about a 3 miles in Liner creke from the mayne strond of Tamar haven.

From Liner bridge to *Asche* aboute a 4 miles by much like ground. Asche is a praty market toun, and is set from the toppe of a rokky hille, as by west to the roote of the same, and very shore of Tamar haven by este. The tounes men use boothe marchandise and fischar. Thir is a chapel of ease in Asche. The paroch chirch is caullid *S. Stephan's*, about half a mile off by south, the personage wherof is impropriate to Windesore College.

By S. Stephanes, and in S. Stephanes paroch is the graunt and auncient castelle of *Tremertoun*, apon a rokky

hille, wherof great peaces yet stond, and especially the dungeon. The ruines now serve for a prison. Great libertees long to this castelle. The Valetortes, men of great possession, wer owners, and, as far as I can gather, builders of this castel, and owners and lordes of the toun of Aische.

These crekes I notid on the west side of Tamar. Fyrst, I markid in sight above Asche toun, a 2 miles or more, the principal arme of Tamar haven going up into the land about a 10 miles from that place to Caulstoke bridge, witherto it almost ebbith and flowith. And shippes cum up within a mile of this bridg to a place caullid Morleham. And this place is but a 3 miles from Tavestoke. Tavestoke is countid to be but 10 miles from Asche to go the next way. Betwixt the 2 miles from Asche to the mayne arme of Tamar in sight I markid, descending in the haven, 3 crekes breking out into the land, wherof the first lyith by north-west creking up into the land. The second lyith west-north-west. The 3 plaine west, and this crekid to the land scant half a mile. Scant a mile lower lyith Liner creke, goyng up onto S. Germanes.

The toun of Asch stondith bytween these 2 crekes. Then brekith a litle creke out caullid John's or Antony. And at the mouth, about S. Nicholas, brekith in a creek goyng up to *Milbrok*, 2 miles up in land from the mayn haven. This *Milbrok* is a riche fischar toun.

Penle, a fore land, lyith 3 miles lower from this creke into the And the promontorie of Ramehed a mile lower.

Morwel, the Abbat of Tavestok house, about a mile from Morleham.

Tamar a litle from Morwelle.

From Tavestok to Greston bridge a 6 miles, and then a 3 miles to Launston.

Tamar a 2 miles and more from Tavestok.

Calstok bridge, or New Bridge, two miles from *Milbrok*, the first creeke. S. John the next. Liner the 3. The 4 a litle above Aische. The 5 without fail is the maine streame of Tamar.

From Reddon the land lying south-west on S. Nicholas Isle to Cair Grene, wher Tamar turnith west a 6 miles. Tamar, going a mile west, for the most part after goith north.

Creekes from the mouth of Plym and Tamar upon the est side of the haven.—The Mylle bay. The Stone-house creke. Kaine place creke, wher is a maner place of Mr. Wise's. The creeke having a mille at the hed, it is in lenght a 2 miles. A 4 mile upper, a creke going up to Mr. Budokes side, wher is his manor place, and S. *Budok* chirch. Ther dwellith by this creke also Copston of Warley, a man of xx C. markes of lande as it is saide. Then is the uppermost, wher Tave water cummith onto Tamar. And on the est side of this creeke is Bukland. And on the west side is Bere, wher the Lord Brokes house and park was. Bere is a mile from the creke mouth. Bukland is a two miles from the creke mouth. The towne of Plymmouth is about a 3 miles from the passage of Asche. The *trajectus* self at Asch half a mile.

The ground betwixt the Passage and Plymmouth hath good corn but litle wood. Perse Eggecombe had a manor by Ramehed. Perse Eggecombe hath a goodly house in Cornwalle on Tamar at the mouth of Plimmouth haven.

THE MYDDEL PART OF CORNEWALE. (Vol. vii. fol. 117.)

By the ryver of Tamar from the hedde north-north-est yssuyng owt towarde the sowthe, the contery being hilly, ys fertile of corne and gresse, with sum tynne warkes wrought by violens of water.

Hengiston, beyng a hy hylle and nere Tamar, yn the est part, baryn of his self, yet is fertile by yelding of tynne both be water and dry warkes.

The myddel of Cornewale to the est part hy montaynes, rochel ground, very baren, with sum tynne warkes yn them.

Cornewal thoroughwt from the east part to the west, nerer to the north part then to the south, ys hy montaynes baren ground. Fruteful from Launston to Bodman, yn a drye somer good for pasturage for catel, wyth sum tynne werkes.

Looke for Dosmery Poole almost by S. Annes hille.

From Bodman to Redruth village, nerer to the north se then to the south, be by montaynes, baren also, yelding bare pasture and tynne.

From Redruth to Carne Godolghan the contery ys hylly, very baren of grese, and plenteful of tynne.

From Lanant to S. Juste, alias Justinian, beyng the

very west poynt of al Cornewayle, the north part ys montaynes and baren growne, but plenteful of tynne. The very west poynt, as yt is cawled now in Cornysch, ys Penwolase, id est *infimum caput*.

THE NORTH PART OF CORNEWALE.

Fro Stratton, not very far from the hedde of Tamar, to Padstow, the contery by the north se ys rather hylle then montaynenius, and is very fertile of gras and corne. And the clives of the sayd northe se, betwne the places aforesayd, hath good fyne blew slates, apt for howse kyveryng, and also hath diverse waynes of leade and other metalles not yet knownen.

Also abowt Camelford ar certen old mynes, wrought yn tymes past, but of what metalle yt ys now onknownen. Withyn a myle above that poore village sowth, runneth the ryver that goyth ynto the Severn Se at Paddistow, and it is the greatest ryver on the north side of Cornewale, and ys cawled yn the commune spech there Dunmere, and yn the Kyngges grawnt of privilege to the Chanons of Bodmynne, and the burgeses of the same towne, Alan, yt may fortune for Alaune. Sum historyes cawl it Cablan. By this ryver Arture fawght his last field, yn token whereof the people fynd there yn plowyng, bones and harneys.

Wythyn iii. myles of the sayd Camylford, apou the north clif ys *Tintagel*, the which castel had be lykekod iii. wardes, wherof ii. be worn away with gulfyng yn of the se, insomuch that yt hath made ther almost an isle, and no way ys to enter ynto hyt now but by long elme trees layde for a bryge; so that now withoute the isle rennith alonly a gate howse a walle, and a fals braye dyged and wallid. In the isle remayne old walles, and in the est part of the same, the ground beyng lower, remayneth a walle embateled, and men alyve saw theryn a postern dore of yren. Ther is in the isle a prety chapel, with a tumbe on the left syde. Ther ys also yn the isle a welle, and ny by the same ys a place hewen owt of the stony grownd to the length and brede of a man. Also ther remayneth yn the isle a grownd quadrant-walled as yt were a garden plot. And by this walle appere the ruines of a vault. The ground of this isle now nuryshyth shepe and conys.

Paddistow, a haven towne of one paroch of fysscher men, wher shyppes cum not yn but at the flowyng water. The grownd by the se cost from Paddestow to Saynct Anne's Hille, wheron ys no maner of buylding, the ground sumwhat hilly ys fruteful of corn and gresse, but with lytle tynne.

In the est part of Paddestow haven be ii [ro]k-ketes that yth se The est ys cawled tyre, and so ys the land that lyeth agaynst yt.

Apon an viii myles from Paddestou ys a lytle howse of canons secular, cawled *Crantoke*.

Fro Sainct Anne's Hil to *Lanant*, a village, the contery by the north se ys sumwhat hilly, sanday, and baren, and yn sundery places of the same, wel replenyshed with tynne.

By Conarton cummith a rywer, cawlid Dour Conor, and goith to the se, not far from *Lanant* ryver mouth.

From *Lanant* by the north se to *S. Just*, alias *Justinian*, wher ys no thyng but a paroch chirch and divers sparkeled [i. e. scattered] howses at the west poynt of the shore, cawlid

In the mouth of the ryver that cummyth by *Lanant* ys the rokket Godryve, wheryn bredith se fowle.

The ground ys but baren, but yt hath yn divers places good tynne warkes.

By al the north se yn *Cornewale* be sundry creakes, wher as smawle fisshers' bootes be drawne up to dry land, and yn fayr wether the inhabitans fysche with the same.

At Paddestow Haven, *Lanant*, and *S. Ives*, the baling-gars and shyppes ar saved and kept for al weders with keyes or peres.

Dosmery Poole, standing yn the east part of the same, sumwhat toward the sowth, is of lenght by estimation ii. arow shottes, and of bredth one, standing on a hille, yn the est part of the which poole ys a vale of xiiii. or xv. fadome depe by estimation, and owt of this poole issueth a ryver, the which runnyng by the space of a myle and a dim. ys of ii. fadome deep, and is cawled *Depe Hatche*. Looke wher he issueth ynto the se.

Also yn the sayd hilly grownd and mooresch be redde deere, the wich when they be schafed take the sayde poole for soyle.

Ther be of the *Iles of Scylley* CXLVII, that bare gresse (besyde blynd rokkettes) and they be by estimation a xxx

myles from the west part of Cornewale. In the byggest isle of the Scylleys, cawled S. Nicholas Isle, ys a litle pyle or fortres, and a paroch chyrche, that a monke of Tave-stoke yn peace doth serve as a membre to Tavestoke Abbay. Ther be yn that paroch abowt a lx. howseholdes. Ther is one isle of the Scylleys cawled Rat Isle, yn the which be so many rattes, that yf horse or any other lyving beast be browght thyther they devore hym. Ther is another cawled Bovy Isle. Ther is another cawled Inis-schawe, that is to sey the Isle of Elder, by cause it berith stynkkyng elders. There be wild bores or swyne.

From S. Just to Newlin eastward the grownd ys sumwhat hilly and fertile of gresse, with tynne werkes both weete and dry, without havyn or creeke, savyng yn dyvers places ther remayne capstaynes, lyke engins as shyppes doth way ther ancrs by, wherwith they draw ther bootes up to dry land, and fisch but yn fayr wether.

Also yn the sowth-west poynt betwyxt S. Just and Newlyn ys a poynt or a promontory almost envyrionid with the se, wheryn ys nothyng but as yt were a hil enclustred with rokkes as yt had bene yn tymes past a castel, (Castel Treuyn) and for the declaration therof there remayne yet toward the land ii. wardes clene fawllen downe, but the stones of them remayne ther very fayre and well quadrated. The ruine of the fortelet yn the poynt ys at thys day a hold irrecuperable for the fox.

Ther lyith betwixt the sowth west and Newlyn a myle or more off the se, *S. Buryens*, a sanctuary, wherby, as nere to the chyrch, be not above viii. dwellyng howses. Ther longeth to S. Buryens a deane and a few prebendarys, that almost be nether [never?] ther. And S. Buryens ys a iiii. myles fro the very sowth-west poynt.

Newlin ys a poore fischar towne, and hath alonly a key for shippes and bootes, with a lytle socur of land water. Within a arow shoot of the sayd key or pere, lyith directly a lytle low island, with a chapel yn yt. And this lytle islet bereth gresse.

Mowsehole ys a praty fyschar town yn the west part of Montes-bay, lying hard by the shoore, and hath no savegarde for shyppes, but a forced pere. Also yn the bay be est the same towne ys a good roode for shyppes, cawled Gnaves Lake.

Pensants, abowt a myle fro Mowsehole, stonding fast in the shore of Mont-bay, ys the westest market towne of

al *Corawayle*, and no socur for botes or shyppes, but a forced pere or key. Ther is but a chapel yn the sayd towne as ys yn Newlyn. For theyr parochie chyrches be more then a myle off.

Marhasdeythyou, [*Marketjew*], alias *forum Jovis*, ys a fischar towne, with a market, and standeth fast upon the shore of the bay, directly agaynst the foote of S. Michael's Mont northward.

In *Marhasdeythyou* ys but a poore chapel yn the mydde of the poore town, and a lytle chapel yn the sand nere by the towne toward the Mont. Be the west end of the towne ys a lake, or a *rivulus*, the hedde wherof risith withyn a myle of Lanant northward fro *Marhasdeythyou*. Betwyxt the hedd of this *rivulus* and the nerest part of the ryver of Heyle, that cummeth yn to the se at Lanant is not a myle. And the grownd of bred [breadth] betwene the ful se marke at *forum Jovis*, and the ful se marke of Lanant ryver, is not ii. myles.

The cumpace of the roote of the mont of S. *Michael* is not dim. myle about. The sowth-sowth-est part of the mont is pasturable and breedith conys. The resydue hy and rokky. In the north-north-est ys a garden with certen howses with shoppes for fischar men. The way to the chyrche enteryth at the north syd from half heb to half fludde to the foote of the mont, and so ascendeth by steppes and greces westward, and thens returneth estward to the utter ward of the chyrch. Withyn the sayd ward is a court strongly walled, wheryn on the sowth syde is the chapel of S. Michael, and yn the east syde a chapel of our Lady. The capytaynes and prestes lodgings be yn the sowth syde, and the west of S. Mich. chapel. The Mont is enclosid with the se fro dim. flud to dim. ebbe; otherwyse men may cum to the Mont afoote. Ther be found from the inward part of the . . . yvers . . . re stones . . . wes and . . . ois v miles . . . the se. In the bay betwyxt the Mont and Pensants be fownd neere the lowe-water marke rootes of trees yn dyvers places, as a token of the grownde wasted. The cumpace of the bay ys from Lyzart poynt to Newlyn about a xx. myles.

Wythyn iii. myles of Lyzart Poynt ys a lytle isle withyn the bay, cawled *Inispriuen*, and conteyneth ii. acres of grownd, wheryn be byrddes and conies. The ground fro Newlin to Loo Poole by the sowth se ys not very fertile, but hath good tynne workes. Fro the poynt of Lyzart to

Hayleford haven the grownd is fertile of corn and gresse by the sowth se. Also wythyn iii. myles of the sowth se betwene Haylford and the est syde of Montes-bay is a wyld moore, cawled *Gunhilly*, i. e. hilly hethe, wher ys brood of catayle. Also yn the west syde of the poynt of Hayleford haven, and withyn the land of Meneke or Menegland, is a paroch chirch of *S. Keveryn*, otherwis Piranus; and ther is a sanctuary with x. or xii. dwelling howses, and therby was a sel [cell] of monkes, but now goon home to ther hed hows. The ruines of the monastery yet remenith.

Wythyn ii myles of the hedde of the ful se marke of Heyle ryver ys *Heylston*, a market town, withyn the which ther is a cowrt for the coynage of tynne kept twys yn the year. Yn the town is both a chapel and a paroch, and yet apperith in the town *vestigia castelli* yn the west part. And a ryver runnyng under the same *vestigia* of the castel yssueth toward the sowthe see, stopped ther with sowth-est wyndes casting up sandes maketh a poole cawled Loo, of an arow shot yn brede, and a ii. myle in cumpas yn the somer; in the wynter, by reason of fluddes, flowing to Heylston toun; wherby the mylles ner Heylston beyng stopped, men be constrayned to cut the sandy banke betwyxt the mowth of the poole and the se, wherby the water may have yssne, and the mylles grynd, by the which gut so opened, the se floweth and ebbeth yn to the poole, wherby se fysch enter yng with a sowth-est winde ys closed yn the poole, the gut beyng agayn choked and fylled with sand, and so after taken with trowtes and eles drawn yn the same poole.

The cowntery fro Newlyn to Heylston ys meetely fertyle of gresse and corn, and plentuous of tynne by the sowth se. Fro the mowthe of Heylford to Falemuth be water ys iiiii. myles.

Falemuth ys a havyn very notable and famose, and yn a maner the most principale of al Britayne; for the chanel of the entre hath be space of ii. myles ynto the land xiiii. fadum of depes, which communely ys caullyd Caryk-rood, by cawse yt ys a sure herboro for the greatest shyppes that travayle be the ocean. At the entre of the haven lyith a blynd roke covered at ful see nerer the west side of the haven then the east, cawled Caregroyne, i. e. *Insula vel rupes potius vitulorum marinorum*, alias Seeles. Seles when they cast theyr calves, they cum to lond, and lay theyr *fætum* in a dry banke, the which they may com to,

and ther they suffer theyr *faetum* to tary a whyle or they bring hym to the se. In the est syde of the sayde haven entereth a creek flowing by the space of ii. myles ynto land, and ys fed at the hedde with fresche water. Apon the sowthe syde of this creke ys a selle longing to the howse of Plymton, cawled *S. Antony's*, having but ii. chanous. On the very north shoore of the sayd creeke towardo the havyn's mowth ys a poor fischar village, called *S. Mause*, alias la Vause; and nygh to this village toward the same haven ys a fortelet lately buylded by the contrey for the defens of the haven. In the west syde of the haven is a creeke that flowith up fro the haven's mowth ynto the land above iii. myles, at the very hedd of the which standeth a prety town of marchandyse and vytayle market. Withyn the towne ys a colleg wel walled and dyked defensably cawled *S. Thomas*, wher be seculer chanons and a provost. Also yn the towne ys a chapel, and a quarter of a myle owt of the town ys the paroch chyrch; also viii. myles and more above the sayd haven's mowth is a market towne est-north-est, cawled *Trureu*, wheryn is a mayre, and also coynag for tynne, with a paroch chyrch and a blake freers. Also on the sowth-est syde, at the hedde of the olde ful-se marke of Falemuth, is a market toune xii myles. and more up ynto land, cawled *Tregoney*, wheryn is an old castel and a paroch chyrch of *S. James*, standing in a more by the castel, also a ch[apel?] standing yn the myddes of the towne; and at the est end of the town a paroch chyrche.

S. Austols, a poore village with a paroche chyrch, is vi. myles east fro *Tregoney*.

Trewardreth Bay hath at the hedde on the est side a poore village with a paroche chyrch, and a priory yn the same town of *Cluny* monkes.

From *Falemuth* to *Trewardreth* by the sowth se the ground is metely fertyle of corn and gresse, and no tyn werkes from *Falemuth* to *Dudman Foreland*.

In the mydde way betwene *Falemuth* and *Dudman* is an islet or roke beryng gresse, cawled *Greffe*, a ii. acres about, but standyng yn the myddes torring upright. Ther bredeth yn the isle se fowle.

Fro *Dudman Foreland* to *Trewardreth*, the contre somewhat baren of gresse and corne, and replenishid with tynne werkes, with vaynes yn the se clyves of coper. From *Trewardreth* to *Fowey town* ys ii. myles. Bytwene thes

townes by the sowth se ther is plenty of corn and gresse, but no tynne werkes.

The town of *Fowey* ys a market town, walled defensably to the se cost, and hath gates also. Yn the town is but one chyrche, but the howses of the towne be well buylded of stone and yl enhabited. Also at the entery of the haven on the west syde is a blokke howse and a chapel of S. Catarine, be the same. Also ther is on the same syde a towre with ordenans for defens of the haven.

On the west syde, a ii. myles up yn the haven, ys a fischer towne cawled *Gullant*.

At the hedde of the ful se marke of this haven, and a quarter of a mile more, is the towne of *Lostwhythiel*, havynge a market, and ys the shyre towne of Cornewal. For ther the shyre is kept by the shryfe ons yn the moneth. Also at this town is quynag of tynne twys a yere. And by the shyre hawle appere ruines of auneynt buyldinges. It is evydently knowen that yt hath flowed to *Lostwhythiel*; but the spuynge of the sandes of the tynne werkes hath stoppe yt now. The litle rownd castel of *Restormel* standith in the kinges parke ny to *Lostwithiel*. At the est syde of the haven's mowth of *Fowey* stonndith a towr for the defens therof, and a chapel of S. Savyor a lytle above the same. Ny by the sayd towr standith a fysshar village, cawled *Polruan*.

A myle beyond *Polruan* on the est syde of the same haven, stonndith a poore fysshar village, caullid *Bodennek*. Ther is the passage or *trajectus* to *Fowey*.

ii. myles above *Bodennek* ynto the land northward is a creke upon the north syde, wheryn ys a sel of ii. blake monkes of *Montegu*, and is dedicat to S. Sirice and *Julit*.

By est the haven of *Fowey* upon a ii. myles ys a smawle creke, cawled *Poul Pier*, and a symple and poore village upon the est syde of the same, of fysshar men, and the bootes ther fishing by, saved by a peere or key.

In the est syde also of this *Poul Pyrr*, ii. myles of, is another creke cawled *Loow*, being but a tyde creke. For at low water benethe the bridge a man may both wade and ryde over in the somer. Ther is on eyther side of this smaule creke a smaule fysshar villag hard on the se shore, the one cawled *Est* and the other *West Loow*, *Est Loowe* being a market towne, and yn eyther of them a chapel. Also yn the sayde creekes mouth, neere sumwhat to the sowthe-west, is a lowe isle cauled S. Nicholas Isle, not a

quarter of a myle far the mayn shore, and conteyneth a vi. or viii. acres in cumpace, and fedeth shepe and conies, nurishing also broode of se byrdes. Ther is a bridg sumwhat above thes ii. vyllages of x. or xii. stone arches, over the which men passe when the se ys yn.

Fro Fowey haven to Lowe creeke the grownd ny the see syde ys very fertile of corne and gresse, and no tynne werkes.

From Loowe Creke to Tamar ys a xii. myles toward the towne of Plymmuth. Yn the west syde of Tamar, withyn iii. myles of the haven muth of Tamar, is a symple fisshar towne called *Mylbrooke*. Also apou another creke west of the sayd ryver, and nener up, is a towne cawled *S. Germaines*, wherin is now a priori of Blake Chanons, and a paroche chirche yn the body of the same. Beside the hye altare of the same priory on the right hand ys a tumbe in the walle with an image of a bishop; and over the tumbe a xi. bishops paynted with their names and verses as token of so many bishoppes biried there, or that ther had beene so many bishoppes of Cornwalle that had theyr seete theer. And at this day the bishop of Exceter hath a place cawled Cudden Beke, joyning hard apou the sowth-est side of the same toun.

North-est of S. Germaines, vi. myles apou the ryver of Tamar, is a market town cawled *Asshe*. And neere to the same, westward withyn ii. myles, ys a rownd castel of the kinges, cawled *Trematon*, as a man shold say the secund forteres on Tamar. At the towne of Asshe is a passage or fery of a quarter of a myle over.

Also ii. myles fro Asshe northward ynto the land is a smaul village cawled *Caregrin*. Est of this is Bere Parke and hous in Devonshire, dividid from Caregrin *tantum Tamara*.

From Low to Tamar by the sowth se the grownd is fertile of corn and gresse, but withowt tynne warkes.

Launston, otherwys cawled Lostephan, yn old tyme cawled Dunevet, stondith ii. myles beyownd Powlston Bridge on Tamar westward. The sayde town Dunevet, otherwise Lawnstou, is a walled towne ny yn cumpas a myle, but now ruinus. On the north side of the towne a castel standing on a hye hille withyn the sayd towne, hath iii. rownde wardes. Part of the castel standing north-west, ys parcel of the walle of the town. Ther be withyn this town iii. gates and a postern; also a gate to go owt

of the castel ynto the old parke. Sum gentelmen of Cornewal hold ther landes by castel-gard, that ys to say for reparation of this castel and towne; and withyn this castel ys a chapel, and a hawle for sydes and sessions, for a commune gayle for al Cornwayle is yn this castel. Withyn this towne is a market, a mayre and burgesses, with a chapel of Mary Magdalen to theyr uses.

In a vale at the foote of the hil of the sayde town, abowt an arow shot fro the castel northward, is a priory of chanons regular dedicate to St. Stephan.

North-est, almost half a myle of the sayde priory, is a lytle village apon a hille, and a parochie chyrche of *S. Stephen* yn yt. The opinion is that the chanons first dwelled on this hille, and cam thens downe to a better and a warmer site. In the priory chyrche yarde standeth also a parochie chyrche.

The wall of Dunevet ys hy, larg, and strong, and defensably set.

By the north side of the priory runneth a litle ryver.

In Dunevet be ii. conduites of derived water.

APPENDIX.

VIII.

DRAYTON'S POLY-OLBION.—CORNWALL.

MICHAEL DRAYTON was born of a gentleman's family in Warwickshire in the year 1563. His ancestors are said to have migrated from Drayton in Lancashire.

Michael exhibited a strong genius for poetry at an early age. He studied at Oxford, but without taking a degree. In 1588 he appears to have served in a military capacity; as he describes the glorious victory over the Invincible Armada, as seen by himself from the shore near Dover. He died in 1631, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Mr. Drayton was a very voluminous writer of Poetry. We have from him—

Heroic Epistles after the model of Ovid.

The Barons' Wars in the Reign of Edward the Second.

The Battle of Agincourt.

The Shepherd's Garland.

Elegies.

The Man in the Moon, the Owl, Odes, and various other small Poems.

But his greatest work is the Poly-Olbion, in twenty Cantos or Songs, of which the first is here given, with the Author's Notes or Illustrations, as it contains a description of Cornwall, commencing with a Dialogue between St. Michael's Mount and the Bar of Hayle, which

must have passed immediately over Tredrea the Editor's House.

The singular title of his great work is derived from the Greek Πόλυς many and also very; and Ολβίος happy; some neuter substantive understood, perhaps the Latin *Regnum*; and founded on one of the idle fancies current in the middle ages, which derived Albion (a name of this island) in some way or another from Ολβίος.

Michael Drayton commences his national poem with the western point of the Country, and his First Song is as follows :

THE ARGUMENT.

*The sprightly Muse her wing displays,
And the French islands first surveys;
Bears up with Neptune, and in glory
Transcends proud Cornwall's promontory;
There crowns Mount-Michael, and describes
How all those riverets fall and rise;
Then takes in Tamer, as she bounds
The Cornish and Devonian grounds.
And whilst the Dev'nshire nymphs relate
Their loves, their fortunes, and estate,
Dert undertaketh to revive
Our Brute, and sings his first arrive:
Then northward to the verge she bends,
And her first song at Ax she ends.*

Of Albion's glorious isle the wonders whilst I write,
The sundry varying soils, the pleasures infinite,
(Where heat kills not the cold, nor cold expells the heat,
The calms too mildly small, nor winds too roughly great,
Nor night doth hinder day, nor day the night doth wrong,
The summer not too short, the winter not too long,)
What help shall I invoke to aid my muse the while?
Thou Genius of the place (this most renowned isle)

Which lived'st long before the all-earth-drowning flood,
 Whilst yet the world did swarm with her gigantic brood,
 Go thou before me still thy circling shores about,
 And in this wand'ring maze help to conduct me out :
 Direct my course so right, as with thy hand to show
 Which way thy forests range, which way thy rivers flow ;
 Wise Genius, by thy help that so I may descry
 How thy fair mountains stand, and how thy vallies lie ;
 From those clear pearly cliffs which see the morning's
 pride,

And check the surly imps of Neptune when they chide,
 Unto the big-swoln waves in the^a Iberian stream,
 Where Titan still unyokes his fiery-hoofed team,
 And oft his flaming locks in luscious nectar steep,
 When from Olympus' top he plungeth in the deeps :
 That from ^b th' Armoric sands, on surging Neptune's leas,
 Through the Hibernic gulf (those rough Vergivian seas)
 My verse with wings of skill may fly a lofty gait,
 As Amphitrite clips this island fortunate,
 Till through the sleepy main to ^c Thuly I have gone,
 And seen the frozen isles, the cold ^d Deucalidon,
 Amongst whose iron rocks grim Saturn yet remains,
 Bound in those gloomy caves with adamantine chains.

Ye sacred ^e bards, that to your harps' melodious strings
 Sung th' ancient Heroes' deeds (the monuments of Kings)
 And in your dreadul verse ingrav'd the prophecies,
 The aged world's descents and genealogies ;
 If, as those ^f Druids taught, which kept the British rites,
 And dwelt in darksome groves, there counselling with
 sprites

(But their opinions fail'd, by error led awry,
 As since clear truth hath shew'd to their posterity)
 When these our souls by death our bodies do forsake,
 They instantly again do other bodies take ;
 I could have wisht your spirits redoubled in my breast,
 To give my verse applause to time's eternal rest.

Thus scarcely said the Muse, but hovering while she hung
 Upon the ^g Celtic wastes, the sea-nymphs loudly sung :

^a The western or Spanish ocean.

^b Bretagne coasts.

^c The farthest isle in the British ocean.

^e The old British poets.

^d The sea upon the north of Scotland.

^g The French seas.

^f Priests among the ancient Britons,

' O ever-happy isles, your heads so high that bear,
 ' By nature strongly fenc'd, which never need to fear
 ' On Neptune's watry realms when Eölus raiseth wars,
 ' And every billow bounds, as though to quench the stars:
 ' Fair Jersey first of these here scatter'd in the deep,
 ' Peculiarly that boasts thy double-horned sheep:
 ' Inferior nor to thee, thou Guernsey, bravely crown'd
 ' With rough-embattled rocks, whose venom-hating ground
 ' The hard'ned emeril hath, which thou abroad dost send:
 ' Thou Ligon her belov'd, and Serk, that doth attend
 ' Her pleasure every hour; as Jethow, them at need,
 ' With pheasants, fallow deer, and conies that dost feed:
 ' Ye seven small sister isles, and Sorlings, which to see
 ' The half-sunk sea-man joys; or whatsoe'er you be,
 ' From fruitful Aurney, near the ancient Celtic shore,
 ' To Ushant and the Seams, whereas those nuns of yore
 ' Gave answers from their caves, and took what shapes
 they please:
 ' Ye happy islands set within the British seas,
 ' With shrill and jocund shouts, th'unmeasur'd deeps
 awake,
 ' And let the Gods of sea their secret bowr's forsake,
 ' Whilst our industrious muse Great Britain forth shall
 bring,
 ' Crown'd with those glorious wreaths that beautify the
 spring;
 ' And whilst green Thetis' nymphs, with many an amorous
 lay
 ' Sing our invention safe unto her long-wisht bay.
 Upon the utmost end of Cornwall's furrowing beak,
 Where ^h Bresan from the land the tilting waves doth break;
 The shore let her transcend, the ⁱ promont to descry,
 And view about the point th' unnumbered fowl that fly;
 Some rising like a storm from off the troubled sand,
 Seem in their hov'ring flight to shadow all the land;
 Some sitting on the beach to prune their painted breasts,
 As if both earth and air they only did possess;
 Whence climbing to the cliffs, herself she firmly sets
 The bourns, the brooks, the becks, the rills, the rivulets,
 Exactly to derive; receiving in her way
 That straightned tongue of land, where at Mount-Michael's
 bay,

^h A small island upon the very point of Cornwall.
 as an elbow of land into the sea.

ⁱ A hill lying out

Rude Neptune cutting in, a cantle forth doth take ;
And on the other side, Hayle's vaster mouth doth make
A^j chersonese thereof, the corner clipping in ;

Where to th' industrious Muse the Mount doth thus begin :

' Before thou further pass, and leave this setting shore,
' Whose towns unto the saints that lived here of yore
' (Their fasting, works and pray'rs, remaining to our shames)
' Were rear'd, and justly call'd by their peculiar names,
' The builders honour still ; this due and let them have,
' As deign to drop a tear upon each holy grave ;
' Whose charity and zeal, instead of knowledge stood :
' For surely in themselves they were right simply good.
' If credulous too much, thereby th' offended heaven,
' In their devout intents yet be their sins forgiven.'

Then from his rugged top the tears down trickling fell ;
And in his passion stirr'd, again began to tell
Strange things, that in his days time's course had brought
to pass :

That forty miles now sea, sometimes firm fore-land was ;
And that a forest then, which now with him is flood,
Whereof he first was call'd the Hoar-rock in the wood ;
Relating then how long this soil had laid forlorn,
As that her Genius now had almost her forsworn,
And of their ancient love did utterly repent,
Sith to destroy herself that fatal tool she lent,
To which th' insatiate slave her intrails out doth draw,
That thrusts his gripple hand into her golden maw ;
And for his part doth wish, that it were in his pow'r
To let the ocean in, her wholly to devour.

Which Hayle doth overhear, and much doth blame his
rage,

And told him (to his teeth) he doated with his age.
For Hayle (a lusty nymph, bent all to amorous play,
And having quick recourse into the Severn sea,
With Neptune's pages oft disporting in the deep ;
One never touch'd with care, but how herself to keep
In excellent estate) doth thus again intreat ;
' Muse, leave the wayward Mount to his distemper'd heat,
' Who nothing can produce but what doth taste of spight,
' I'll shew thee things of ours most worthy thy delight.
' Behold our diamonds here, as in the quarrs they stand,
' By nature neatly cut, as by a skilful hand,

^j A place almost surrounded by the sea.

' Who varieth them in forms, both curiously and oft ;
 ' Which for she (wanting power) produceth them too soft,
 ' That virtue which she could not liberally impart,
 ' She striveth to amend by her own proper art.
 ' Besides the sea-holm here, that spreadeth all our shore,
 ' The sick-consuming man so powerful to restore,
 ' Whose root th' eringo is, the reins that doth inflame,
 ' So strongly to perform the Cytheræan game,
 ' That generally approv'd both far and near is sought ;
 ' And our Main-Amber here, and Burien trophy, thought
 ' Much wrong'd, nor yet prefer'd for wonders with the
 rest.'

But the laborious muse, upon her journey prest,
 Thus uttereth to herself ; ' To guide my course aright,
 ' What mound or steddly mere is offered to my sight,
 ' Upon this out-streht arm, whilst sailing here at ease,
 ' Betwixt the southern waste, and the Sabrinian seas,
 ' I view those wanton brooks, that waxing still do wane ;
 ' That scarcely can conceive, but brought to bed again ;
 ' Scarce rising from the spring, (that is their natural mother)
 ' To grow into a stream, but buried in another.'
 When Chore doth call her on, that wholly doth betake
 Herself unto the Loo ; transform'd into a lake,
 Through that impatient love she had to entertain
 The lustful Neptune oft ; whom when his wracks restrain,
 Impatient of the wrong, impetuously he raves :
 And in his rageful flow, the furious King of waves
 Breaks foaming o'er the beach, whom nothing seems to cool,
 Till he have wrought his will on that capacious pool :
 Where Menedge, by his brooks, a ^k chersonese is cast,
 Widening the slender shore to ease it in the waste ;
 A promont jutting out into the dropping south,
 That with his threatening cliffs in horrid Neptune's mouth,
 Derides him and his pow'r : nor cares how him he greets.
 Next Roseland (as his friend, the mightier Menedge) meets
 Great Neptune when he swells, and rageth at the rocks
 (Set out into those seas) inforcing through his shocks
 Those arms of sea that thrust into the tinny strand,
 By their meandred creeks indenting of that land,
 Whose fame by every tongue is for her minerals hurl'd,
 Near from the mid-day's point, thro' out the western
 world.

^k A place almost surrounded by the sea.

Here Vale a lively flood, her nobler name that gives
To¹ Falmouth; and by whom it famous ever lives,
Whose entrance is from sea so intricately wound,
Her haven angled so about her harb'rous sound,
That in her quiet bay a hundred ships may ride,
Yet not the tallest mast be of the tall'st descry'd;
Her bravery to this nymph when neighbouring rivers told,
Her mind to them again she briefly doth unfold:

' Let^m Camel of her course and curious windings boast,
' In that her greatness reigns sole mistress of that coast
' Twixt Tamer and that bay, where Hayle pours forth her
pride,

' And let us (nobler nymphs) upon the mid-day side
' Be frolic with the best. Thou Foy, before us all,
' By thine own named town made famous in thy fall,
' As Low amongst us here; a most delicious brook,
' With all our sister nymphs, that to the noonsted look,
' Which gliding from the hills, upon the tinny ore,
' Betwixt your high-rear'd banks, resort to this our shore;
' Lov'd streams, let us exult, and think ourselves no less
' Than those upon their side, the setting that possess.'

Which Camel over-heard: but what doth she respect
Their taunts, her proper course that loosely doth neglect?
As frantic, ever since her British Arthur's blood,
By Mordred's murderous hand was mingled with her flood.
For as that river best might boast that conqueror's breath,
So sadly she bemoans his too untimely death;
Who after twelve proud fields against the Saxon fought,
Yet back unto her banks by fate was lastly brought:
As though no other place on Britain's spacious earth
Were worthy of his end, but where he had his birth:
And careless ever since how she her course doth steer,
This mutt'reth to herself, in wand'ring here and there:
' Even in the aged'st face, where beauty once did dwell,
' And nature (in the least) but seemed to excell,
' Time cannot make such waste, but something will appear,
' To shew some little tract of delicacy there,
' Or some religious work, in building many a day,
' That this penurious age hath suffer'd to decay;
' Some limb or model dragg'd out of the ruinous mass,
' The richness will declare in glory whilst it was:
' But time upon my waste committed hath such theft,
' That it of Arthur here scarce memory hath left.'

¹ The bravery of Falmouth haven.

^m This is also called Alan.

The Nine-ston'd trophy thus whilst she doth entertain,
Proud Tamer swoops along with such a lusty train,
As fits so brave a flood, two countries that divides :
So to increase her strength, she from her equal sides,
Receives their several rills ; and of the Cornish kind,
First taketh Atre in ; and her not much behind
Comes Kensey : after whom, clear Enjan in doth make,
In Tamer's roomthier banks, their rest that scarcely take.
Then Lyner, tho' the while aloof she seem'd to keep,
Her sovereign when she sees t' approach the surgeful deep,
To beautify her fall, her plenteous tribute brings ;
This honours Tamer much, that she whose plenteous springs
Those proud aspiring hills, Bromwelly and his friend
High Rowtor, from their tops impartially commend,
And is by ^a Carew's muse the river most renown'd,
Associate should her grace to the Devonian ground,
Which in those other brooks doth emulation breed.
Of which, first Car comes crown'd with ozier, segs and reed :
Then Lid creeps on along, and taking Thrushel, throws
Herself amongst the rocks ; and so incavern'd goes,
That of the blessed light (from other floods) debarr'd,
To bellow underneath she only can be heard,
As those that view her tract, seems strangely to affright :
So Toovy straineth in ; and Plym, that claims by right.
The christning of that bay, which bears her nobler name.
Upon the British coast ° what ship yet ever came
That not of Plymouth hears, where those brave navies lie,
From cannons thund'ring throats that all the world defy ?
Which to invasive spoil, when th' English list to draw,
Have check'd Iberia's pride, and held her oft in awe.
Oft furnishing our dames with India's rar'st devices,
And lent us gold, and pearl, rich silks, and dainty spices.
But Tamer takes the place, and all attend her here,
A faithful bound to both ; and two that be so near
For likeliness of soil, and quantity they hold,
Before the Roman came ; whose people were of old
Known by one general name, upon this point that dwell,
All other of this isle in wrestling that excell :
With collars be they yok'd to prove the arm at length,
Like bulls set head to head, with meer deliver strength ;

^a A worthy gentleman who wrote the Description of Cornwall.

° The praise of Plymouth.

Or by the girdles graspt, they practise with the hip,
 The^p forward, backward, falx, the mar, the turn, the trip,
 When stript into their shirts, each other they invade
 Within a spacious ring, by the beholders made,
 According to the law. Or when the ball to throw,
 And drive it to the goal, in squadrons forth they go ;
 And to avoid the troops their forces that fore-lay,
 Through dikes and rivers make, in this robustious play ;
 By which the toils of war most lively are exprest.

But, Muse, may I demand, Why these of all the rest,
 (As mighty Albion's eld'st) most active are and strong ?
 From^q Corin came it first, or from the use so long ?
 Or that this fore-land lies farth'st out into his sight,
 Which spreads his vigorous flames on every lesser light ?
 With th' virtue of his beams, this place that doth inspire,
 Whose pregnant womb prepar'd by his all-powerful fire,
 Being purely hot and moist, projects that fruitful seed,
 Which strongly doth beget, and doth as strongly breed :
 The well-disposed heaven here proving to the earth
 A husband furthering fruit, a midwife helping birth.

But whilst th' industrious Muse thus labours to relate
 Those rillets that attend proud Tamer and her state,
 A neighbourer of this nymph's, as high in fortune's grace,
 And whence calm Tamer trips, clear Towridge in that place
 Is poured from the spring, and seems at first to flow
 That way which Tamer strains ; but as she great doth grow,
 Rememb'reth to foresee what rivals she should find
 To interrupt her course ; whose so unsettled mind
 Ock coming in perceives, and thus doth her perswade :
 ' Now Neptune shield, bright nymph, thy beauty should be
 made

' The object of her scorn, which (for thou can'st not be
 ' Upon the southern side so absolute as she)
 ' Will awe thee in thy course. Wherefore, fair flood, recoil,
 ' And where thou may'st alone be sov'reign of the soil,
 ' There exercise thy pow'r, thy braveries and display :
 ' Turn, Towridge, let us back to the Sabrinian sea,
 ' Where Thetis' handmaids still, in that recourseful deep,
 ' With those rough Gods of sea continual revels keep ;
 ' There may'st thou live admir'd, the mistress of the lake.'
 Wise Ock she doth obey, returning, and doth take

^p Terms of art in wrestling.
 here with Brute.

^q Our first great wrestler, arriving

The Taw ; which from her fount forc'd on with amorous
gales,
And eas'ly ambling down through the Devonian dales,
Brings with her Moul and Bray, her banks that gently
bathe ;
Which on her dainty breast, in many a silver swathe,
She bears unto that bay where Barstaple beholds
How her beloved Taw clear Towridge there enfolds.

The confluence of these brooks divulg'd in Dertmoor, bred
Distrust in her sad breast, that she so largely spread,
And in this spacious shire the near'st the center set
Of any place of note, that these should bravely get
The praise from those that sprung out of her pearly lap :
Which, nourish'd and bred up at her most plenteous pap,
No sooner taught to dade, but from their mother trip,
And in their speedy course strive others to outstrip.
The Yalm, the Awn, the Aum, by spacious Dertmoor fed,
And in the southern sea b'ing likewise brought to bed ;
That these were not of power to publish her desert,
Much griev'd the ancient Moor ; which understood by Dert
(From all the other floods that only takes her name,
And as her eld'st, in right the heir of all her fame)
To shew her nobler spirit it greatly doth behave.

' Dear mother, from your breast this fear (quoth she)
remove ;
' Defy their utmost force ; there's not the proudest flood,
' That falls betwixt the Mount and Exmore, shall make good
' Her royalty with mine, with me nor can compare :
' I challenge any one to answer me that dare ;
' That was, before them all, predestinate to meet
' My Britain-founding Brute, when with his puissant fleet
' At Totness first he touch'd ; which shall renown my
stream,
' (Which now the envious world doth slander for a dream :)
' Whose fatal flight from Greece, his fortunate arrive
' In happy Albion here whilst strongly I revive,
' Dear Harburn, at thy hands this credit let me win,
' Quoth she, that as thou hast my faithful handmaid been,
' So now, my only brook, assist me with thy spring,
' Whilst of the godlike Brute the story thus I sing.
' When long-renowned Troy lay spent in hostile fire,
' And aged Priam's pomp did with her flames expire,
' Æneas (taking thence Ascanius, his young son,
' And his most rev'rend sire, the grave Anchises, won

- ' From shoals of slaught'ring Greeks) set out from Simois'
 shores,
 ' And through the Tyrrhene sea, by strength of toiling oars,
 ' Raught Italy at last; where King Latinus lent
 ' Safe harbour for his ships, with wrackful tempests rent :
 ' When in the Latin court, Lavinia young and fair,
 ' Her father's only child, and kingdom's only heir,
 ' Upon the Trojan Lord her liking strongly plac'd,
 ' And languish'd in the fires that her fair breast embrac'd :
 ' But Turnus (at that time) the proud Rutulian King,
 ' A suitor to the maid, Æneas malicing,
 ' By force of arms attempts his rival to extrude :
 ' But by the Teucrian power courageously subdu'd,
 ' Bright Cytheræa's son the Latin crown obtain'd ;
 ' And dying, in his stead his son Ascanius reign'd.
 ' Next Sylvius him succeeds, begetting Brute again :
 ' Who in his mother's womb whilst yet he did remain,
 ' The oracles gave out, that next-born Brute should be
 ' His parents' only death : which soon they liv'd to see.
 ' For, in his painful birth his mother did depart ;
 ' And ere his fifteenth year, in hunting of a hart,
 ' He with a luckless shaft his hapless father slew :
 ' For which, out of his throne their King the Latines threw.
 ' Who wand'ring in the world, to Greece at last doth get,
 ' Where whilst he liv'd unknown, and oft with want beset,
 ' He of the race of Troy a remnant hapt to find,
 ' There by the Grecians held ; which (having still in mind
 ' Their tedious ten years' war, and famous heroes slain)
 ' In slavery with them still those Trojans did detain ;
 ' Which Pyrrhus thither brought,) and did with hate pursue,
 ' To wreak Achilles' death, at Troy whom Paris slew,
 ' There by Pandrasus kept in sad and servile awe :
 ' Who when they knew young Brute, and that brave shape
 they saw,
 ' They humbly him desire, that he a mean would be,
 ' From those imperious Greeks his countrymen to free.
 ' He, finding out a rare and sprightly youth, to fit
 ' His humour every way, for courage, power, and wit,
 ' Assaracus, (who though that by his sire he were
 ' A Prince among the Greeks, yet held the Trojans dear ;
 ' Descended of their stock upon the mother's side,
 ' For which he by the Greeks his birth-right was deny'd)
 ' Impatient of his wrongs, with him brave Brute arose,
 ' And of the Trojan youth courageous captains chose,

- ' Rais'd earth-quakes with their drums, the ruffling ensigns
 rear,
 ' And gath'ring young and old that rightly 'Trojan were,
 ' Up to the mountains march, thro' straits and forests strong:
 ' Where taking-in the towns pretended to belong
 ' Unto that † Grecian Lord, some forces there they put:
 ' Within whose safer walls their wives and children shut,
 ' Into the fields they drew, for liberty to stand.
 ' Which when Pandrasus heard, he sent his strict
 command
 ' To levy all the power he presently could make :
 ' So to their strengths of war the Trojans them betake.
 ' But whilst the Grecian guides (not knowing how or
 where
 ' The Teucrians were intrench'd, or what their forces were)
 ' In foul disorder'd troops yet straggled, as secure,
 ' This loosenees to their spoil the Trojans did allure,
 ' Who fiercely them assail'd : where staunchless fury rap'd
 ' The Grecians in so fast, that scarcely one escap'd ;
 ' Yea, proud Pandrasus' flight himself could hardly free.
 ' Who, when he saw his force thus frustrated to be,
 ' And by his present loss his passed error found,
 ' As by a later war to cure a former wound,
 ' Doth reinforce his power, to make a second fight ;
 ' When they, whose better wits had over-matcht his might,
 ' Loth what they got to lose, as politicly cast
 ' His armies to intrap, in getting to them fast
 ' Antigonus as friend, and Anaclet his peer
 ' (Surpriz'd in the last fight) by gifts who hired were
 ' Into the Grecian camp th' insuing night to go,
 ' And feign they were stol'n forth, to their allies to show
 ' How they might have the spoil of all the Trojan pride ;
 ' And gaining them belief, the credulous Grecians guide
 ' Into th' ambushment near, that secretly was laid :
 ' So to the Trojans hands the Grecians were betray'd ;
 ' Pandrasus self surpriz'd ; his crown who to redeem
 ' (Which scarcely worth their wrong the Trojan race esteem)
 ' Their slavery long sustain'd did willingly release :
 ' And (for a lasting league of amity and peace)
 ' Bright Innogen, his child, for wife to Brutus gave,
 ' And furnisht them a fleet, with all things they could crave

‘ To set them out to sea. Who launching at the last
 ‘ They on Lergecia light, an isle ; and, ere they past,
 ‘ Unto a temple built to great Diana there,
 ‘ The noble Brutus went ; wise ^a Trivia to enquire,
 ‘ To shew them where the stock of ancient Troy to place.

‘ The Goddess, that both knew and lov’d the Trojan race,
 ‘ Reveal’d to him in dreams, that farthest to the West,
 ‘ He should descry the isle of Albion highly blest ;
 ‘ With giants lately stor’d ; their numbers now decay’d :
 ‘ By vanquishing the rest, his hopes should there be staid :
 ‘ Where from the stock of Troy, those puissant Kings
 should rise,
 ‘ Whose conquests from the West, the world should scant
 suffice.

‘ Thus answer’d ; great with hope, to sea they put again,
 ‘ And safely under sail, the hours do entertain
 ‘ With sights of sundry shores, which they from far descry :
 ‘ And viewing with delight th’ Azarian mountains high,
 ‘ One walking on the deck, unto his friend would say
 ‘ (As I have heard some tell) so goodly Ida lay.

‘ Thus talking ’mongst themselves, they sun-burnt Afric
 keep

‘ Upon the leeward still and (sulking up the deep)
 ‘ For Mauritania make : where putting-in, they find
 ‘ A remnant (yet reserv’d) of th’ ancient Dardan kind,
 ‘ By brave Antenor brought from out the Greekish spoils
 ‘ (O long renowned Troy ! of thee and of thy toils,
 ‘ What country had not heard ?) which to their General then
 ‘ Great Corineus had, the strong’st of mortal men :
 ‘ To whom (with joyful hearts) Diana’s will they show.
 ‘ Who eas’ly being won along with them to go,
 ‘ They all together put into the watry plain :
 ‘ Oft times with pirates, oft with monsters of the main
 ‘ Distressed in their way ; whom hope forbids to fear.
 ‘ Those Pillars first they pass which Jove’s great son did
 rear,

‘ And cuffing those stern waves which like huge moun-
 tains roll

‘ (Full joy in every part possessing every soul)

‘ In Aquitain at last the Ilion race arrive ;

‘ Whom strongly to repulse when as those recreants strive,

^a One of the titles of Diana.

' They (anchoring there at first but to refresh their fleet,
 ' Yet saw those savage men so rudely them to greet)
 ' Unshipt their warlike youth, advancing to the shore.
 ' The dwellers, which perceiv'd such danger at the door,
 ' Their King Groffarius get to raise his powerful force :
 ' Who must'ring up an host of mingled foot and horse,
 ' Upon the Trojans set ; when suddenly began
 ' A fierce and dangerous fight ; where Corineus ran
 ' With slaughter thro' the thick-set squadrons of the foes,
 ' And with his armed ax laid on such deadly blows,
 ' That heaps of lifeless trunks each passage stopt up quite.
 ' Groffarius, having lost the honour of the fight,
 ' Repairs his ruin'd powers ; not so to give them breath :
 ' When they, which must be freed by conquest or by death,
 ' And conquering them before, hop'd now to do no less
 ' (The like in courage still) stand for the like success.
 ' Then stern and deadly war put on his horrid shape ;
 ' And wounds appear'd so wide, as if the grave did gape
 ' To swallow both at once ; which strove as both shall fall,
 ' When they with slaughter seem'd to be encircled all :
 ' Where Turon (of the rest) Brute's sister's valiant son
 ' (By whose approved deeds that day was chiefly won)
 ' Six hundred slew outright through his peculiar strength :
 ' By multitudes of men yet over-prest at length,
 ' His nobler uncle there, to his immortal name,
 ' The city Turon built, and well endowed the same.
 ' For Albion sailing then, th' arriv'd quickly here
 ' (O ! never in this world men half so joyful were,
 ' With shouts heard up to heaven, when they beheld the
 land !)
 ' And in this very place where Totness now doth stand,
 ' First set their Gods of Troy, kissing the blessed shore ;
 ' Then foraging this isle, long promis'd them before,
 ' Amongst the ragged cliffs those monstrous giants fought,
 ' Who (of their dreadful kind) t' appall the Trojans brought,
 ' Great Gogmagog, an oak that by the roots could tear :
 ' So mighty were (that time) the men who lived there :
 ' But, for the use of arms he did not understand
 ' (Except from rock or tree, that coming next to hand
 ' He raz'd out of the earth to execute his rage,)
 ' He challenge makes for strength, and offereth there his
 gage.
 ' Which Corin taketh up, to answer by and by,
 ' Upon this son of earth his utmost power to try.

' All doubtful to which part the victory would go,
 ' Upon that lofty place at Plimmouth call'd the Hoe,
 ' Those mighty wrestlers met ; † with many an ireful look
 ' Who threatned, as the one hold of the other took :
 ' But, grappled, glowing fire shines in their sparkling eyes,
 ' And, whilst at length of arm one from the other lies,
 ' Their lusty sinews swell like cables, as they strive :
 ' Their feet such trampling make, as tho' they forc'd to drive
 ' A thunder out of earth, which stagger'd with the weight :
 ' Thus, either's utmost force urg'd to the greatest height,
 ' Whilst one upon his hip the other seeks to lift,
 ' And th' adverse (by a turn) doth from his cunning shift,
 ' Their short-fetcht troubled breath a hollow noise doth
 make
 ' Like bellows of a forge. Then Corin up doth take
 ' The giant 'twixt the grains ; and voiding of his hold
 ' (Before his cumbrous feet he well recover could)
 ' Pitcht headlong from the hill ; as when a man doth throw
 ' An axtree, that with slight deliver'd from the toe
 ' Roots up the yielding earth ; so that his violent fall
 ' Strook Neptune with such strength, as shoulder'd him
 withal ;
 ' That where the monstrous waves like mountains late did
 stand,
 ' They leapt out of the place, and left the bared sand
 ' To gaze upon wide heaven : so great a blow it gave.
 ' For which, the conquering Brute on Corineus brave
 ' This horn of land bestow'd, and markt it with his name
 ' Of Corin, Cornwall call'd to his immortal fame.'

Clear Dert delivering thus the famous Brute's arrive,
 Inflam'd with her report, the straggling rivulets strive
 So highly her to raise, that Ting (whose banks were blest
 By her beloved nymph dear Leman) which address
 And fully with herself determined before
 To sing the Danish spoils committed on her shore,
 When hither from the east they came in mighty swarms,
 Nor could their native earth contain their numerous arms,
 Their surcrease grew so great, as forced them at last
 To seek another soil, as bees do when they cast ;
 And by their impious pride how hard she was bested,
 When all the country swam with blood of Saxons shed :

† Description of the wrestling betwixt Corineus and Gogmagog:

This river, as I said, which had determin'd long
The Deluge of the Danes exactly to have song,
It utterly neglects ; and studying how to do
The Dert those high respects belonging her unto,
Inviteth goodly Ex, who from her full-fed spring
Her little Barlee hath, and Dunsbrook her to bring
From Exmore ; when she hath scarcely found her course,
Than Credde cometh in, and Forto, which inforce
Her faster to her fall ; as Ken her closely clips,
And on her eastern side sweet Leman gently slips
Into her widen'd banks, her Sovereign to assist ;
As Columb wins for Ex clear Wever and the Clist,
Contributing their streams their mistress' fame to raise.
As all assist the Ex, so Ex consumeth these ;
Like some unthrifty youth, depending on the court,
To win an idle name, that keeps a needless port ;
And raising his old rent, exacts his farmers' store
The landlord to enrich, the tenants wond'rous poor :
Who having lent him theirs, he then consumes his own,
That with most vain expense upon the Prince is thrown :
So these, the lesser brooks, unto the greater pay ;
The greater, they again spend all upon the sea :
As, Otrei (that her name doth of the otters take,
Abounding in her banks,) and Ax, their utmost make
To aid stout Dert, that dar'd Brute's story to revive.
For when the Saxon first the Britons forth did drive,
Some up into the hills themselves o'er Severn shut :
Upon this point of land for refuge others put,
To that brave race of Brute still fortunate. For where
Great Brute first disembark'd his wand'ring Trojans, there
His offspring (after long expulst the inner land,
When they the Saxon power no longer could withstand)
Found refuge in their flight ; where Ax and Otrei first
Gave these poor souls to drink, oppress with grievous thirst.
Here I'll unyoke awhile, and turn my steeds to meat :
The land grows large and wide : my team begins to sweat.

NOTES.

From which he first was call'd the Hoar-rock in the wood.

That the ocean (as in many other places of other countries) hath eaten up much of what was here once shore, is a common report, approved in the Cornish name of St. Michael's mount ; which is *Careg Cato*; in *Cloto*, i. e. the Hoar-rock in the wood.^a

And our Main-amber here, and Burien trophy—

Main-amber, i. e. Ambrose's stone (not far from Pensans) so great, that many men's united strength cannot remove it, yet with one finger you may wag it. The Burien trophy is 19 stones, circularly disposed, and, in the middle, one much exceeding the rest in greatness : by conjecture of most learned Camden, erected either under the Romans, or else by King Athelstan in his conquest of these parts.

Were worthy of his end, but where he had his birth.

Near Camel about Camblan, was ^b Arthur slain by Mordred, and on the same shore, east from the river's mouth, born in Tintagel castle. Gorlois Prince of Cornwall, at Uther-Pendragon's coronation, solemnized in London, upon divers too kind passages and lascivious regards twixt the King and his wife Igerne, grew very jealous, in a rage left the court, committed his wife's chastity to this castle's safeguard ; and to prevent the wasting of his country, (which upon this discontent was threatned) betook himself in other forts to martial preparation. Uther (his blood boiling in lust) upon advice of Ulfín Rhicaradoch, one of his Knights, by Ambrose Merlin's magic personated like Gorlois, and Ulfín like one Jordan, servant to Gorlois, made such successful use of their imposture, that (the Prince in the mean time slain) Arthur was the same night begotten, and verified that ^c *Νόθοι τε πολλοὶ γνησίων ἀμείνονες*. altho' Merlin by the rule of Hermes, or astrological direction, justified that he was conceived three hours after Gorlois' death ; by this shift answering the dangerous imputation of bastardy to the heir of a crown. For Uther taking Igern to wife, left Arthur his successor in the Kingdom. Here have you a Jupiter, an Alcmena, an Amphitryo, a Sosias, and a Mercury ; nor wants there scarce any thing, but that truth-passing reports of Poetical bards have made the birth an Hercules.

^a Carew de Scrip. Corn. lib. 2.

^b Dictus hinc in Merlini vaticinio, Aper Cornubiæ.

^c Euripid. *Andromach.* Bastards are often times better than legitimates.

Known by one general name upon this point that dwell.

The name of Dumnonii, Damnonii, or Danmonii, in Solinus and Ptolemy, comprehended the people of Devonshire and Cornwall; whence the Lizard promontory is called Damnum in ^d Marcian Heracleotes; and William of Malmesbury, Florence of Worcester, Roger of Hoveden and others, stile Devonshire by name of Domnonia, perhaps all from Duff nrint, i. e. low valleys in British; wherein are most habitations of the countrey, as judicious Camden teaches me.

*Or that this foreland lies furth'st out into his sight,
Which spreads his vigorous flames————*

Fuller report of the excellence in wrestling and nimbleness of body, wherewith this western people have been and are famous, you may find in Carew's description of his country. But to give reason of the climate's nature for this prerogative in them, I think as difficult as to shew why about the Magellanic streights they are so white, about the Cape de Buon Speranza so black, yet both under the same tropic; why the Abyssins are but tawny moors, when as in the East-Indian isles, Zeilan and Malabar, they are very black, both in the same parallel; or why we that live in this Northern latitude, compared with the Southern, should not be like affected from like cause. I refer it no more to the Sun, than the special horsemanship in our Northern men, the nimble ability of the Irish, the fiery motions of the French, Italian jealousy, German liberty, Spanish puff-up vanity, or those different and perpetual carriages of state-government, Haste and Delay, which, as ^f inbred qualities, were remarkable in the two most martial people of Greece. The cause of Æthiopian blackness and curled hair was long since judiciously ^g fetcht from the disposition of soil, air, water, and singular operations of the heavens; with confutation of those which attribute it to the Sun's distance. And I am resolved that every land hath its so singular self-nature, and individual habitude with celestial influence, that human knowledge, consisting most of all in universality, is not yet furnish'd with what is requisite to so particular discovery. But for the learning of this point in a special treatise Hippocrates, Ptolemy, Bodin, and others have copious disputes.

^d Τὸ δάμνιον ἄκρον.

^e Ortelius theatro.

^f Thucydid. α. et passim de Athen. et Lacedæm. et de Thæbis, et Chalcide. Vide Columell. 1. de re rustic. cap. 4.

^g Onesicrit. ap. Strabon. lib. 11.

Of Corin Cornwall call'd, to his immortal fame.

So, if you believe the tale of Corin and Gogmagog : but rather imagine the name of Cornwall from this promontory of the Land's End, extending itself like a ^h horn, which in most tongues is *Corn*, or very near. Thus was a ^l promontory in Cyprus called Cerastes, and in the now Candy or Crete, and Gazaria (the old Taurica Chersonesus) another titled ^l Κρίον *μέτωπον* : and Brundisium in Italy had name from Brendon or ^h Brention, i. e. a *Hart's-head*, in the Messapian tongue, for similitude of horns. But ^l Malmesbury thus : "They are called Cornwallshmen, because being seated in the western part of Britain, they lie overagainst a horn (a promontory) of Gaul." The whole name is as if you should say Corn-wales ; for hither in the Saxon conquest the British called Welsh (signifying the people rather than strangers, as the vulgar opinion wills) made transmigration : whereof an old = rhimer :

*The betwix that twer of horn blisbed, as in Cornwalle and Wailis,
Brutons net namore ycluped, at Waleys ytwis.*

Such was the language of your fathers between three and four hundred years since.

^h Cornugallia dicta est H. Huntingdonio, aliis.

^l Strabo lib. ζ. and ι. Stephan. Melan. Plin. Georg. passim.

^l Ram's-head. ^h Seleucus apud Stephan. Βερωνος. and Suidas in Βριττ.

^l De gest. reg. 2. c. 6.

^m Robertus Glocestrens.

APPENDIX.

IX.

CORNISH NAMES.

(Communicated by T. Hingston, Esq. M.D.)

It is commonly understood, that those places in Cornwall, which have the word *San* or *Saint* as the antecedent component of their names, are so denominated after some martyr or confessor of early times. This is a very obvious and indisputable fact. But it is by no means certain, that in every instance of the kind, the saint conferred his name on the place: for in many cases, the converse seems to have been practised; and contrary to what is generally imagined, I believe that the place bestowed its name on the saint. Thus, for example, in *St. Stephen*, and *St. Allan*, two saints are equally commemorated; but Stephen, by his own name, which he possessed independently of accidental circumstances; and Allan, by a name, superseding that which he had received at his baptism, and subsequently derived from the place of his retirement.

The want of this distinction has occasioned unspeakable labour and perplexity in the investigation of Cornish antiquities. Books and documents have been examined, and enquiries made in vain, after names, of which no record exists; and which, even in their own day, were scarcely known beyond the narrow district, in which they were venerated. In some instances, indeed, the objects of such researches might have been illustrious before their retirement; but if, in that case, their acts and sufferings were chronicled, the history was in effect abolished, when their identity was lost in the assumption of a new name.

Thus many of our early saints took refuge here, from the persecutions, to which the Christian faith was exposed

in Ireland ; and their history has been chiefly sought in the hagiographies of that country. But the greater number of them, on coming into Cornwall, complied with this custom, common, indeed, with all men at that time, of changing the name with the residence ; and accordingly, instead of that, by which they had been formerly known, and might have been recorded, they adopted or received another, as choice or accident determined their settlement. Hence we have *St. Hy*, or *St. Jä*, the Island-saint ; *St. Uny*, (or perhaps more correctly *St. Unan*) the Down-saint ; *St. Dennis*, the Hill-saint ; *St. Allan*, the Moor-saint.

But not only have these, and similar appellations, been erroneously regarded as the baptismal and proper names of the saints, whom they commemorate ; but the accidental corruption of some of them has led to still greater mistakes ; and from the mere coincidence of sound, the saint whose memory was to be preserved, has been identified with some other person, for whom that honour could not have been intended. Thus the town of *St. I's*, or with the genitive at full length, as it was commonly written, *St. Ies*, has for many generations been called *St. Ives*, though the correct form was frequently used till the close of the seventeenth century. In consequence of this corruption, the place has been said to have derived its name from some bishop *Ivo*, either the Persian, who gave his name to *St. Ives*, in Huntingdonshire, or the celebrated *Ivo*, bishop of Chartres. But *St. I* was a female from Ireland.

The case of *St. Dennis* seems to be of the same kind ; though in that instance the error is not owing to a corruption of the name, but to the similarity of the sound. *St. Dennis* signifies the *Saint on the Hill*, or more strictly, the *Hill-saint* ; and the church stands at this day on the summit of a hill. But the good man, who lived there, has been considered the same person as *St. Dionysius*, or *St. Dennis*, the areopagite.

I cannot help suspecting, that some error of this sort has occurred in the case of *Paul-parish* near *Penzance*, which is reported to have taken its name from *St. Paul de Leon*. Now that portion of the *Mount's bay*, by which this parish is bounded on the east, is called *The Lake* ; and this lake, which might have been correctly so denominated in ancient times, is at the foot of the hill, on which the present church stands ; and it is, therefore,

probable that some man of eminent piety once resided near it. In that case, he was called the *Lake-saint*, which rendered into Cornish, becomes *St. Pol*. For this reason, I believe that the common account is wholly untrue; and that, as in many other instances, the name of the saint, and through him, of the parish, originated entirely in a local accident.

I may state here, that some parishes have a popular name, arising not unfrequently from very trifling circumstances; and this name has, in some cases, entirely superseded the more legitimate denomination, under which the church was consecrated and registered. Thus, to give one example, the parish at the Lizard is called *Landuwednac*, which signifies the *Black-and-white-church*. This appellation was suggested by the peculiar appearance of the church and tower, which are built of black and white stones, arranged alternately, in the manner of a chess-board.

Amongst the names of our Cornish towns, there are three remarkable above the rest for having been very diligently examined, and very little understood. Upon these it may be proper to make a few observations.

Of *Truro* Tonkin says, that 'it is so called from its three principal streets; for *Tri*, three, and *Ru*, a street, have been turned to *Truro* merely *euphoniæ gratia*.' Tonkin ought to have suspected, that *Tri*, occurring as the first syllable in the name of a town, was not likely to mean *three*, because *Tri* or *Tre* signifies a dwelling place, or an assemblage of dwellings, and therefore, a *town*. He might have supposed too, that the place was called *Truro*, before its three principal streets were built, or designed; since it does not appear to have ever had any other name, and we cannot believe, that it was so denominated by anticipation. For in those rude times, towns were not commonly laid out upon a definite plan: but the houses were erected according to the taste or convenience of the builders; and the streets seem to have been formed, almost as accident might determine.

But Whitaker says, that Tonkin's etymology, which was adopted from Camden, is altogether absurd; and he consequently undertakes to find a better. For this purpose he assumes, that *Truro* takes its name from its castle. Now he imagines, that the castle was denominated *Trevereu*, and that the name was subsequently familiarized to *Treuro*. In that way, he thinks, the etymon at once pre-

sents itself ; and we are accordingly informed, that *Truro* signifies the castle on the *Uro*. This, however, is to take a course the reverse of that pursued by etymologists in general : for they seek the meaning of a word in its primitive form, but Mr. Whitaker in its corruption. There is also another objection, which may be considered equally conclusive ; for, as Mr. Polwhele says, we have no such river in Cornwall as the *Uro*.

Mr. Polwhele himself has proposed a third explanation, which, however ingenious, I think equally unsatisfactory. He suggests, that *Truro* may be a town of Roman origin ; and that the name is a corruption of *Trevorou*, the *town-on-the-ways*. But if it were so, we should not be wholly without any evidence of the fact. Proof would be found in some obscure tradition, some historical record, or some local circumstance ; and the name itself, upon which alone this opinion is grounded, would be more completely consistent with it. When the Romans founded a town, it was not their custom to give it a name exhibiting no trace of their own language ; but *Trúro* is unquestionably Cornish ; and besides that, as persons skilled in such matters would easily see, it is no very natural corruption of *Trevórou*. Polwh. Hist. of Cornwall, vol. i, p. 189 ; vol. ii, p. 215.

Yet that it is a corruption, is certain. In the charter granted by Reginald Fitzroy, in the reign of Henry II. the name of the town is written *Trivereu*. It is of this word, therefore, that *Truro* is a corruption ; and if we can determine its signification, we shall ascertain the etymon of *Truro*. Now nothing can be better known, than that *Rivereu*, or *Riveró*, in the ancient language of this county, had the same meaning as the kindred word *rivers*, in English : and with regard to the initial *T*, it can be scarcely necessary to say, that it stands for *Tre*, or its archaic form *Te*, a *town*. The word, therefore, in the primitive and proper mode of writing it, is *Trerivero* ; and consequently, the name as it appears in Reginald's charter, is itself an example of that liability to change, by which the same word was subsequently converted to *Truro*. But the alteration in that case was so slight, that the composition of the word was scarcely obscured ; and so natural, that its corruption could not have been prevented. For it was hardly possible in common speech to avoid the elision, which turns *Trerivero* into *Trivero* ; as

this again has been contracted to *Trúro*. The word *Truro*, then, signifies the *Town-on-the-rivers*, or as we should now say, *Riverton*. And this interpretation is illustrated and confirmed by the local peculiarities: for the town is intersected by two rivers, which originally were its boundaries—the Cenion on the south, and the Allan on the east.

With respect to *Marazion* or *Marketjew*, I need not examine what has been said about Sion, Jerusalem, and the Jews; for it is wholly unfounded and absurd. *Marghas*, or in its softer form *Maras*, signifies a *market*, and *Iän*, of or belonging to an *island*. Hence *Marasian* means the *Island-market*. This name is derived from St. Michael's Mount, which is in fact an island; and to its monastery the market belonged. *Marghasjew*, as it is called in Elizabeth's charter, or as we now speak, *Marketjew*, signifies *Thursday-market*: the charter, by which the privilege of a market was granted to the monks by Robert, earl of Cornwall, having appointed it to be kept on the *fifth* day of the week. In Domesday the town is called *Tremarastol*, which signifies the *Market-town-of-the-monastery*. These three names, therefore, mutually explain one another; and their signification is confirmed by the historical facts.

Penzance is said to signify "the *Saint's head*, or rather the *Head of the bay*." Polwh. Hist. of Cornwall, vol. ii. p. 39. I believe that Mr. Polwhele quotes this from Tonkin. But did Tonkin himself expect that his readers would be satisfied with an etymology so indeterminate and contradictory? Yet this is the usual mode of explaining Cornish words. Camden says, that *Penzance*, or as he more correctly spells it, *Pensans*, means the *Head of the sands*. But Whitaker declares this to be unworthy of Camden; and he therefore gives us an improved interpretation of his own. For this purpose he reads Tonkin backwards; and as that writer renders *Pensans* the *Head of the bay*, Whitaker asserts it to be the *Bay of the Head*! And this is unworthy of Whitaker. He says, the phrase is equivalent to *Mount's bay*. But it was never imagined before, that the Cornish word *Pen* could signify such an object as St. Michael's Mount; and still less can it be supposed that a town would be denominated a *Bay*. Yet the real signification of *Pensans* lay at his feet; for nothing can be more obvious and easy. The name is derived both from the little chapel of St. Anthony, which he himself

describes, and from the point of land, on which that chapel stood. For there the town took its beginning; and there, of course, it found a name—that of the place which it occupied. Now a *point of land* was in Cornish called *Pen*; and when it chanced to be distinguished by the erection of a chapel, it would naturally be denominated *sacred* or *holy*, which was expressed by the word *san*, or if it was a terminal syllable, *sans*. Hence *Pensans* signifies *Holy-head*; and in allusion to this, John the Baptist's head is in the town-arms.

But Mr. Whitaker would not have committed this error, if he had been heedful of a principle, observed in the composition of Cornish words, which can never be safely overlooked, in any attempt to investigate their meaning. The ancient names of places in Cornwall mostly consist of two substantive nouns, one of which has the force of an adjective, and qualifies the other: as *Penrose*, *Penpraze*, *Pokwehe*. The component parts of such words have always been treated as if they had been associated by caprice, or accident; and the same elements have been represented as adjectives or substantives indifferently, according to the fancy or convenience of the interpreter.

But in truth, the ingredients of all these compounds are combined and distinguished by a settled rule. It is generally supposed, that in all instances the word used substantively precedes that which is employed adjectively. In many cases, however, it does not: and as, therefore, the qualifying noun cannot with certainty be discovered by its position, they who suppose it to occupy uniformly the second place, can be right only by chance; and we are consequently to look for some other mark, by which it may be easily and invariably known. That mark is the *accent*. Thus we say *Pensáns*: and so, if we admit, what Mr. Whitaker supposes, that *Pen* may signify a *hill*, and *sans* a *bay*, the word in that case would mean the *Bay-hill*, and not as he says, the *Hill-bay*.

But as this accent lives only in common speech, and the peculiarities of the English manner have already considerably disturbed it, those who have occasion to write any Cornish words, and especially the cultivators of our history and antiquities, should always mark the accented syllable: for there is no other way of making this rule of interpretation available; and of preventing perplexities for the time to come, still greater than those, which have

already existed. But besides the natural and inevitable tendency of the predominant English to change the pronunciation of Cornish words, there is a kind of whim or fashion amongst some, who know nothing of these things, by which the corruption is wilfully hastened; and while they confidently say *Pénrose*, *Pénprase*, and *Nánkivel*, they presume to correct those, who with more knowledge or less affectation, are accustomed to speak otherwise.

APPENDIX.

X.

TANNER'S NOTITIA MONASTICA FOR CORNWALL, FROM
NASMITH'S EDITION, FOLIO, 1787, WITH ADDITIONS.

(For these additions I am indebted to Sir Henry Ellis, F.R.S. Sec. S.A.
one of the Editors of the New Edition of Dugdale's Monasticon. EDIT.)

I. ST. ANTONY, *or* Antonine.

In this county were two priories of this name, which are often confounded by some of our writers.

1. BENEDICTINE CELL. One was a cell of Black monks of Angiers, belonging to Trewardreth priory^a, and being mentioned in Gervase of Canterbury's catalogue must be as early as K. Richard I.st's time. The rectory here, as parcel of the possessions of Tywardreith, was granted, 6 *Eliz.* to William and John Killigrew.

2. AUSTIN CELL. The other, St. Anthony's near St. Mawes, was a small priory of two Austin canons subordinate to Plimpton^b, and as parcel of the same was granted, 38 *Hen.* 8. to Thomas Goodwin.

II. ST. BENNETT'S, *in the parish of* Lanivet.

NUNNERY. The tower whereof is yet standing.^c

III. ST. BLAISE *near* Fowey, *in the deanry of* Poudre.

ALMSHOUSE. An old almshouse.^d

^a Leland. Itin. vol. iii. p. 24. Taxat. Lincoln. p. 367. In registr. Bronscomb. the vicarage of St. Antonine in the patronage of Tywardreth.

^b Leland. Itin. vol. iii. p. 30. vol. vii. p. 119. et Taxat. Lincoln. p. 638.

^c Tonkin, *Quære.*

^d Camden, edit. Gibson.

IV. BODMIN, *olim* Bosmanna.*

1. AUSTIN CANONS. The body of St. Petroc being removed^f to this place, there was a church built to his memory, and the episcopal see for Cornwall was therein placed by K. Edward the elder and archbishop Plegmund, A.D. 905.^g Here K. Æthelstan is reported to have met with old Saxon, or rather British, monks following the rule of St. Benedict, to whom he granted so great privileges and endowments, that he is accounted founder of the monastery here, about A.D. 926. That settlement was destroyed by the Danish pirates, A.D. 981, yet the Religious continued here under several shapes,^h and much alienations of their lands, both before and after the Conquest, till about the year 1120, when one Algar, with the king's licence and the consent of Will. Warlewast bishop of Exeter, re-established this religious house, and placed therein Regular canons of the order of St. Austin, who continued till the general suppression, when it was styled the priory of St. Mary and St. Petroc,ⁱ and was valued at 270*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* *per ann.* Dugd. 289*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* Speed. The site, with the demesnes, were granted, 36 *Hen.* 8. to Tho. Sternhold, one of the first translators of the Psalms into English metre.

Vide Mon. Angl. tom. i. 213. ex Leland. Collect. vol. i. p. 75, 76. Et *ibid.* p. 227. cartam Ethelredi regis de episcopo Cornubiæ apud S. Petrocum, et libertatibus eidem concessis. *Ibid.* tom. ii. p. 5. cart. 57 *Hen.* 3. m. 9. confirm. cartam Eadredi regis priori et ca-

nonicis de Bodmine, de manerio de Niwetone.

Leland. Itin. vol. ii. p. 114. vol. iii. p. 12.

In Itinerario Will. de Worcestre, p. 100. 111. de fundatione et dimensione ecclesiæ; p. 107. excerpta ex kalendario principalis

* i. e. "Mansio monachorum." Leland. Collect. vol. i. 75.

^f Hoveden, p. 567, 568.

^g Will. Malmsbur. de Pontif. lib. . .

^h What Leland saith of this monastery [Itin. vol. ii. 114.] is very observable, viz. "That in St. Petroc's church at Bodmin were first monks, then nuns, then Secular priests, then monks again, then canons; the last foundation was by Will. Warlewast bishop of "Exon." Mr. Speed further adds, that after the canons were Grey friars (but these last were in a dis-

tingt house of their own in this town; *vide infra*) he also tells us of a priory of Black canons founded by K. Ethelstan to the honour of S. Petrorsi at Bonury in this county, which in all probability was the same with this of St. Petroc at Bodmin.

ⁱ This priory church is said to be now the parish church, [Tour through Great Britain, vol. ii. p. 4.] and the priory stood at the east end of the churchyard. [Leland. Itin. vol. iii. p. 12.]

Libri Antiphoner: p. 111. nomina nobilium et generosorum in kalendario memoratorum: p. 112. ex registro.

Cart. Antiq. D. n. 40, 41.

Cart. 36 Hen. 3. m. 18. pro manerio de Newton.

Cart. 13 Ed. 1. n. 9. et 66. pro piscaria in Alan, bosco in Bodan, et aliis libertatibus.

Cart. 6 Ed. 2. n. 1.

Cart. 9 Ed. 3. n. 41. pro emptione stanni: Pat. 19. Ed. 3. p. 2. m. d. de visu franci plegii infra villam: Pat. 48 Ed. 3. p. 2. m. 12. de xl s. redd. exeunt. de burgo, et boscis de Kingswood et Kelleritho.

Pat. 3 Ric. 2. p. 2. m. 25.

Pat. 1 Hen. 4. p. 8. m. 34.

Pat. 1 Hen. 6. p. 3. m. 24. Pat. 3 Hen. 6. p. 1. m. 11.

Pat. 3 Ed. 4. p. 1. m.

2. HOSPITAL. About a mile from Bodmin is St. Laurence,^k a poor hospital or lazarhouse,^l on the east; well endowed for nineteen leprous people, two whole men and women, and a priest to minister unto them.^m

Vide Leland. Itin. vol. ii. p. 115. vol. iii. p. 12.

3. ALMSHOUSE. At the west end of the town was a chapel and an almshouse,ⁿ but not endowed with lands.^o

Vide Leland. Itin. vol. ii. p. 115.

4. GREY FRIERS. A house of Grey friers on the south side of the market-place, begun by John of London a merchant, and augmented by Edmund earl of Cornwall.^p After the dissolution this friery was granted to one William Abbot, 37 Hen. 8. and in Q. Elizabeth's time it was made the house of correction for the county.^q

Vide Leland. Itin. vol. ii. p. 115. vol. iii. p. 12.

Stevens' Supplement, vol. i. p. 154. In Itinerario Will. de Worcestre, p. 99. de fundatione et excerpta quedam ex kalendario.

[Harl. MS. 6964. p. 77.

Hoveden, Script. post Bedam, fol 324.

Domesd. tom. i. fol. 120. b. 121.

MS. Cole, Brit. Mus. vol. xxvii. 184 b. H. E.]

^k Mr. Willis' Parochiale, p. 179. has St. Laurence chapel and hospital in the parish of Lanivet and deanry of Pider.

^l Leland. Itin. vol. ii. p. 15. ms. Davies.

^m Magn. Brit. Antiq. et Nov.

ⁿ Quære, Whether this was St. Antony's or St. George's hospital; for the will of John Killigrew, proved

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A. D. 1500, gives legacies "Pauperibus S. Antonii de Bodmyn; pauperibus S. Georgii de Bodmin; pauperibus S. Laurentii juxta Bodmin." Lib. Moore, Qu. xx.

^o Leland. Itin. vol. ii. p. 115.

^p Ibid.

^q Carew, f. 124. a.

^r Mr. Stevens has erroneously placed this house in Devonshire.

Y

V. ST. BURIEN, *in the deanry of Trigg Minor.*

COLLEGE. King Ethelstan is said to have built and endowed a collegiate church almost at the Land's End,^a and to have granted the benefit of a sanctuary and other privileges to the same, in honor of St. Burienna or Beriana a holy woman from Ireland, who had an oratory and was buried here. At the Conquest here were Secular canons,^t as there were a dean and three prebendaries at the time of making the Lincoln taxation 20 *Ed.* 1. and also down to 26 *Hen.* 8. though this deanery was seized into the king's hands *temp. Ed.* 3. by reason that Mr. John de Maunte then incumbent, was a Frenchman; and as alien, was given, 24 *Hen.* 6. to King's college in Cambridge, and afterward by K. Edward 4. (*anno regni* 7.) to Windsor college;ⁿ yet neither of those societies long enjoyed, or had any benefit from it; for it was all along, and still continues, an independent deanry, in the gift of the crown or of the duke of Cornwall, of exempt jurisdiction as a royal free chapel.^w The deanry or rectory, 26 *Hen.* 8. was valued at 48*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* *per ann.* Prebenda parva 2*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Prebenda de Respernel 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Prebenda de Tirthney 7*l.*

Vide Coke's Institutes, vol. i. p. 344.
Roll's Abridgement, p. 2. f. 341.

Prynne's Papal Usurpations, vol. iii.
p. 933.

Leland. Itin. vol. iii. p. 18. vol. vii.
p. 117.

In bibl. Harleiana, ms. 980. p. 212.
of the exemption of the dean from
episcopal jurisdiction and proceed-
ings thereon, 26 *Ed.* 3. ms. 7048.
p. 343. collectiones e chronico
eccl. S. Buriense.

De exemptione hujus ecclesie a ju-
risdictione episc. Exon. plac. term.
S. Hill. 8 *Ed.* 2. ms. penes V. cl.
Andr. Fountaine equ. aur. p. 167,
&c.

Fragmentum registri hujus collegii
tempore Roberti Knollys decani,
viz. ab anno 1473. ad annum 1485.
ms. haud ita pridem in bibl. RR. P.
DD. Joannis Moore episc. Elien-
sis, nunc in bibl. publica acad.
Cantab. Ee. v. 34.

Cart. 15 Joan. m. 2. n. 42.

Cart. 30 *Ed.* 1. n. 26. pro mercato
die Sabbati, et feria in vigilia, die,
et crast. S. Martini in hieme apud
S. Burien.

Pat. 9 *Ed.* 2. p. 1. m. 10 vel 20. Plac.
coram rege, 12 *Ed.* 2. Mich. rot.
128. Ibid. 17 *Ed.* 2. Trin. rot. 90.

Pat. 1 *Ed.* 3. p. 3. m. 13. de prebenda
de Trethin, &c. Claus. 11 *Ed.* 3.

^a Leland. Itin. vol. iii. p. 18.
Camden. Britan. edit. Gibson. ad
Burien.

^t Domesday, *Cornwall*. " Canonici
" S. Beriane tenent Eglosberry,
" que fuit libera T. R. E. Ibi est
" una hida, &c."

ⁿ Mr. Ashmole's History of the
Garter, cap. 4. et Mon. Angl. tom. iii.
p. ii. p. 73.

^w The dean is instituted and takes
the oaths before the king as ordi-
nary.

p. 2. m. 13. Plac. coram rege,
 13 Ed. 3. . . . rot. . . . Escaet. Corn.
 20 Ed. 3. n. 32. Pat. 20 Ed. 3.
 p. 2. m. 15. Pat. 31 Ed. 3. p. 3.
 m. 9.
 Pat. 24 Hen. 6. p. 3. m. 28. pro ap-
 propriatione hujus decanatus col-
 legio S. Nicholai in Acad. Cantab.
 Pat. 1 Ed. 4. p. 3. m. 24.
 [MS. Lansd. Brit. Mus. 966. Ex
 Chronico quodam Ecclesiæ Sanctæ
 Burianæ in Cornub. MS. penes
 Matth. Hutton, S.T.P. fol. 11. b.]

Harl. MS. 6958. pp. 219, 220, 224,
 241, 253.
 6959. pp. 260, 266.
 6960. pp. 25, 68.
 6961. pp. 48, 86, 198,
 205.
 6962. pp. 20, 98, 128.
 6963. pp. 72, 122.
 MS. Cole, vol. xxvii. fol. 184 b.
 Domesd. tom. i. fol. 121.
 Mr. Moyle's Works, i. p. 247.
 H. E.]

VI. CONSTANTYN, in the deanry of Kerryer.

This seems to have been a church of more than ordinary note, by what is said in Domesday Book under the title *Ecclesiæ aliquorum Sanctorum*; scil. "S. Constantinus tenet dim. hidam terræ, quæ fuit quieta ab omni servitio T. R. E. sed postquam comes terram accepit, reddebat geldum injuste, sicut terra villanorum." This church was afterwards appropriate to the dean and chapter of Exeter, who are still the patrons of it.

[Domesd. tom. i. fol. 121. H. E.]

VII. ENDELLION, in the deanry of Trigg Minor.

COLLEGE. In the parish church here, dedicated to St. Endelienta, were three prebends or portions before 20 Ed. 1.² and subsist to this day, and have incumbents under the titles of Bodmin or the King's prebend, Marney's prebend, and Trehaverock prebend, taxed each at 5*l.* per ann. 26 Hen. 8.

VIII. ST. GERMANS.

AUSTIN CANONS. Here was a collegiate church of ancient foundation in honor of St. German, one of the famous French bishops, who came over into Britain to oppose the Pelagian heresy. K. Ethelstan is said to have made one Conon bishop here, A. D. 936, though it seems

* In Taxat. Lincoln. ms. "Ec-
 clesia S. Endelientæ taxatur prout
 sequitur: Prebendæ dom. Pagani

"de Liskered in eadem lxx. prebenda
 "H. de Monkton ivl. xs. prebenda
 "dom. Reginaldi ivl. iis."

more probable that the episcopal see for Cornwall was not fixed here till after the burning of the bishop's house and cathedral church at Bodmin; after which K. Canute more amply endowed this church of St. German; and, about A. D. 1050. Leofric, who was bishop here and of Crediton, having united both bishopricks in the church of St. Peter at Exeter, changed the Seculars^y here into Regular canons.^z The yearly revenues of this priory were valued, 26 *Hen.* 8. at 243*l.* 8*s.* Dugd. Speed 27*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Clare, ms. Valor. The site was granted, 33 *Hen.* 8. to Kath.^a Champernoun, John Ridgway, &c.

Vide Mon. Angl. tom. i. p. 213. ex Leland. Collect. i. 75. Ibid. tom. ii. p. 5, 6. inquis. 32 Ed. 3. ex rot. pat. 7 Ric. 2. p. 1. m. 24. de fundatione et dotatione.

Leland. Itin. vol. iii. p. 40. vol. vii. p. 122.

Cartas, &c. penes Edw. Elliot de eadem.

Fin. 6 *Hen.* 3. m. 5. de mercat. ibid. Cart. 6 Ed. 2. n. 1.

Pat. 17 Ed. 3. p. 2. m. 32. de mercato et feria in villa S. Germani, et de lib. war. in Lamash: Pat. 31 Ed. 3. p. 3. m. 8. pro ten. in Lanrake: Plac. coram reg. 37 Ed. 3.

rot. 9. Pat. 38 Ed. 3. p. 2. m. 46. Pat. 43 Ed. 3. p. 1. m. 23 vel 43.

Pat. 2 Ric. 2. p. 1. m. 47. pro ten. in Pollersek, Trewint, Todisford, Lancottock, &c. Pat. 9 Ric. 2. p. 1. m. . rex restituit prioratum S. Germani (qui fuit de fundatione Leofrici episc. et quem rex recuperaverat in curia sua adversus Jo. Grandison episc. Exon.) episc. Exon. et successoribus: Pat. 16 Ric. 2. p. 1. m. 27. de redd. in Trethinek, Morna, &c.

Pat. 11 *Hen.* 6. p. 1. m. 17. pro ten. in Frogwell, Tenepath, &c.

[Stowe's Annals, edit. 1592. p. 120. Domesd. tom. i. fol. 120 b.

H. E.]

IX. HELSTON, in the deanry of Kerrier.

HOSPITAL. A priory or hospital at the west-south-west end of the town, of the foundation of one Kellegrew,^b dedicated to St. John Baptist.^c It was endowed only with 12*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* *per ann.* Dugd. 14*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* Speed.

Vide Leland. Itin. vol. iii. p. 23. Registrum Edm. Stafford episc. Exon. f. 135.

^y Thus the inquisition, Mon. Angl. ii. p. 5. but Leland, Coll. i. p. 75. saith, the Regulars were introduced by Bartholomew bishop of Exeter, who lived *temp.* *Hen.* 2.

^z They were Benedictine monks according to Ryley, Plac. Parl. p. 466. But that is not right, for here were

a prior and eight Black canons at the dissolution. *Vide* Willis, ii. Ap. p. 7.

^a Mr. Mores saith John Champernoun, sed quere.

^b Leland. Itin. vol. iii. p. 23.

^c Ms. Valor. "St. Mary Magdalen," Registr. Stafford, f. 135.

X. **St. KARENTOC**, or Crantoc, near Padstow, in the deanry of Fider.

COLLEGE. Here were Secular canons^d *temp. Edw. Conf.* who continued till the general dissolution, when its yearly revenues were valued at 89*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* which were divided amongst the dean, nine prebendaries,^e and four vicars choral.^f This collegiate church was dedicated to St. Carantocus, said to be a disciple of St. Patric, and was in the patronage of the bishop of Exeter,^g but now in John Buller of Mowall, esq.

Vide in Prynne's Papal Usurpations, vol. ii. p. 736. Claus. 34 Hen. 3. m. 15.

Pat. 29 Hen. 3. m. 7.

Pat. 43 Ed. 3. p. 2. m. 31. Pat. 44 Ed. 3. p. 1. m. 23.

[Domesd. tom. i. fol. 121.

H. E.]

XI. **LAMMANA.**

BENEDICTINE CELL. The abbey of Glastonbury had sometime a cell here, dedicated to St. Michael.

Vide Adami de Domerham historia de rebus gestis Glastoniensibus, p. 423. ut prioratus de Basselake et de Lamena ad ordinacionem conventus pertineant. Et in Aucuario eidem historie annexo, p. 599. cartam Hastuti filii Johannis de Solenneio de insula de Lamana: p. 600. Roberti de Cardi-

nay de uno ferlingo terræ de Tre-wodlowan: p. 601. Rogeri filii Willelmi de terra de Lamman: p. 602. compositionem inter conventum Glaston et conventum de Lanstaventone de decimis in dominico Odonis de Portlo; p. 603. cartam Ricardi comiti Cornubie de Lammana.

XII. **LANACHEBRAN**, or Lan-a-Kebran, *alias* St. Kevran,^h in the deanry of Kerrier.

CISTERTIAN CELL. Here was a society of Secular canons, at or about the time of the Conquest, dedicated

^d Domesdei, " Canonici S. Caren-
" toci tenent Langorock, et tenebant
" T.R.E. Sunt iii. hidæ, &c."

^e So in my ms. Valor.

^f Eight prebendaries, without a dean. Tax. Lincoln, ms. A dean and ten prebendaries. Ms. Le Neve.

^g Prynne, ii. p. 736. many grants of the deanery and prebends here by the kings appear upon the rolls, but seem to be made during the vacancy of the see of Exeter. " A.D. 1315. " Feb. 22. Walterus episc. Exon.

" contulit Joanni de Sandale can-
" cellario regis præbendam in eccle-
" sia S. Karantoci." Wharton de decan. Lond. p. 216.

^h In the former edition this church was confounded with that of St. Pieran: the late learned prelate Dr. Charles Littleton bishop of Carlisle informed Dr. Tanner of the mistake, and the account of both churches inserted in this edition are agreeable to the information communicated by him.

to St. Achebran:¹ and afterwards here was a cell of Cistercian monks, subordinate to Beaulieu abbey in Hampshire,^k and the manor here, as parcel of the possessions of Beaulieu, was granted, 2 *Eliz.* to Francis earl of Bedford.

Vide in registro W. Bronscomb episc.

Exon. ordinationem vicarii S.

Keverani, quam abbas de Bello

Loco habet in propriis usus.

Pat. 2 Ed. 3. p. 9. m. 27. Plac. coram

rege, 16 Ed. 3. Pasch. rot. 230.

Pat. 18 Ed. 3. p. 2. m. 4. Pat.

19 Ed. 3. m. . . . Pat. 49 Ed. 3.

p. 2. m. 10. pro privilegiis allocan-

dis.

[Domesd. tom. i. fol. 121.

H. E.]

XIII. LAUNCELS, in the deanry of Trigge Minor.

CELL to the abbey of Hertland.¹

XIV. LAUNCESTON, *olim* Lanstaveton, i. e. Fanum S. Stephani.

1. AUSTIN CANONS. There was a college of Secular^m canons before the Conquest, in the church of St. Stephen,^a about half a mile from this town, which being given to the bishop and church of Exeter by king Henry I.^o it was suppressed before A. D. 1126. by Will. Warlewast bishop of Exeter, who in lieu of it founded in the west suburb under the castle hill,^p a priory for canons^q of the order of St. Austin, which was also dedicated to St. Stephen, to which he gave the best part of the college lands.^r The

¹ Domesday, " Canonici S. Achebranni tenent Lannachebran."

^k Leland. Itin. vol. iii. p. 25. vol. vii. p. 119. Tax. Linc. ms.

¹ Carew's Survey, f. 118. a.

^m Leland. Collect. vol. i. p. 76. not Regular canons of the order of St. Austin, as Magn. Brit. Antiq. et Nov. p. 338.

^a Domesday, " Canonici S. Stephani tenent Lanstaveton. Ibi sunt iv. hidæ terræ, &c. De hoc manerio abstulit comes Moriton unum mercatum, quod ibi erat " T. R. E."

^o Plac. coram rege, 2 c. 2. Hill. rot. 20.

^p Leland. Itin. vol. ii. p. 109.

^q Not friars, as Magn. Brit. Antiq. et Nov. p. 333.

^r " And took the residew himself," saith Leland [Itin. vol. ii. p. 110.] But in the recital of the donors and donations of this priory, made in the charter of king John, there is no mention at all of this bishop; but therein Reginald the son of K. Henry I. and earl of Cornwall seems to make the greatest figure, and he was certainly a considerable benefactor, if not founder of this new house, as he is said to be by Camden.

yearly revenues of this monastery were rated, 26 Hen. 8. at 354*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* *q.* Dugd. 392*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* *q.* Speed.*

Vide in Mon. Angl. tom. ii. p. 107. quæ Leland. in Itin. vol. ii. p. 110. habet de Launceston: et cart. 13 Hen. 3. p. 1. m. 10. recit. per Inspec. cart. R. Joan. anno regni primo.

Lelandi Collect. vol. i. p. 76. ejusdem Itin. vol. ii. p. 109. vol. iii. p. 132, 133. vol. vii. p. 123.

In Itin. Will. de Worcestre, p. 134. dimensiones ecclesiæ, de fundatione, excerpta ex kalendario.

In Auctuario ad Adamum de Domesham, p. 602. compositionem inter abbatem et conventum Glaston, et priorem et conventum de Lanstaventone de decimis in dominio dom. Odonis de Portlo.

Registrum hujus prioratus, penes magistrum Ric. Escot de hosp. Lincoln.

Registrum prioratus de Launceston, ms. in bibl. Bodl. Oxon. Tanner. 196.

Pat. 13 Hen. 3. m. 7. pro maner. de Cloveston.

Pat. 3 Ed. 1. m. 24. de terris in Tottesden: Pat. 11 Ed. 1. m. 1. vel 2.

Pat. 1 Ed. 3. p. 3. m. 14. vel. 15.

Pat. 16 Ed. 3. p. 2. m. 1.

Pat. 1 Ric. 2. p. 2. m. 3. pro ten. in Newport; Ibid. p. 3. m. 19. Pat.

6 Ric. 2. p. 3. m. . Pat. 12 Ric. 2.

p. 2. m. 24. pro mess. voc. *Ship-*

house in Treburdesk: Pat. 16 Ric.

2. p. 2. m. 31. de mess. et terris

in Newland, Landren, Leskard,

&c. Pat. 19 Ric. 2. p. 2. m. 35.

pro vicariis S. Tallini, de Tallam

S. Mellorij, &c.

Parl. 4 Hen. 4. petitionem contra priorem de vicariis de Lykeret, Larkinham, et Tallum.

Inquis. Corn. 1 Hen. 5. a. 51. de Bernhay: Pat. 2 Hen. 5. p. 3.

m. 32 vel 33.

Rec. in scacc. 10 Hen. 6. Trin. rot. 5.

Pat. 19 Ed. 4. m. 5 vel 6.

2. ST. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL. An hospital for lepers in this town, dedicated to St. Leonard, is mentioned[†] pat. 6 Ric. 2. p. 3.

3. FRIERY. Mr. Carew^u mentions a friery to have been here, besides the abbey or priory.

[MS. Lansdown. Brit. Mus. 939. fol. 21 b. Ex Registro Priorat. de Launceston MS. apogr. inter Libros olim Will. Griffith.

Domesd. tom. i. fol. 120, 120 b.

Harl. MS. 6958. pp. 180, 182.

In Thorpe's Cat. of MSS. 1833. No. 281. is a "Survey of the lands belonging to the Priory at Launceston, at the Dissolution of the Monasteries, 1539, 31 Hen. VIII. a contemporary Record, a long roll, upon paper, in fine condition, £16 16." H.E.]

XV. LESKARD, or Minhenned, near Leskard.

HOSPITAL. Here was anciently a house for lepers,^w for there is an indulgence granted by Edm. Stafford bishop

* Here could not be less than twelve canons, for the prior and eleven subscribed to the supremacy, A. D. 1534. as Willis' Abbies, vol. ii. p. 53.

† And also in the register of Edm. Lacy bishop of Exon, marked *Lacy*, vol. iii.

^u Survey, f. 81. b. f. 116. b.

^w Carew, f. 68. a.

of Exeter, to all those who should contribute to the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen at Leskard, about A. D. 1400.*

XVI. ST. MARTIN'S.

NUNNERY.†

XVII. MARY WEEK, *in the deanry of Trigge Minor.*

COLLEGE. A college* and school here, as Carew.

XVIII. ST. MAWES.*

In the cart. roll of the fifteenth year of K. John, m. 2. n. 42. there is a grant of a hundred shillings *per ann.* out of the church of St. Berian in Cornwall to the monks of St. Matthew. I have not yet found any monastery elsewhere in England dedicated to that Apostle.

XIX. ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

ALIEN PRIORY. A priory of Benedictine monks placed here by K. Edward the Confessor,^b but before A. D. 1085. annexed to the abbey of St. Michael in *periculo Maris* in Normandy, by Robert^c earl of Moreton and Cornwall. After the suppression of the alien priories, this was given first by K. Henry 6. to King's college Cambridge, and afterward by K. Edward 4. to Sion abbey in Middlesex. At the first seizure of it by K. Edward 3. the farm of it was rated but at 10*l.* *per ann.* but at the time of K. Henry 8. the lands belonging to this house, as parcel of Sion, were valued at 110*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* *ob. per ann.*

* Lib. præced. B. 85.

† Carew's Survey, f. 81. b.

* *Quære*, Perhaps the same with St. John Baptist chantry in this church. Willis' Abbies, vol. ii. p. 54.

* St. Matthew's in Tanner. St. Mawes appears in the Exeter Registers and in Leland's Itin. to be no other than a corruption of St. Mauduits. See Lacy's Register, vol. iii. Leland Itin. vol. iii. 19. and Willis, Rot. Parl. vol. ii. p. 166.

^b Domesday, "Ecclesia S. Mi-

chaelis tenet Triwal, Brismar tenebat T.R.E. Ibi sunt ii. hidæ, quæ nunquam geldaverunt, &c. de his ii. hidis comes Moriton abstulit i. hidam."

^c Not William, as Mr. Camden and Mr. Speed; this last author mentions the monasteries of S. Michael de Monte, and S. Michael de Magno Monte, as distinct religious houses in this county, for which I have not yet met with any other authority.

Vide in Mon. Angl. tom. i. p. 551. cartam S. Edwardi R. et cartas Roberti comitis et Liurici episc. Exon. Ibid. in tom. ii. p. 901, 902, 903. cartam Edmundi comitis Cornwall recitantem et confirmantem donationes Ricardi patris: Cart. Alani comitis Britanniae de x s. annui redditus de feria de Merdreshem: Cartam Ricardi regis Romanorum de feriis in Marhasgon: Cartam Conani ducis Britanniae de Wath: Et bullam P. Adriani, A.D. 1155. confirmantem omnes possessiones tam in Normannia quam in Anglia cum anathemate.

Du Monstrier, Neustriam piam, p. Leland. Itin. vol. iii. p. 17.

In Itin. Will. de Worcestre, p. 101. indulgentiam concessam visitantibus hanc ecclesiam: p. 103. dimensiones ecclesiarum: p. 129. excerpta ex calendario.

In Madox's Formulare Anglicanum, p. 59. Rogeri de Daledich confirmationem donationis viz. viiij. percipiend. annuatim de feodo de Wiscomb per Henricum de Wiscomb factae.

In Dr. Archer's account of the religious houses in the diocese of Bath printed at the end of Hearne's Hemingford, p. 637. of a pension

Tanner mentions a Register of this House, "penes Will. Com. Sarisb." This Register is still at Hatfield in Lord Salisbury's possession. It came as a Title Deed there, Sir Robert Cecil having purchased the manor of Mt. St. Michael.

of xl. marks out of the rectory of Merton.

In Rymeri Foeder, &c. vol. viii. p. 102. 340, 341. pat. 5 Hen. 4. p. 1. m. 21. pro restitutione hujus prioratus, qui dicitur "esse tempore guerrae fortalium totius patriae circumjacenti."

Registrum hujus prioratus olim penes Will. com. Sarisb. Excerpta ex isto registro penes V. cl. Joannem Anstis arm.

Computos, &c. in officio Curiae August. sub titulo *Syon Monasterium*.

Rot. fin. 13 Ed. 2. m. 3. de terris in Lambdon: Pat. 14 Ed. 2. p. 1. m. 12. de terris in Ottriton monachorum.

Pat. 22 Ed. 3. p. 2. m. 30. de ten. in Treveny, Polker, et Breglis: Pat. 30 Ed. 3. p. 3. m. penult.

Pat. 10 Hen. 6. p. 1. m. ult. Pat. 20 Hen. 6. p. 4. m. 3. de concessione hujus prioratus rectori et scholaribus S. Nicholai Cantab.

Pat. 1 Ed. 4. p. 2. m. 8. Ibid. p. 3. m. 1. Claus. 2 Ed. 4. n. 13. quiet. clam. praepositi S. Nich. Cantab. abbatissae S. Salvatoris de Syon de hoc prioratu.

[Domesd. tom. i. fol. 120 b.

Harl. MS. 6965. p. 86.

MS. Cole, vol. xxvii. fol. 184 b.

XX. MINSTER, or Talcarn^d, in the deanry of Trigge Minor.

ALIEN PRIORY. An alien priory to the abbey of St. Sergius and Bachus at Angiers.

^d That Talcarn is the same with Minstre appears from the registers of the bishops of Exeter; where in the register of Bishop Branscomb, fol. 27. b. mention is made of "Talthar or Talcarn a cell to Tywardreth;" and in Bishop Stapeldon's register, fol. 82. b. it is stiled "ecclesia de la Minstre alias de Talcarn." Gervase of Canterbury,

among other Cornish monasteries in his time, reckons Talcarn and St. Mary de Valle as cells of Black monks to Algiers, but I know not where the latter was situated, unless it was the same with S. Michael de Valle a priory in Guernsey. Mr. Burton and Mr. Speed have also these two houses, but they mistook the reading in the ms. of Gervase

Vide Mon. Angl. i. p. 1036. ex pat.
48 Ed. 3. p. 2. m. 3. "Prior de
"Minstre habet apud Pilesfunte
"de redditu xx. sol." Taxat.
Lincoln: In Bundell. benef. alie-
nig. 48 Ed. 3. "Minster prior
"alienigena habet in proprios

"usus ecclesias de Minster et
"Bodecastell;" In the account
of knight's fees in Mr. Carew's
Survey of Cornwall, f. 41. b.
"Prior de Ministre tenet. i. par.
feod. mort. in Polifant, 3 Hen. 4."
Year Books, 32 Hen. 6. 13, 14.

XXI. NEWPORT *near* Launceston.

HOSPITAL. Here is an old hospital for lazars, dedicated to St. Thomas, which was well endowed and governed in Mr. Carew's time.^c

XXII. NYOTT, *olim* Neotstoke,^f or Neotstow, or St. Guerir, *in the deanry of* West.

MONASTERY DESTROYED. Here was a monastery ^s or college ^h founded in honor of St. Neotus, brother ⁱ to K. Alfred, who was here buried, which continued till after the Conquest. The church here belonged to Montacute priory in Somersetshire.

Vide in Joanne Glastoniensi, p. 111.
historiolam fundationis hujus mo-
nasterii.

Stevens' Supplement, vol. i. p. 217.
[Domesd. tom. i. fol. 191. H. E.]

XXIII. PETROCSTOW, or Padstow, *olim* Loderic, or Laffenac, or Adelston,^k *in the deanry of* Pydre.

MONASTERY DESTROYED. St. Petroc, a religious man born in Wales, but coming from Ireland, is said to have

of Cant. who, in the column of the orders, hath, against these two and St. Anthony "mon. n. de Angs," which they translated "Black monks" of the Angells," an order nowhere else to be met with. Black monks of Angiers seems most probable, and that they were cells to that foreign abbey, as Tywardreth certainly was, on which Talcarn appears to have been dependent.

^a Survey, f. 68.

^c Cressy's Church History, p. 768.
Leland. Collect. vol. iii. p. 13.

^s Domesday, "Clerici S. Neoti
"tenent Neotestou, et tenebant
"T.R.E. Ibi sunt ii. hidæ, quæ
"nunquam geldaverunt: iv. borda-
"rii, &c. Totam hanc terram præter
"i. acram, quam presbiteri tenent,
"abstulit comes ab ecclesia."

ⁱ John of Glastonbury saith of St. Neot, that he was "dignis pa-
"rentibus editus;" but his whole narrative is inconsistent with his being of royal birth.

^k Latest edition of Camden's Bri-
tannia, col. 23.

built a monastery on the north coast of Cornwall, about A.D. 520. and to have been there buried;^k his body was afterward removed to Bodmin.

[Harl. MS. 6964. p. 77.—H. E.]

XXIV. PENRYN, *alias* Glaseney, in the parish of Gluvias and deanry of Kerrier.

COLLEGE. Walter Bronescomb the good bishop^l of Exeter,^m about the year 1270,ⁿ built a collegiate church on a moor called Glasenith, at the bottom of his park at Penryn, to the honor of the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Thomas of Canterbury. It consisted of a provost, a sacrist, eleven prebendaries,^o seven vicars,^p and six choristers; and was certified, 26 Hen. 8. to be worth 210*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* *per ann. in toto.* 205*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* *clare.*

Vide in Mon. Angl. tom. iii. p. ii. p. 56. pat. 18 Ed. 2. p. 2. m. 17. appropriationem ecclesiæ S. Alune in Cornubia.

Lelandi Collect. vol. i. p. 115. ejusdem Itin. vol. iii. p. 27. vol. vii. p. 120.

In Itin. Will. de Worcestre, p. 122. 128. de fundatione collegii de Penryn.

In bibl. Harleiana, ms. 862. f. 118. instrumenta spectantia ad ecclesiam collegiatam de Glaseney.

Registrum hujus collegii, penes . . . Parsons un. audit. scaccarii, A.D. 1706. postea penes Jacobum Mickleton de hosp. Grayensi arm. Videtur esse idem cum registro penes Joannem Row nuper de medio Templo London. arm. unde quamplurima excerptat V. cl. Joannes Anstis arm.

Pat. 8 Ed. 2. p. 2. m. 2. 17. 30 et 27. Pat. 10 Ed. 2. p. 1. m. 19. de vicariis ecclesiis.

Fin. 2 Ed. 3. m. 6. in cedula: Pat. 2 Ed. 3. p. 1. m. 36. pro ten. et eccl. in Lamerock: Pat. 26 Ed. 3. p. 3. m. 21. pro eccl. S. Justi in Penwith approprianda: Pat. 43 Ed. 3. p. 1. m. 40. d. Pat. 44 Ed. 3. p. 1. m. 10. et p. 2. m. 3. Pat. 45 Ed. 3. p. 1. m. 40. d.

Pat. 8 Hen. 4. p. 2. m. 9. pro ten. in Trewtham pro cantaria apud Bodryganes alter in hoc collegio.

[Harl. MS. 6958. p. 294.

6960. pp. 166. 184. 234. 6961. p. 225.

Ducarel's Extr. from the Lamb. Registers in Brit. Mus. vol. ix. p. 218. H. E.]

^k Cressy's Church History of England, p. 224. from archbishop Usher and Capgrave.

^l Leland. Itin. vol. iii. p. 27.

^m Not of Oxford, as Speed.

ⁿ Not A.D. 1298. as Mr. Camden and Speed; because bishop Bronescomb the founder died in 1280.

^o One of these prebends was annexed to the dignity of the archdea-

conry of Cornwall. Leland saith there were twelve prebendaries. Itin. vol. iii. p. 27.

^p "Thirteen vicars." Cart. fund. "Prebendaries, and other ministers. "This college is strongly walled and "incastell'd, having three strong "towers, and guns at the but of "the creke." Leland, Itin. iii. 27.

XXV. ST. PIERAN in Zabulo, *in the deanry of Pydre.*

COLLEGE. In the days of K. Edward the Confessor here were a dean and canons,^q endowed with lands, and the privilege of a sanctuary.^r The church^s was given by K. Henry 1. to the bishop and church of Exeter, who still enjoy the great tithes and the advowson of the vicarage.

[Domesd. tom. i. fol. 121. H. E.]

[Hearne mentions PORT ELIOT in the margin of his copy of Tanner's first edition, and says it was sometimes a Priory, and at the Dissolution K. Henry VIII. bestowed it upon one of the ancestors of Richard Elliot mentioned in Norden's Descr. of Cornwall. H. E.]

XXVI. ST. PROBUS, *in the deanry of Powder.*

COLLEGE. Here was a collegiate church of Secular canons before the Conquest,^t which was given to the bishop and church of Exeter by K. Henry 1.^u Here was once a dean:^w Four prebendaries or portionists occur here upon the Lincoln taxation, and some time after;^x but, 26 Hen. 8. the glebe and tithe of St. Probus, as part of the endowment of the treasurer'ship of the cathedral church of Exeter, to which it still belongs,^y is valued at 22*l.* 10*s.* *per ann.*^z

[Domesd. tom. i. fol. 121. H. E.]

^q Domesday, "Canonici S. Pierani tenent Lanpiran, quæ libera fuit T.R.E. De hoc manerio ablatæ sunt ii. hidæ, quæ reddebant canonicis T.R.E. firmam quatuor septimanarum, et decano xx. sol."

^r Leland. Itin. vol. iii. p. 24. ms. in bibl. Cotton. *Julius*, C. vi.

^s Plac. coram rege, 2 Ric. 2.

^t Domesday, "Canonici S. Probi tenent Lantrebois. Ibi est una hida."

^u Plac. coram rege, 2 Rich. 2.

^w "A.D. 1258. dom. episc. Exon. contulit custodiam decanatus ec-

clesiæ S. Probi magistro Henrico "de Bolish." Reg. Bronscomb. episc. Exon.

^x Pat. 3 Hen. 4. a grant of a prebend in the church of S. Probus; four had pensions at the suppression.

^y And so it seems to have done, even at the time of the Lincoln taxation, 20 Ed. 1. where, among the dignities of the church of Exeter, "Thesauraria, præter ecclesiam S. Probi (quæ taxatur in archidiacon. Cornub.) xx*l.*"

^z Ms. Valor. in offic. Primitiarum.

XXVII. SALTASH, *in the deanry of East.*

ABBEY. The abbey^a of Saltash in com. Devon. is mentioned in the Year Books, 2 *Hen.* 4. Mich. 45.

XXVIII. SYLLY.

BENEDICTINE CELL. In the biggest of the Syllly islands, called Iniscaw,^b was a poor cell of two Benedictine monks dedicated to St. Nicholas, belonging to Tavistock abbey, even before the Conquest, and confirmed to them afterward by K. Henry 1. Reginald earl of Cornwall, &c.

Vide in Mon. Angl. tom. i. p. 516. cart.
1 Joan. p. 2. m. 65. Pat. 19 Ed. 3.
p. 1. m. 5. et *ibid.* p. 1002. Cartas
RR. Hen. 1. Ed. 1. Reginaldi

com. Cornub. et Barthol. episc.
Exon. ex registro Tavestochiensis.
Leland. Itin. vol. iii. p. 19.
Cart. 1 Joan. p. 1. n. 155 et 219. de
decimis forestæ de Guffaer.

XXIX. ST. SYRIAC,^c St. Cyriac,^d St. Carricius,^e St. Karrocius,^f St. Cyret, *and* Juliette.^g

CLUNIAC CELL. Hare was a small religious house of two Benedictine^h or Cluniacⁱ monks, as early as K. Richard 1st's time,^k cell to Montacute^l in Somersetshire; and as parcel of the possessions of that priory it was granted, 37 *Hen.* 8. to Laurence Courtney.

Vide Mon. Angl. tom. i. p. 670, 671.
tom. ii. p. 910.
Leland. Itin. vol. iii. p. 37. vol. vii.
p. 121.
Pat. 15 Ed. 3. p. 1. m. 5. de con-
cessione hujus cellæ Willelmo co-

miti Sarisb. per priorem et conv.
de Montecuto.
[Report to the Originalia, vol. iv.
fol. 155 b. Brit. Mus., where it is
called St. Caroch.]

^a *Quære*, Whether it ought not rather to be the rectory of Saltash in Cornwall, which now belongs to Windsor college.

^b Leland. Itin. vol. iii. p. 19.

^c Gervase of Cant. et Speed.

^d Hen. Sulgrave, ms.

^e Mon. Angl.

^f Taxat. Lincoln. ms.

^g Leland. Itin. vol. iii. p. 37.

^h Gervase of Cant. "Monachi "Nigri."

ⁱ Montacute was of this order.

^k Because mentioned by Gervase of Cant. The church of St. Caric or Karentocus was given to Montacute by their founder; as Mon. Angl. ii. p. 910.

^l Leland. Itin. vol. vii. p. 121.

XXX. St. THETHA, St. Teath or St. Etha, in the deanry of Trigge Minor.

COLLEGE. The parish church here, is sometimes on the records called collegiate,^m and consisted of two prebendariesⁿ or portionists,^o who seem to have been collated by the bishop of Exeter.

XXXI. TREBIGH, or Turbigh.

KNIGHTS HOSPITALERS. A preceptory of Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, to which Henry de Pomeraï and Reginald Marsh were considerable benefactors [Mon. Angl. tom. ii. p. 551.] It was valued at 60*l.* per ann. [ms. Le Neve] but this with Ansty [Wilts.] was valued, 26 Hen. 8. at 90*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* in toto. 81*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* clare. [ms. Valor. in off. Primit.] This among other possessions of the old Knights, then undisposed of, was regranted to the Hospitalers upon their restoration, 4 et 5 Phil. et Mar. and after their dissolution, 16 Eliz. to Henry Wilby and Geo. Blyth.

XXXII. TREGONY, in the deanry of Powder.

ALIEN PRIORY. The advowson of the priory of Tregony, as belonging to the abbey de Valle in Normandy, is mentioned fin. div. com. 52 Hen. 3. n. 18. This priory with the advowsons of the churches of Tregony and Biry were made over A. D. 1267, by the abbat and convent de Valle in diœc. Bajoc. to the prior and convent of Merton.^p

Vide inter munimenta eccl. cath.

Exon. cartam abbatis et conventus de Valle, de resignatione hujus prioratus.

Bishop Lyttelton in a letter to Browne Willis, copied in MS. Cole, Brit. Mus. vol. xl. p. 59. says, "In the last edition of the "Monastica Notitia the author "queries if there was any Priory

"at Tregony in Cornwall. I find
"the original resignation thereof
"of the Abbat de Valle in Nor-
"mandy to the Bp. of Exon, Peter
"Quivil, for the use of the Priory
"of Merton, together with the ad-
"vowsons of the parish churches
"of Tregony and Bury. E.]
"1267." H. E.]

^m Pat. 25 Ed. 3. p. 1. m. . where is the grant of a prebend in this church by the crown, "Ratione "temporalium episcopatus Exon. in "manu regis existen." The advowson of the vicarage is certainly in the bishop of Exeter.

ⁿ Taxat. Lincoln. ms. 20 Ed. 1.

^o Portionarius ecclesie S. Tethæ Cornub. 25 Ed. 1. Prynn, iii. p. 703.

^p Ex informatione Reverendissimi Caroli nuper Episc. Carlhol.

XXXIII. TRURO.

BLACK FRIERS. In the latter end of K. Henry 3d's reign,^q a convent of Black friers settled in Kenwyn street.^r Rauf Reskimer left a benefaction, 2 *Ed.* 4. to this house, of which his ancestors had been founders. It was granted, 7 *Ed.* 6. to Edward Aglianby.

Vide Leland. Itin. vol. iii. p. 27. Pat. 49 *Ed.* 3. p. 2. m. 26. pro
vol. vii. p. 120. manso elargando.
In Itin. Will. de Worcestre, p. 128. Claus. 2 *Ed.* 4. n. 101. d.
excerpta ex kalendario.

XXXIV. TRUWARDRAITH,^s Tuwardraz,^t or Tywardreit, in the deanry of Powder.

ALIEN PRIORY. An alien priory of Benedictine monks^u belonging to the abbey of St. Sergius and Bachus in Angiers,^w founded before A. D. 1169. by Champernulphus or Chambernon of Bere,^x lord of the manor of Tywardreith, or by the ancestors of Robert de Cardinan, perhaps Robert Fitz William. It was seised by the Crown during the wars with France, and its farm then fixed at fifty marks *per ann.*^z but being afterwards made denisen it continued till the general suppression, about which time herein were seven monks,^a whose revenues were rated at 123*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* *per ann.* Dugd. 151*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* Speed. It was dedicated to St. Andrew, and granted 34 *Hen.* 8. to Edward earl of Hertford.

Vide in Mon. Angl. tom. ii. p. 586,
587. Cart. 33 *Ed.* 1. n. 38. recit.
per inspeimus tres cartas Hen. 3.

viz. primam recitant. cartam Roberti de Cardinan confirm. donationes antecessorum, secundam de

^q Their church was consecrated in the second year of bishop Walter Bronscomb. Registr. Bronscomb.

^r Leland. Itin. vol. iii. p. 27. where he calls them White friers; but he mentions them as Black friers, Itin. vol. vii. p. 120.

^s Registr. Exon.

^t Tax. Lincoln. ms.

^u Registr. Exon. Ryley, p. 466. et Rot. 22 *Ed.* 1. but Leland [Collect. i. 76. Itin. vii. 120.] saith they were Cluny monks, by which name

the foreign Benedictines were often called.

^w Registr. Exon. Rymer, iv. 248. claus. 1 *Ed.* 3. p. 1. m. 22. Not to St. Peter super Dynam Sagiensis dioc. as Rymer, viii. 106. et Mon. Angl. i. 1036.

^x Leland. Itin. vol. iii. p. 14.

^z Ibid. p. 6. Arundel of Lanhern of late taken to be founder.

^a Ms. Stow.

^u Ms. Corp. Christ. coll. Cant.

- ecclesia de Austel, tertiam de libertate sanctuarii S. Austeli.
 Lelandi Collect. vol. i. p. 76. ejusdam Itin. vol. iii. p. 14. 32, 33. vol. vii. p. 120.
 In Libro Nigro Scaccarii, p. 131. de 1 foed. mil. tent. de comite Reginaldo.
 In Rymeri Foeder. &c. vol. iv. p. 248. vol. viii. p. 106.
 Cart. 9 Ed. 2. n. 16. pro merc. et fer. apud Fowey, et lib. war. in Tywardreith, Trerant, Tremaynon, et Carigog.
 Claus. 4 Ed. 3. m. 27. de ten. in Fawy.
 [Harl. MS. 6959. p. 185. 6960. p. 34.
 Harl. MS. 6961. pp. 30. 89. Repert. to Originalia, Brit. Mus. vol. iii. p. 273.
 MS. Cole, vol. xxvii. fol. 184 b. Lysons, Mag. Brit. Cornw. Gent. Mag. 2d vol. for 1822. Supp. p. 602.
 A great number of original grants, deeds, &c. relating to this priory from its foundation to its dissolution are at Wardour Castle, in the possession of Lord Arundel of Wardour; and extracts from a Calendar, with a list of the priors, has been lately published in the Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, vol. iii. pp. 106—111. H.E.]

For TALCARN see MINSTRE in this county.

ST. MARY DE VALLE *is omitted, as it probably was not in ENGLAND, see under Minstre note ^d.*

APPENDIX.

XI.

SOME DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE PRIORY AT
BODMIN.

Award of John Treffry, Thomas Brown, and others, in a Dispute between the Prior of Bodmyn and Richard Flamank, Esq., respecting Lands in Little Boscarn and Dynmur.

(Cart. Antiq. Harl. Mus. Brit. 57. A. 35.)

To all maner men that this present wrytyng comyth to, John Treffry efte Tremur, Thomas Brown, John Coche, and John Wythiell gretyng, Where diverse discencion, discordis and debatis weryn bytwene Alan priour of the priory of Bodmyn and his convent ther in the one party, and Richard Flamank esquier, in that other party, of and yn certeyn landys and tenementis with the appertenance in Litell Boscarn and Dynmur, of which landis and tenementis in Litell Boscarn there assise of novel disseisin hangith, and a writte of oyer and terminer of trespas supposed there afore John Hale and Richard Newton, Justis of assise in the counte of Cornwaill, assigned at the suyte of the said Richard agenst the saide priour and other. To whiche the saide Richard and the saide priour have putte ham yn arbitrement, ordinaunce, and juggement of ous forsaide Thomas and John Wythiell arbitrours in the party of the saide Richard chosen, and of ous forsaide John Tremur and John Coche arbitrours in the party of the saide priour chosen, to whiche arbitrimēt, ordinaunce, and juggement to stande and perfourme for the party of the saide Richard, Jamys Flamank ys bonden by his obligacion berynge date the Tywysday nexte after the Conversion of Seynt Paule the

yeer of reigne of Kyng Harry the Sexte twolthe, to the saide priour in cc. pound. And the forsaide priour ys bounden by his obligacion beryng date the same day and yeere to the saide Jamys yn cc. pound to stande and perfourme in his party the saide arbitrimēt, ordinaunce, and juggement as yn the same obligacions more pleylnly ys conteyned. Be hit to knowe to alle manner men by this present our endentours, that we arbitrours forsaide arbitre, ordeyne, and ajugge in the fourme as ensueth, that ys to wete, that the bounde that comyth thurgh the doune lyinge betweene the lande of the saide priour and the saide Richard, comynge to a stone standynge with oute a diche by Dynmur wode yclepyd Kenediche in the north side of the said diche ther of old tyme beyng abounde, ys and schall be a bounde bytwene the saide priour and his successors and the saide Richard and his heyres; and so goyng don to another stone standyng of olde tyme in a banke of a grype; and fro that stone into another stone beyng of olde tyme a bounde; and fro that stone to another stone by an oke, by ous new pighte, and so the saide diche and the grype beyng seveal to the saide Richard and to his heires, and so fro the ende of that grype righte to the north west corner of Dynmur brigge by a bounde that we have set, is and schall be the bounde bytwene the saide priour and his successours, and the saide Richard and his heyres. And the saide Rychard and his heyres schal have al the landys withynne the same diche and boundys; and the saide Priour and his successours schal have al the land, wode, and the mill called Dynmur mille, beyng with oute the saide diche, gripe, and boundis, and also the saide Richard and his heyres schall have alle the land bynethe the said brigge; and that the saide priour and his successours schall have fre outefluvie and curse of water fro the saide mille into the water of Alan, in the manner as it rennith now; and also the saide priour and his successours schall have fre goynge and comynge for him and for his servaunts to purge and clense alle the saide curse of water, and to caste the stonys and gravell, fenne and slyme, of the same lete, in bothe sidys uppon the lande of the same Richard, there to abide and not to cast ne hele the motys ne the kutte of the treys ther growynge, and yf eny treys wyxen uppon the sides of the same water, in letting other noysaunce of the curse or purgynge of the

same water, thenne that the saide priour may do warne the saide Richard and his heyres to kutte and remove al suche treys, And but yf he so do with ynne sevene dayes after suche warnynge, that then it schal be lufful and lawfull to the saide priour and his successours and his servautes to kutte and remove alle suche treys and leve on the grounde of the saide Richard. And also the saide priour, and his convent schal grante under har comune seal to the saide Jamys for his costages and for to be good frende to the saide priour and his successours havynge an annuyte of syxantwenty schelyng an eghte pans to be take yeerly, terme of his lyf, by the handys of the styward of the saide priour of the saide hous, who that ever be priour, at the festis of Nativite of Seynt John Baptiste and Cristismasse by evene portions, And if it be by hynde by a moneth after every terme forsaide, if it be asket by the saide Jamys other his servautes that thenne it be lawfull to the forsaide Jamys in al the lands of Wythiellgoos to distreyne; and that distrece so take to imparke and inpounde it unto the tyme of the forsaide syxantwenty schelynge and eghte pans satisfaction be ymade togeder with the arrerag, And also the forsaide priour and his successours schal holde perpetually onys a yeer, that ys to wetynge at Seynt Vincent ys day the obyt of Richard Flamank, Margaret his wyf, Jamys Flamank, and Elizabeth his wyff, and Anne the daughter of the saide Richard, and for all har good doerys, And also the forsaide Richard and Jamys Flamank and her heires schal leve al maner of suytes the whiche they have other maye have agenst the saide priour and convent and alle other men as twochinge the materys and causes forsaide, And also the saide priour and his successours schal leve al maner of suytes the whiche they haue other mowe haue against the forsaide Richard and Jamys Flamank, and all other men as twochyng the materys and causes forsaide. To whiche arbitrimet, ordinaunce, and jugement, we foure arbitratours forsaide, to this our present endentours our seales haue y put her to wytnys. Thomas Moyle maior of the burgh of Bodmyn, John Corke, Thomas Bere of Bryn, John Nicoll, Walter Pole, John Peyntor, Thomas Daunant, and other. Iwryte at Bodmyn awendys-day nexte after the Conversion of Seynt Paule the year of reigne of our soveraygne lord Kynge Harry the Sexte twolthe.

Award in a Dispute between Thomas Bishop of Megarence and Prior of the House and Churche of our Lady and St. Petrok of Bodmyn, and John Flamank, respecting Rothyn More.

(Cart. Antiq. Har. 44. H. 20.)

To all true Cristen people to whom this present wrytyng indented shal come to see or rede, we William Carnsuyowe esquire, Nicholas Opy, and Cristofer Tredenek sende gretyng in our Lord God everlastyng; and wheere afore this tyme that stryff, debate, and variance hath byn hadde, movid, and yet hangith betwene the reverent fader in God Thomas bisshop of Megarence and prior of the house and church of our Lady and Seynt Petrok of Bodmyn in the right of the said house, of the oon parte, and John Flamank of Bocarun esquire, of the other parte, of and uppon the right, titill, and possession of certain landes called Savelyn More, otherwyse called Rothyn more, sett and liyng in the same more betwene the landes, tenementes and closes of the saide Fader in God of the west parte called Savelyn closes, and the landes, tenements, and closes of the said John Flamank called Rothyn, of the est parte, And for asmoche as the said more so in variance hath be so intrykyd with tynners ther wyrkyng nowe as in tymes passed, so that the bounds and waters rynnyn in the same that sumtyme weere bounds between the said parties, cannot be to us perfectly knowen, wheere vppon the saide parties stande bounde either to other in x^{li} by ther severall oblicacions whois date is the last day of August in the xth yere of the raigne of Kyng Harry the viijth, to abyde the awarde and jugement of us the saide arbitrours of an uppon the premyses. Wheere uppon we the said arbitrours, the fyrst day of September the xth yere of the raigne of Kyng Harry the viijth, at the said more in variance called Rothyn more, called afore us the saide reverent fader in God and the saide John Flamank, and theree and then hyryng ther complynts, aunswers, reioynders, replicacions, and wyttenes in every part examyned by goode deliberacion and avisement, and also by the full aggrement and consent of both parties, fyrst we awarde, judge, and deme that all the tolle tyn that shall be wrought theree after the fest of Seynt Michell the arcangell nexte comyng after this present date, in the said more, shall be equally divided and departed betweene

the saide reverent fader and his successours, priores of the saide house, of the one halfe for ever, and the other halfe to the saide John Flamank and his heyres for ever, wiche shal be wrought withyn the bounds and merkes hereafter folowyng; that is to say, fro Rothyn brygge upward in all the saide More elonges by the water that comyth from Tregewan to the closes of the saide fader in God in the west side of the saide More to the closes and heyges of the saide John Flamank in the est side of the saide more called Rothyn, and so fro the saide brygge uppe alonge in the saide More to a certain bounde and merke there now redy made by a thorne, viz., a stone of Bodyell gray with a hole in the hede pyzt ther by the said thorne, for a bounde, and no furdre; and if hit fortune hereafter any tyn in ther severall grounde to ther owne use and no more in the same to departe. And also we saide arbitrours adjuge and awarde that all the pasture wode, fwell, and other casualties being or growyng within the precyncte of the boundes afore by us rehersyd, to be ocupied and devyded equally betwene the saide fader in God and his successours, and the saide John Flamank and his heyres for ever, and that the saide fader in God and his successours shal not cutt nor selle no wode nor fwell there growyng, without the aggrement and consent of the saide John Flamank and his heyres, nayther the saide John Flamank and his heyres shal not cut nor selle no wode nor fwell there growyng within the precyncte of the saide bounde without the aggrement and consent of the saide fader in God and his successours priours of the same house. In wetenes wheereof to this our arbitrement we the foresaide William Carnsuyowe esquire, Nicholas Opy, and Cristofer Treederick, have sette our scales and subscribed with our handes. Ygeven at Bodmyn on the fest of Seynte Michell the arcangell in the yere and raigne of Kyng Harry the viijth the xth yere.

Per me WILLIELMUM CARNSUYELLE,

Per me NICOLAUM OPY,

Per me CRISTOPHORUM TREDENEK.

The Prior of Bodmyn to Mr. Lock, complaining that the Canons refuse to live up to the Rules set them by their Visitor.

(From the Orig. MS. Cotton. Cleop. E. iv. fol. 116.)

Maister Lok, I harttili recommend me unto you; so thankyng you for your gret kyndeness and payne that ye have take for me, which I trust wons God wylllyng to recompens. Syr, I am sore disquieted with a sort of unthryfty chanons, my convent, and there berars, which of long contynuans has lyvyd unthriftili, and agene the gode order of relygyon, to the grete sklaunder of the same, as all the contrey can tell; for the reformacyon thereof, the buschope yn hys late visitacyon gave cartayne and dyvers injuncions commandyng me straytle to see obseruyd and kept; which ar noo harder than our owne rule and profession byndis us, and as alle other relygyus men use and observe where gode relygion is observed and kept. Wherewith they be sore greved, and yntend the most parte of them to depart with capacitse, with owt my concent and wylle, and won of them hathe purchased a capacitye the last terme, without my lycence, which is agene the words of his capacite, wherfor I have restrayneyd his departyng, for no gret los that I showld have of hym, but for the yl example to other; for yf I should suffer this man to depart yn thys manner I shal have never a chanon to byde with me. I am sore threttynd with won Mr. Roger Arundell a gret berar and mayntynar of my bretherne agenst me, and the procurar of there capacities, to be browght before the kyngs graces honourable councell, for that I have not suffered this lewde chanon to depart with his capacite accordyng to there yntent. I pray you harttili to shew this mater to my gode Mr. Secretary desieryng hym, as my speciall trust ys yn hym yf, anney complaints cum to hym, as I dowt not but that there wol, yt may plesse hym to refer the examynation of the mater to Sir John Arundell, Sir Peter Eggecumbe, Sir John Chamond, or any other discrete gentilmen yn the contrey what so ever, so that I cum not to London as there purpose ys, which showld be to gret a charge for me to bere, my hous beyng sore yndetted all redye. This gentilman hathe procured a commysion, as I am informyd, to pull down a were longyng to my pore hows, which hathe

stand up thes ccccc yere and more. If nede be I wol wryte more of this mater by Mr. Hill. Thus fare ye as wol as yo^r gentil harte can thynke, and all my gode frends and loviers, to home pray you have harttily commendid. From 28 Maij by yo^r owne for ever.

THOMAS prior there.

BODMYN.

(In a Book of Pensions remaining in the Augmentation Office.)

Hereafter ensuythe the namys of the late p^ror and convente of Bodmyn, in the countye of Cornwall, w^t the annuall pencons assigned unto them by vertue of the Kyngs highnes comysion the xxvijth daye of February in the xxxth yere of the reigne of o^r most drade souëigne lorde Kyng Henry the viijth, the furst payment of the saide pençons and e^vy of them to begynne at the feaste of th'annüciacōn of o^r blessed Lady next comyng for one q^urrt, and so after, that to be payde e^vy halfe yere duryng their lyffs; according to the rate hereafter specyfyed —

That is to say,

Furst, Thom̄s Wannysworth p ^r or	lxvj ^{li} . xiijs iiij ^d
Richarde Olyver, supp ^o r	viiij ^{li}
Richarde Luer, blynde and of th'age of one hundrethe yeres	x ^{li} & vj dussen wodes yerly.
Benett Smythe	vj ^{li}
Thom̄s Rosemonde	vj ^{li}
John Wylcoke	cvj ^s viij ^d
Thom̄s Marshall	cvj ^s viij ^d
John Dagle	cvj ^s viij ^d
Michell Flemyng	xl ^s
John Beste	xl ^s
Thom̄s Rawlyns, blynde and aged, for his corrody yerly	xl ^s
S ^m of all the pençons aforesaide	cxviij ^{li} xiijs iiij ^d

Jo TREGONWELL,
WILLIAM PETRE,
JOHN SMYTH.

Fiant pensiones religiosis predictis. RYCHARD RYCHE.

Valor Ecclesiasticus tempore Henr. VIII.

(From the First Fruits' Office.)

Spiritualia.

Com. Cornubiæ.

Bodmin	Decim. Garb.	. . .	£7	2	3
. . . .	Decim. Personal'	. . .	6	4	1
. . . .	Oblac' ad Virginem Mariam	. . .	0	10	6
Mynfrey	Decim. Garb.	. . .	14	13	6
Cutberte	Decim. Garb.	. . .	17	10	0
Padistowe	Decim. Garb.	. . .	14	9	6
. . . .	Decim. Pisc.	. . .	4	0	0
. . . .	Oblac.	. . .	2	0	0
Lanhidiok	Garb.	. . .	4	2	0
. . . .	Oblac.	. . .	0	2	2
. . . .	Decim. Personal.	. . .	0	8	0
. . . .	Aliis Profic' ibidem	. . .	1	0	0
			£72	2	0

Temporalia.

Bodmyn, Lanhiderok,

Fosnewith, et Bree	Redd. et Firm.	£74	18	7
Pendewey . . .	Redd. et Firm.	24	0	0
Bodynell . . .	Redd. et Firm.	7	0	8
Wythiell . . .	Redd. et Firm.	11	12	5
Rialton Libera . . .	Redd. et Firm.	27	0	0
Infra . . .	Redd. et Firm.	22	0	0
Retergh . . .	Redd. et Firm.	10	13	4
Elynglase . . .	Redd. et Firm.	14	10	0
Padistowe . . .	Redd. et Firm.	10	7	5

Com. Devon.

Newton Petrok . . .	Redd. et Firm.	7	9	6
Holcomb . . .	Redd. et Firm.	5	1	0
Vendic. Bosc.		3	0	0

Summa Valoris, tam Spiritual' quam Tem- }
poral' } £289 11 11

Comput. Ministrorum Domini Regis temp. Hen. VIII.

(Abstract of Roll, 31 Hen. VIII. Augmentation Office.)

BODMIN PRIORATUS.

Com. Cornub.

Bodmyn	Scit' cum Terr. Dñical' Firm.	£8	17	10
Bodmyn Maner'	cum Capell. de Langhidrocke			
	Redd. libor' Tenenc'	7	0	0
	Redd. tam Custom. quam			
	Convenc'. Tenen.	15	19	0
Braye	Firma	1	6	8
Langcarne	Firma	0	0	1
Newnam	Firma	0	0	1
Langhydroke cum Capell.	Firma	1	0	0
Bodmyn Terr. Dñical.	Firma	13	3	5
Bodmyn Villa	Feod' Firma	5	10	0
	Perquis. Cur.	0	19	0
Pendevye	Redd. tam Custom. quam Con-			
	vinc'. Tenen.	25	2	8
	Perquis. Cur.	0	8	0
Bodynyell Maner.	Firma	5	0	0
Wythiell Maner.	Firma	10	0	0
Rialton et Retargh Maner. cum hundred. de				
	Petherschel al' Pether . Redd. Assis.	83	1	7½
	Firma Terr. Dñical.	15	6	8
Elynglas et Kelsey Maner. in quadam Insula				
	voc' the Gull Rock . Firma	18	17	0
Newton Petrocke et Halcombe	Firma	12	10	6
Paddestowe Maner. cum memb. ac cert.				
	Terr. in Lanlesyke	20	8	6½
Bodmyn Menstre et Paddestowe	Decim' Garb.	54	0	0
Bodmyn Sanct. Cuthbert.	Decim' Garb.	19	0	0
	Decim' Prædial' et Minut.	6	4	1
Trenowe in Tyntagell Porcō	Decim' Garb.	0	6	8
Paddestow	Firm. Decim. Pisc. &c.	10	0	0
Eglosayll'	Penc'	2	0	0

APPENDIX.

XII.

EARLS OF CORNWALL.

THE following account of the different individuals who have held the office of Prince or Earl of Cornwall from the earliest times, till the period of its becoming merely nominal, excepting as to emolument and patronage, with the new appellation of Duke, under the fantastic settlement of King Edward the Third, is derived from Dugdale's Baronage.

EARLS OF CORNWALL ANTE CONQU :

Anno 499. Of this county was Gorlois Earl, in the time of Uther Pendragon, King of the Britons, of whom this is reported.^a That Uther determining to solemnize the Feast of Easter at London, with great honor, appointed all his nobles to be thereat, amongst which, this Gorlois then was, together with Igera his wife, whose beauty did surpass all other British women, so that the king fell in love with her, and courted her with all delicacies ; which being discerned by the Earl, he retired speedily into his country without leave ; the king, therefore, being highly incensed against him for so doing, hasted after him into Cornwall, and fired divers of his towns, and at length besieged him at Dimilioch, provoked him to come out to battle, which he did so inconsiderately,

^a Math. Westm.

he being one of the first mortally wounded, his followers disperst themselves. After whose death the king took Igerna to wife, and begot on her a son, called Arthur, who became afterwards not a little famous.

Anno 517. The next Earl was Cador,^b who when King Arthur had besieged Colgrine, the Saxon General in the City of York, understanding that Baldulph the brother of Colgrine, expecting the coming of more Saxons upon the sea coast, designed to fall upon King Arthur in the night time, Arthur having notice thereof by his scouts, sent this valiant Cador with six hundred horse, and three thousand foot, who, meeting the enemy unexpectedly, slew many of them, and routed the rest.

Anno 520. About three years after,^b upon another invasion of the Saxons, and a great battle fought with them near Bathe in Somersetshire, wherein Colgrine and Baldulph (before mentioned) lost their lives; and Cheldric the other principal leader of them, with the remaining part of their forces, were put to flight, this Earl Cador, by King Arthur's command, pursued them into the Isle of Thanet, slew Cheldric, and forced the rest to yield themselves to his mercy.

Anno 542. This noble Cador left issue Constantine,^b whom King Arthur at his death appointed to be his successor in his kingdom of Britain.

The next Earl was Godric,^c of whom I have seen no other mention than that Egelwold, sometime King of England, leaving no other issue that survived him, but one daughter, named Goldusburgh, (six years of age at his death) committed her to the tuition of this Godric, who afterwards gave her in marriage to Haveloc, son to Birkelan King of Denmark.

In the time of King Æthelred, Ailmer, or Æthelmare, (for so he was also called) was Earl of this county, who being a person of singular piety, founded ^d first of all the Abbey of Cerne in Dorsetshire, in the days of King Edgar, and had so great a veneration to the memory of Eadwan, brother of S. Edmund the Martyr, who led ^d an hermit's life in Dorsetshire, ^e before mentioned, near to a certain spring called the Silver Well, that with the help of Dunstan (Archbishop of Canterbury) he translated his

^b Mat. Westm.

^c H. Knighton, col. 2320. n. 30.

^d Monast. Anglic. vol. i. p. 254 b.

^e Ibid. p. 254 a. n. 50.

relics to the old church of Cernel, then the parish church.

After this, scil. in An. 1005 (in the time of King Ethelred,) he founded ^g the Abbey of Eynesham in Oxfordshire, and likewise ^h the Priory of Bruton in Somersetshire, (all Monks of the Benedictine Order) which he amply endowed, as by the authorities which I have here cited will appear; though in that of Bruton, canons of S. Augustine were afterwards placed.

This Ailmer was ⁱ also Earl of Devonshire, under which title, in the year 1013, when ⁱ Suane, King of Denmark, overrun the greatest part of the land with his army, and forced King Ethelred to betake himself unto the city of Winchester for refuge, he with all the great men of the West, fearing the tyranny of the Danes, submitted ⁱ themselves to Suane, and gave hostages ⁱ for their peaceable obedience unto him. And about three years after this, when King Edmond Ironside fought so stoutly against King Canute, (son to the same Suane) he joining ^k with that traitorous Eadric Streone, Earl of Mercia, and Earl Algar, adhered ^k to Canute.

Of his issue there nothing more appeareth, than that he left a son ^l called Æthelward, who in the year 1018 was killed ^l by King Canute, together with that great traitor Eadric Streone, Earl of Mercia.

ROBERT, EARL OF CORNWALL.

To this Earldom was Robert, Earl ^m of Moreton in Normandy, ^m brother to King William by the mother, shortly ^m after the Conquest advanced, and had other great honours given ^m him in this realm.

In the time of King William Rufus, taking ⁿ part with his brother Odo, Earl of Kent, in that insurrection on the behalf of Robert Curthose, he held ^o the castle of Pevensey on that account; but so soon as the King laid siege thereto, rendered ^o it up to him, and made his peace.

This Earl having had ^p the standard of Saint Michael

^g Ibid. p. 258 and 259.

^h Math. Westm. in anno 1013.

ⁱ R. Hoveden, fol. 250 b. n. 20.

p. 660 B.

^k S. Dunelm. col. 214, n. 30. W. Gemet. p. 293 D.

^o Ord. Vit. p. 765 A.

^m Monast. Anglic. vol. 2, p. 206 a.

ⁿ Matth. Westm. in anno 1016.

^p W. Gemet, p. 288 D. Ord. Vit.

^q Monast. Angl. vol. 1, p. 551 a. n. 60.

carried before him in battle, as the words of his charter do import (under which it is to be presumed he had been prosperous) did, out of great devotion to God and the Blessed Virgin, for the health of his soul and the soul of his wife, as also for the soul of the most glorious King William (for those are his expressions) give^a the Monastery of S. Michael, at the Mount in Cornwall, unto the Monks of S. Michael de Periculo Maris in Normandy, and to their successors in pure alms.

To the Abbey of Grestein in Normandy,^r founded by Herlwine de Contevill, his father, he was a great benefactor, for he gave^s thereunto the lordships of Gratings and Broteham in Suffolk, and the tithe of Cambis, as also his lands at Saisinton in Cambridgeshire; which place of Gratings (now Cretings) was a cell to that foreign monastery. He likewise^s gave thereto the manor of Wil-minton in Sussex, where also there was a cell for monks of that religious house; and in Ferlis^s five hides of lands. In Pevensel he gave^s them the house of one Engeler; and in his Forest of Pevensel, granted to them pannage and herbage, with timber for repair of their churches and houses, as also fuel for fire.

He gave moreover to that Abbey of Grestein half the fishing of Langeney, and the whole tithe of that fishing, as also the churches of Eldene, Wesdene, and Ferles, and one hide of land at Heetone. But whereas he found that the greatest part of the possessions which belonged to the Priory of St. Petroc at Bodmin in Cornwall, founded by King Æthelstan, had been^t taken from the same, and enjoyed by canons secular, he therefore seised^t upon the remainder, and converted them to his own use.

When he departed this world, I do not find; but if he lived after William Rufus so fatally lost his life by the glance of an arrow in New Forest from the bow of Walter Tirell; then was it unto him that this strange apparition happened, which I shall here speak of, otherwise it must be to his son and successor Earl William,—the story^u whereof is as followeth. In that very hour that the king received that fatal stroke, the Earl of Cornwall being hunting in a wood distant from that place about two

^a Monast. Angl. vol. 1, p. 551, a. n. 60.

^r Rob. de Monte.

^s Monast. Angl. vol: 2, p. 982, n. 20 and 30.

^t Ibid. vol. 1,

p. 213, a. lin. 35.

^u Mat. Paris, p. 54, n. 10 & 20.

and left alone by his attendants, was accidentally met by a very great black goat, bearing the king all black, and naked, and wounded through the midst of his breast; and adjuring the goat by the Holy Trinity to tell what that was he so carried, he answered, "I am carrying your King to judgment, yea that tyrant William Rufus, for I am an evil spirit, and the revenger of his malice which he bore to the church of God, and it was I that did cause this his slaughter; the protomartyr of England, St. Alban, commanding me so to do; who complained to God of him for his grievous oppressions in this Isle of Britain, which he first hallowed," all which the Earl related soon after to his followers.

This Earl Robert took to wife * Maud, daughter to Roger de Montgomery (Earl of Shrewsbury) which Maud was also a great benefactress to the Monks of Grestine in Normandy, by the gift † of Conoc, consisting of ten hides, and two hides in Bodingham, with the church of that place, as also one house in London, with all customs thereto belonging. Moreover, she gave ‡ unto them two and thirty hides of land which she had of Roger de Montgomery her father, viz. at Harinton eight, at Mersen eleven, at Hiteford six, at Langeberge two, at Tavistone three and an half, and at Clavendon three yards land.

By this Maud he had issue * WILLIAM, who succeeded him in these earldoms of Moreton and Cornwall, and three daughters, whose christian names are not expressed; whereof the first was wife * to Andrew de Vitrei; the Second to * Guy de la Val; the third to the Earl of Thoulouse, brother to Raymond Count of St. Giles, who behaved himself so valiantly in the Jerusalem expedition.

The lands whereof he was possessed at the time of the Conqueror's Survey, * were in Sussex, fifty-four manors, besides the borough of Pevensel; in Devonshire seventy-five, besides a church and a house in Exeter; in Yorkshire an hundred and ninety-six; in Wiltshire five; in Dorsetshire forty-nine; in Suffolk ten; in Hantshire one; in Middlesex five; in Oxfordshire one; in Cambridgeshire five; in Hertfordshire thirteen; in Buckinghamshire twenty-nine; in Gloucestershire one; in Northamp-

* Ord. Vit. p. 578 D.

† Monast. Angl. vol. 2, p. 982, n. 30 & 40.

* Chron. Norm. p. 995 C.

* Domesd. lib.

tonshire ninety-nine; in Nottinghamshire six; and in Cornwall two hundred and forty-eight, having two castles, one at Dunhevet, the other at Tremeton.

William, succeeding Earl Robert his father in the earldom of Moreton in Normandy, and this of Cornwall, being a person^c of a malicious and arrogant spirit from his childhood, envied the glory of King Henry the First; and not contented with those two earldoms, demanded from King Henry the earldom of Kent as his right, which earldom his uncle Odo (the Bishop) formerly had, giving out^c privately, that he would not put on his robe, unless that inheritance which he challenged by descent from his uncle might be restored to him, unto which demand, the King at first, considering^c his own unsettled condition, gave^c a subtile and dilatory answer; but when^c he discerned that those clouds, from whence he doubted a storm, were over, he not only denied^c his request, but began to question him for whatsoever he possessed unrightfully; yet (that he might not seem to oppose what was just) modestly yielding^c that he should have a lawful trial for the same; but with that judicial sentence, which thereupon ensued, this Earl being highly displeased, in a great rage got over into Normandy, and there besides some fruitless attempts which he made against the King's castles, having an evil eye towards Richard Earl of Chester (son of Hugh) made^d no little spoil upon his lands, though he was then but a child, and in the King's tutelage; from which time, together with Robert de Bellesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, he ceased not^d to foment a rebellion in those parts. Anno 1103.

4th H. I. 1104. The king therefore discerning these his practises, seised^e upon all his possessions here in England, razed^f his castles to the ground, and banished^f him this realm.

And not long after passing^f over into Normandy to quench those flames which these two earls had made by joining with Robert Curthose (who thought himself injured, that his younger brother Henry had made himself King,) subdued^f (anno 1106) all that power which there appeared against him, and at length laid siege to Tenerchebray (a town belonging to this^f Earl). For the raising whereof

^c W. Malms. fo. 88 b. n. 40.

^d Ibid. fol. 89 a.

^e S. Dunel. col. 229. W. Malms. fol. 89, n. 10. Mat. Paris, p. 60, l. 14.

^f Ord. Vit. p. 819 D.

Duke Robert with this William, and Robert de Belesme, and many other came ^s with a great army, where a short fight ^h ensued, this earl leading ⁱ the van, and Robert de Belesme the rear; and of the king's army, Ranulf de Bajorsis (an eminent baron) the van, and Robert Earl of Mellent the rear. The armies thus disposed, our Earl William made the ^k onset upon Ranulf with extraordinary courage, but could not break through his troops, they stood so stoutly to it. The front on both sides thus maintaining their ground, Helias Earl of Maine, (on the King's part) fell upon the flank of the enemy's foot, who being not well armed, were soon shattered, which disorder, being observed by Robert de Bellesme, he began to fly with the rear; whereupon, the King soon obtained an absolute victory, the duke himself being made prisoner, and all his principal adherents, amongst which, this Earl, being taken by the Britains, from whose hands the king and his friends had much ado to get him, was sent prisoner into England, there to be secured during his life.¹ After which, the king causing his eyes to be put out, bestowed ^m his earldom of Moreton upon Stephen of Blois (son of Stephen Earl of Champaine), whom he then honoured with knighthood, who was after King of England.

This Earl William built ⁿ the castle of Montacute in Somersetshire, and called it by that name from the sharpness of the hill on which he did set it, and likewise founded ^o a priory near thereto, which he amply endowed, annexing it as a cell to the Abbey of Cluny in Burgundy.

He also gave ^p to the Abbey of Bec in Normandy his lordship of Preston in the Rape of Pevensel in Sussex, and was buried ^q in the Abbey of Bermondsey in Southwark; but when he died, I find no mention, nor of either wife or issue that he had.

^s Jorval. col. 1002, n. 20.

¹ Ord. Vit. p. 821 A.

ⁱ Ibid, page 822 A. Mat. Paris, p. 63, l. 6, Jorv. col. 8221, n. 12.

^m Ord. Vit p. 811 A.

^o Ibid. v. 2, p. 909.

^q Ibid. v. 1, p. 668, n. 60.

^h In Vigil. S. Mich.

^k Ibid. B.

ⁿ Monast. Anglic. v. 1, p. 668 a. n. 40.

^p Ibid. p. 954 b.

REGINALD EARL OF CORNWALL.

This Reginald was ^r one of the illegitimate sons of King Henry the First, (begotten, as it is generally believed,^s on the daughter of Robert Corbet,) and surnamed ^t de Dunstanvill.

In 3 Stephen, he was a stout adherer ^t to Maud the Empress, against Stephen; but afterwards falling off, was in anno 1140 (5 Steph.) made ^u Earl of Cornwall by that king. Howbeit, after this, being surprised in Cornwall, at a certain castle then in the power of the king, by one William Fitz Richard (a person of a noble extraction and ample fortune in those parts) violating his faith to that king, he married the daughter of this William,^x and thereupon reduced that whole country to his will, grievously oppressing all the king's party, and not sparing what was sacred, insomuch as he underwent the sentence of ex-communication for so doing by the Bishop of Exeter. The king therefore hearing of these his rebellious practices, marched suddenly thither with a powerful army, and recovering those strong-holds by him gained, committed ^y them to the trust of Earl Alan (of Richmond).

After this, scil. in 6 Steph. he was ^z in that fatal battle of Lincoln, against King Stephen; but ere long, the tide turning, by the success which the king had in taking ^a the Castle of Forandune, in com. Berks, which Robert Earl of Gloucester had built on the behalf of the empress, being by her sent with overtures of peace to the king, he was taken by Philip, a younger son to that earl, who had revolted to the king's side.

After which time I find no more mention of him till 2 Henry II. that he had the lordship of Meleburne, in com. Somerset, given ^c him by King Henry, as also ^d the manors of Karswill and Depesford, with the hundreds.

In 10 Henry II. he endeavoured (for the king's honour as it is said) a reconciliation betwixt King Henry and

^r W. Gemet. 306 D. ^s Vinc. Discov. p. 130. ^t Ord. Vit. 915 D.

^u W. Malmesb. 105 a. n. 30. ^x Gesta Regis Steph. 950 A.

^y Ibid. B. ^z Ibid. 956 A. ^a Ibid. 968 B. C. ^b Ibid. 969 A.

^c Rot. Pip. 2 H. 2. Somerset. ^d Testa de Nevill, Devon.

^e R. Hoveden, 282 b. n. 10.

Thomas Becket, then Archbishop of Canterbury; which not taking effect, he was the next year sent^f to visit him in his sickness, and after that to^g acquaint him with the judgment given against him.

Furthermore, upon the levying of that aid, in 12 Henry II. for marrying the king's daughter, he certified^h his knights' fees to be two hundred and fifteen and a third part in Cornwall and Devonshire; for which, in 14 Hen. II. he paidⁱ two hundred and fifteen marks, 4s. 5d. besidesⁱ £59. 6s. 8d. for the knights' fees of Richard (de Redvers) Earl of Devon.

Moreover, in 19 Henry II. upon that rebellion of Robert Earl of Leicester, on the behalf of young Henry (the king's son), he marched^k against him (with the Earl of Gloucester) to St. Edmondshury, and the year following joined with^l Richard de Luci (at that time Justice of England) in the siege of Leicester, then held out by the forces of the earl, which town they took,^l though not the castle.

This Earl Reginald, for the health of the soul of King Henry his father, gave^m to the monks in the Isle of Sully, all the wreck of sea happening upon that island, excepting Wales, and any whole ship. And departingⁿ this life at Certesey in anno 1175 (21 Hen. II.) was buriedⁿ at Reading, having issue four daughters, viz. married^o to Richard de Redvers, Lord of the Isle of Wight; Maud, to^p Robert Earl of Mellent; Ursula, to^p Walter de Dunstanvill; and Sarah, to^q the Viscount of Limoges, who had,^q in frank marriage with her, the moiety of the manor of Thiwerhny in Cornwall.

He also left issue^r two sons, but illegitimate; the one called^r Henry FitzCount, begotten^r on the body of Beatrix de Vaus, lady of Torre and Karswell; which Henry, through the bounty of King Henry the Second, had a grant^r of the whole county of Cornwall, as also of^r the manors of^r Bradeneth and Ocford, with other lands in com. Devon, and the lordship of Karswell, by the gift^r of Beatrix his mother.

The other son was called^r William.

^f Ibid. 283, n. 30. ^g Ibid. b. n. 40. ^h Liber Rub. in Scacc. tit. Cornub.

ⁱ Rot. Pip. 14 H. 2. Cornub. Devon. ^k R. Hoved. 307 a.

^l Ibid. 6 n. 10.

^m Monast. Angl. vol. 1, 1002, n. 50.

ⁿ R. Hoved. 313 a. n. 40. ^o Domitian A. viii. in Bibl. Cotton. 79 a.

^p Vinc. Discov. p. 130.

^q Claus. 16 Joh. m. 21.

^r Ex vet. Cod. MS. penes Will. Mohun, eq. aur. anno 1583.

Upon the death of this Reginald, the king retained ^s the Earldom of Cornwall in his own hands, and likewise all his lands in England and Wales, for the use of John his own son (afterwards king), excepting ^s a small proportion to his daughters before mentioned.

I come now to Henry (the older of his illegitimate sons) in regard he was a person of note in his time.

This Henry, by the name ^t of Henry FITZ-COUNT, had in 4 Joh. an assignation ^t of £20 (current money of Anjou) for his support in that king's service at Roan; and about that time gave ^u twelve hundred marks for the lands of William de Traci, which lands Hugh de Curtenai and Henry de Traci afterwards enjoyed.

In 17 Joh. this Henry had from the king a grant ^x of the whole county of Cornwall, with the demesnes, and all other its appurtenances, to farm, until the Realm should be in peace, and the king clearly satisfied whether he ought to hold it by right of inheritance, or as part of the demesne of the crown; and being then made constable ^y of the castle at Lancelston, rendered ^y up the government of the castle of Porcestre, which he had formerly held. Moreover, by the assent ^z of that king, he held ^z the town and castle of Totneis, as also ^z the manors of Corneworth and Lodeswell, which Reginald de Braose formerly had by the grant of King Henry the Second. And 1 Hen. III. obtained another grant ^a of the county of Cornwall, with all its appurtenances, to hold in as full and ample manner as Reginald Earl of Cornwall held it, and not to be dis-seised thereof, but by judgment of the King's Court.

In 4 Hen. III. it appears ^b that he stood indebted to the king in five hundred ninety-seven pounds and one mark, which was due by him to King John for the honour of Braeles (alias Broeneis), and that the same year disobeying ^c the king's commands, as also stubbornly departing ^c the court without leave, the king discharged all his subjects, ^c and in particular those of Cornwall, from having anything to do with him. Howbeit, soon after, through the mediation ^c of the Bishops of Norwich, Winchester, and Exeter, as also ^c of Hubert de Burgh (then Justice of

^s Joh. Tinemuth, MS. in Bibl. Bodl. lib. 19, cap. 104. Domitian A. viii. in Bibl. Cotton. 922.

^t Rot. Norm. Liberat. 4 Joh. m. 1.

^u Rot. Pip. 4 Joh. Devon.

^x Pat. 17 Joh. m. 15.

^y Ibid.

^z Testa de Nevill, Devon.

^a Pat. 1 H. 3. m. 13.

^b Rot. Fin. 4 H. 3. M. 3.

^c Pat. 4 H. 3. p. 1, m. 6.

England) and some others, giving^d up the Castle of Lan-ceston, and the county of Cornwall, with all the homage and services thereto belonging, as fully as King John enjoyed them at the beginning of the war which he had with his barons, his peace^d was then made with a *salvo jure*, &c. saving the right he pretended to for that county, wherein the king was to do him justice when he should come of age.

But that as it seems was never done: for certain it is that the king did not arrive to his full age till long after the death of this Henry, it being evident^e that he died about two years after, viz. in 6 Hen. III. whereupon command was given to the Sheriff of Cornwall, that he should permit his executors to enjoy all his goods, and likewise the rents of all his lands whereof he was possessed when he went to Hierusalem for the full term, for all those who were signed with the cross.

It is by some thought that this Henry succeeded his father in the Earldom of Cornwall, in regard that King Henry the Third in the first year of his reign granted to him the county of Cornwall, with all its appurtenances, as is above expressed. But considering that the title of earl was never attributed to him after that time, I cannot conceive anything more passed by that grant, than the barony or revenue of that county. For it is observable, that in patent^f to Richard Duke of Gloucester, by King Edward the Fourth, whereby he grants him *Castrum, Comitatum, Honorem, et Dominium Richmundiæ*, there passed no more than the mere Seignorie, otherwise he would not have omitted the title of Earl thereof amongst his styles. The like may be noted of Raphe Earl of Westmerland, who had *Castrum, Comitatum, Dominium, et Honorem Richmundiæ* granted^g to him by King Henry the Fourth, yet never enjoyed the title of Earl of Richmond.

RICHARD EARL OF CORNWALL.

Of this county, Richard, a younger son to King John (for he calls him^h *filius noster*) had the title of Earl in the

^d Pat. 4 H. 3. p. 1, m. 6.

^f Pat. 1 E. 4. p. 1, m. 5.

^h Claus. 16 Joh. m. 23.

^e Claus. 6 H. 3. m. 7.

^g Pat. 1 H. 4. p. 1, m. 17.

time of King Henry the Third. Of him the first mention I find is in 16 Joh. the king then directing his preceptⁱ to Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, (at that time Justice of England) for livery (though then very young) of all the lands of Roese de Dovor, whom he had married,ⁱ she being in the custodyⁱ of William de Brewer; but not long after this (notwithstanding his tender years) he was, in 1 H. III. constituted governor^k of Chisleham Castle in Kent, and the next ensuing year obtained a grant^l from the king of the honour of Walingford.

Moreover, in 5 Hen. III. he had a grant^m of the honour of Eye, to hold during pleasure, (which shortly after was rendered to the Duke of Lovain, the right owner thereof); and in 9 Hen. III. had the like grantⁿ of the custody of the county of Cornwall (*id est* the sherevalty) during the king's pleasure, Henry de Berkering being his substitute.

In this 9th year of Henry III. he was girt^o with the sword of knighthood, upon Candlemas Day, with ten other noble persons who were designed for his service; and soon after accompanied^p William Longespe, Earl of Salisbury, (his uncle,) into Gascoigne, having letters of^p recommendation from the King to the Archbishop and Citizens of Burdeaux, who gladly welcoming him thither, assisted^q him with their best advice for recovery of those lost territories; whereupon he raised^q forces in all those parts, having had from the king (before he set out of England) a grant of the county of Cornwall, with all Poictou, for which respect he was generally called^q Earl of Poictou; and marching into the country, in a short time subjugated^q all those places by force which declined to do homage to him, receiving a supply^r of Welsh from hence, with a large^r sum of money.

It is reported,^s that whilst he lay at the siege of the castle of Rirole, hearing of the approach of the Earl of March, he divided his army, and with part thereof, keeping the seige with the rest, gave him battle, and obtained an absolute victory, whereby he gained all their baggage, and took many prisoners; and not long after this, having merited so well by these his successful beginnings, upon the third day of Pentecost (*id est*, 3 calend. Junii,

ⁱ Claus. 16 Joh. m. 23.

^k Pat. 1 H. 3. m. 6.

^l Pat. 2 H. 3. m. 3. ^m Pat. 5 H. 3. p. 1, m. 6. ⁿ Pat. 9 H. 3. m. 7.

^o M. Paris, in ann. 1225, p. 323, n. 30. ^p Ibid. n. 40. ^q Ibid. n. 50.

^r Ypod. Neustr. in ann. 1226.

^s M. Paris, 324, and Ibid. n. 10.

11 Hen. III.) was advanced to ^t the title and dignity of Earl of Cornwall, at Westminster, with great solemnity.

But within a while after there grew much difference ^u betwixt him and the king his brother, touching a certain lordship given to Waleran Teutonicus (id est, Ties) by King John, which he alleged ^u to be parcel of the Earldom of Cornwall, and caused possession to be taken of it for himself; whereupon, Waleran making a complaint, the king first wrote to him about it, and then sent for him, commanding the render thereof, which he refused to do, challenging the judgment of his peers as to matter of right. Whereat the king took such offence that he required him forthwith to do it, or depart the realm; unto which he answered, that he would not deliver up the land, nor, without the sentence of his peers, go out of the kingdom; and in great discontent departing went ^u to his own house; which breach betwixt the king and him caused Hubert de Burgh (then justice of England, and in chief power at court) to advise the king to surprise him in his bed the next night following, lest he should raise a disturbance in the realm; but being privily advertised of that design, he fled immediately away, making no stop till he got ^x to Reading; and thence hasting to Marlborough, there found his trusty friend William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, unto whom having made relation of what had passed, they took their course to the Earl of Chester; and being thus got together, through the power and interest of their friends raised a potent army, making their rendezvous at Stanford, whence they sent a minatory message to the king, but imputing all the fault to Hubert de Burgh, requiring a confirmation of that charter of the forest which had been cancelled at Oxford. The king, therefore, discerning this cloud, appointed a meeting at Northampton upon the third of the nones of August next following, assuring them that he would there do full right unto all; where meeting accordingly, for their better satisfaction (amongst other his condescensions) he gave this Earl Richard his mother's dowry, with all the lands in England which did appertain to the Earl of Britanny, as also those which belonged to the Earl of Boilein, then deceased ^y; whereupon, he had livery ^z of the whole

^t Annal. S. Augustini Cant.

^u Ibid. n. 30.

^x Ibid. n. 40.

^u M. Paris, 337, n. 10.

^z Claus. 11 Hen. 3. m. 3.

county of Rutland. And in 15 Henry III. obtained another grant^a of the inheritance of the honour of Walingford, with the castle and all its appurtenances, as also the manor of Watlington, to hold by the service of three knights' fees; likewise, of all the lands in England^a which Queen Isabell (the king's mother) held in dower, and of those which belonged to Robert de Drewes, and to the Duke of Lorrain (at that time seised into the king's hands), to hold until such time as the king should restore them.

Moreover, he then procured another grant^a of the whole county of Cornwall, with the stanneries and mines, to be held of the king and his heirs by the service of two knights' fees, bearing at that time the title^a of Earl of Cornwall and Poictou. And before the end of that year, (viz. in the month of April,) the solemnity of the Feast of Easter being finished, took^b to wife Isabell, Countess of Gloucester, widow of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and sister to William Mareschal, then Earl of Pembroke; likewise the same year he obtained a grant^c of the manor, castle, and honour of Knaresburgh, in com. Ebor. to himself and the issue of his body by the same Isabell, to hold by the service of two knights' fees.

Nor was he less eminent for his military knowledge than for those his great advancements in riches and honour; for in 20 Henry III. ambassadors from the Emperor came^d to the king to desire that he might be sent to make war on his behalf against the French; but the king (though then married) having no child, answered,^d that it could not stand with reason or safety that a person so young, and especially at that time being the heir apparent to the crown, should be employed on such a hazardous adventure, offering them the choice of any other. Nevertheless, before^e the end of that year, this earl (with Gilbert Marshal, then Earl of Pembroke, and divers other great men) took^e upon him the cross for a journey to the Holy Land; and for the better furnishing himself with money, sold many of his woods; but notwithstanding this resolution, he went not at that time, for the next year following, (viz. 21 Hen. III.) the king being seduced by the advice of aliens, and having wasted his treasure, required^f a great supply from his subjects, which being

^a Cart. 15 H. 3. p. 1, m. 4. ^b M. Paris, in an. 1231, p. 368, n. 20.

^c Cart. 19 H. 3. m. 19. Pat. 19 H. 3. m. 14.

^d M. Par. in An.

1230, p. 421, n. 50.

^e Ibid. 431, n. 30.

^f Ibid. 445, n. 30 and 40.

granted and put into the hands of aliens to be transported, occasioned & high discontents; this earl, therefore, dealt freely with him, and represented to him the danger thereof; and though he found that what he then said availed little, ceased not the next year following to continue & his good advice, and in particular to tell him how ill he had done in permitting Simon de Montfort to marry the Countess of Pembroke his sister; which free and plain dealing with the king did not at all alienate his affections from him, for shortly after, viz. in 23 Hen. III. he obtained a grant ^b of the Castle of Lidford and Forest of Dertmore in fee; before the end of which year, meeting ⁱ with divers of the nobility at Northampton, they did there by oath oblige ⁱ themselves to go forthwith into the Holy Land for the service of God and the church.

Taking his leave therefore (soon after) of the bishops and divers others of the nobles at Reading, (there met by the appointment of the Pope's Legate,) many of them wept, ^k in regard he was a person wholly minding the public welfare; whereupon, he told ^l them, that had he not made his vow, he would go rather than stay to see the approaching miseries fall upon this realm; and having prepared ^m all things ready for his journey, came ^m to the Abbey of St. Alban's, where, in full chapter, he desired ^m the prayers of that whole convent for his good success, then went ^m to London, and took his leave ^m of the king, the legate, and nobles, and so hasted to Dovor; whence, soon after arriving in France, he was nobly received ⁿ by the king of that realm, and his mother, who sent ⁿ the marshall to conduct him through that country, and to entertain him in all places honourably thence to Avinion, where he had also free and great entertainment; then to ^o Vienna, whence he intended to take shipping for Arles; and being in those parts, was met by ^p the Earl of Provence, (whose daughter King Henry had married,) and so hasted to ^p the city of St. Giles, there to do his devotions, and receive the benediction of the monks of that place, which done he gave them twenty marks; but before he went thence, there came ^q to him a legate from the Pope (with the Archbishop of Arles) to inhibit ^q him from proceeding further on his journey, which he took so ill (being

^k Ibid. 445, n. 30 and 40. ^b Cart. 23 H. 3. m. 1. ⁱ Ibid. 516, n. 40.

^l Ibid. in an. 1140, p. 526, n. 20.

^l Ibid. n. 30.

^m Ibid. n. 40.

ⁿ Ibid. n. 50.

^o Ibid. 537.

^p Ibid. n. 10.

^q Ibid. n. 20.

fully resolved thereon, and fitted accordingly), that he refused^r both to obey their authority, and to hearken to their dissuasions. Seeing, therefore, all their endeavours in vain, they would have persuaded him to take shipping at the port called the Deadwater, but that he liked not, and so entered^s the Mediterranean at Marseilles.

In anno 1241, (25 Hen. III.) being come into the Holy Land, he accepted of a truce with the Souldan of Babylon, upon condition^t that the French who were prisoners there might be released, and that Jerusalem, with all the parts adjacent, should be free from any molestation, as also upon divers other articles honourable to the Christians. And the next year following, viz. 26 Hen. III. returned; the king, therefore, having intelligence thereof, with the queen, met^u him at Dover.

Soon after which, a Parliament being held at Westminster, where all the nobles were met, this earl was sent^x to them by the king (with the provost of Beverley) to desire their advice for the recovery of his inheritance in Normandy and other parts of France. But finding that the king did not incline to follow the counsel of those who sought the general honour and good of himself and the realm, after some sharp dispute with him thereon, he associated himself with the Earls Marshal, Hereford, and some others, and took^y shipping for France.

Before this time, it was, saith^z my author, that the king, by the advice of his nobles, having given him the whole province of Gascoigne, he went thither, and showing his charter received the homages of that people, and after some years by another charter had a confirmation of that grant; but afterwards, when the queen was delivered of a son, that she so far prevailed with the king as he should reassume his grant, and give it to the prince, and that thereupon, this earl grew much displeased, insisting still upon his right, though he had thus lost the possession. Moreover, that the king being then in Gascoigne, and finding the people wavering in their obedience, not well knowing which way to lean, he did in great wrath require this earl to resign his grant, and to quit his whole right thereto. Also, that finding him refractory, he gave

^r Ibid. n. 20.

^s Ibid. n. 30.

^t M. Westm. in eodem An.

^u M. Paris, p. 579, n. 50.

^x Ibid. 581, n. 20.

^y Ibid. 595, n. 50.

^z Ibid. p. 837, n. 20.

command that the men of Bordeaux should seize upon him by night and imprison him, which they refused to do, partly in respect of his birth, and partly by reason they had done homage to him. And, furthermore, seeing he could not prevail with them that way, he corrupted some with gifts to effect his desires, viz. to lay hands on him as a rebel, and cast him in prison; also, that having advertisement thereof (then lodging in the monastery of S. Cross at Bourdeaux) he got privily on shipboard to come for England, but without provisions or any necessaries for the journey; and lastly, (to add to his affliction,) that he was so tossed with a fearful tempest, as that being in no little peril of shipwreck, he made a vow to found an abbey for monks of the Cistercian order, in case he should safe arrive in England.

The next thing memorable of him is, that having taken another journey to the Holy Land (with William Longespe, Earl of Salisbury), he returned^a thence, in anno 1422, (26 Hen. III.) and accompanied^a the king into Gascoigne, in aid of Hugh le Brun, Earl of March (who had married the king's mother), and was^a with him in that battle near Xant against the King of France; after which, the next ensuing year, he married^b Senchia, daughter of Reymund Earl of Provence, sister to the Queen, the wedding being kept at Westminster with great pomp, whom he endowed^c at the church door with the third part of all his lands, whereof he then stood possessed, or should afterwards acquire, the castle and manor of Berkhamstead being part; and shortly after, keeping his Christmas^d at Walingford, entertained the^d king and most of the nobility there with extraordinary feasting.

In 30 Hen. III. the templars and hospitalers electing^e many secular persons into their societies for succour of the Holy Land, and defence of those castles then besieged there, this earl sent^e them a thousand pounds towards that good work. And the same year, in accomplishment^f of his vow formerly made, founded^f a Cistercian abbey at Hales (near Winchcombe, in com. Gloc.) causing also the church of Beaulieu (which his father King John had

^a M. Westm. in an. 1243.

^c Pat. 28 H. 3. m. 10.

^e M. West. in an. 1245.

vol. 1, 928, n. 10.

^b Mat. Paris 606, n. 40.

^d Mat. Paris, in an. 1244, p. 613, n. 20.

^f Ibid. in an. 1246. Monast. Anglic.

founded) to be then dedicated. Moreover, in anno 1247, (31 Hen. III.) by authority^s from the Pope, he gathered^s vast sums of money from those who were signed with the cross. And the next year following, through importunity with the king, obtained^b that no clipt money should be current.

In anno 1250, (34 Henry III.) passingⁱ through France with a pompous retinue, viz.ⁱ forty knights, all in rich liveries, five waggons, and fifty sumpter horses, (his lady and his son Henry being also with him,) the pope being then at Lyons, sent^k all his cardinals, except one, besides a number of clerks, to meet him, and conduct him thither, and there receiving him with great respect, feasted^k him at his own table. Being returned^k from thence in anno 1251, (35 Hen. III.) on the eve of St. Leonard, he caused the Church of Hales to be dedicated^k with great solemnity; which, with extraordinary costs, he had so founded, as is before observed. And in 36 Hen. III. obtained a grant^l of the Manor of Ocham in Rutland (sometime belonging to Isabel de Mortimer), in part of payment of five hundred pounds due to him from the king, upon the marriage of Senchia his wife, to hold to himself and the heirs of his body by her.

Moreover, the next ensuing year, Albert, a clerk, coming^m over into England from the Pope, made offer to him of the kingdom of Apulia, of which he refused^m to accept, unless he might have some cautionary places of strength, as also hostages, for securing his possession. And in 38 Hen. III. the king then going into Gascoigne he was joinedⁿ with the queen in the government here during his absence, in which year he exacted vast sums of money from the Jews for the king's use.

It is observed,^o that in anno 1255, (39 Hen. III.) upon a full meeting of the nobles in Parliament at Westminster, the king specially applied himself to this earl by a formal speech for a large supply of money, viz. forty thousand pounds, the pope having also written letters to him for that purpose, signifying that he should therein give a good example to others; but herein he answered neither of their expectations. And being a person of high repute for his

^s Mat. Paris 734, n. 20.

^b Ibid. 749, n. 10 & 20.

ⁱ Ibid. p. 773. ^k Ibid. 777, n. 30 and 40.

^l Claus. 36 H. 3. m. 16.

^m M. West. in eodem an. M. Paris.

ⁿ M. Westm. in an. 1253.

^o Mat. Paris, p. 913, n. 40.

heroic and noble endowments, about two years after (in the parliament^p held at London on the Feast of the Nativity), certain nobles of Almaine being arrived here, represented^p to the whole baronage of England then met, that by unanimous consent of the princes of the empire he was elected King of the Romans, shewing letters testimonial for further manifestation thereof; soon after which, the Archbishop of Cologne, with divers others of the nobles of that country, came^q likewise hither, and did homage^q to him; whereupon, he gave^q them five hundred marks towards their travelling expenses, as also a rich mitre, adorned with precious stones; which so pleased the archbishop, that he said^q thus, as he hath put this mitre on my head, I will put the crown of Almaine on his.

In order whereunto, taking leave^q of his friends on the third day in Easter week, he committed^q himself to the prayers of the religious, and began his journey towards Yarmouth, there to take shipping, leaving the charge^r of his castles and lands in England to the Bishop of London, and arriving shortly at Aquisgrave, was there crowned^s king upon Ascension day.

Having thus received that great honour, he returned^t thence the next year after, and landed^t at Dovor upon the day of S. Julian, where the king met him with much joy. After this, during his stay here, he made great preparation for his journey back to receive the crown of the Empire, which the pope underhand endeavoured^u to obtain for him.

But that which I have next observed to be most memorable of him is, that upon that grand rebellion of those haughty spirited barons, then headed by Montfort Earl of Leicester and Clare Earl of Gloucester, he then adhered stoutly^x to the king; and in 48 Henry III. marched with him to Northampton, where the chief strength of all their forces at that time were met together, and that he assisted^x him in the siege and taking of that town, as also that, pursuing their dissipated forces into Sussex, (where the Londoners, with all their power recruited them,) he commanded^y the body of the king's army in that fatal battle of Lewes, where he shared with him in the unhappy

^p M. Westm. 239, n. 50.

^q Ibid. 947, n. 40.

^r Ibid. n. 55.

^s Ypod. Neustr. in an. 1257.

^t Mat. Paris, 983, n. 50.

^u M. Westm. in eodem an.

^x Mat. Paris, 984, n. 10. Ibid. 993, n. 50.

^y Ibid. 995, n. 40 and 50.

success of that day, being there taken prisoner. Lastly, that (in anno 1267, 51 Hen. III.) he went^a again into Germany, and there married^a Beatrix, niece to the Archbishop of Cologne. And in 55 Hen. III. was made^a Governor of Rockingham Castle, in com. Northampton, and Warden of the Forest.

Having thus done with the chief of his secular actings and employments, I now come to his works of piety.

Besides his foundation of the Abbey of Hales (whereof I have already made mention) he likewise founded^b that of Rewley (of the same order) in the suburbs of Oxford; and moreover granted^c to the monks of Bec, in Normandy, that all their tenants within the precincts of the honour of Walingford should be exempted from suit of court to that honour, provided that his bailiff of Walingford should every year keep a court leet for the manor of Okebourne within the bounds of the priory there (which was a cell to Bec), to see that the king's peace should be duly kept, and that the benefit arising by that leet should redound to those monks of Okebourne, they entertaining the bailiff of Walingford with three or four horse of his retinue at their charge for that day.

Furthermore, he gave^d to the canons of the Holy Trinity at Knaresburgh, for the health of his soul and the souls of his ancestors, the chapel of S. Robert at Knaresburgh, with the advowson of the church at Hamstwait, confirming all those grants which King John had given thereto, with divers other lands of great extent. And to the monks of St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall, gave^e ten shillings rent due to him for St. James Fair, kept yearly near to the Mount.

Having thus acted a long part on the theatre of this world with great honour, after a tedious sickness^f at his manor of Berkhamstead, in com. Herts, he died^g upon the fourth of the nones of April, anno 1172 (56 Hen. III.) whereupon his heart was buried^h in the Gray Friars at Oxford, under a sumptuous pyramid, and his body^h in the Abbey of Hales, so founded by him as before hath been observed.

^a Ex Coll. R. Gl. S.

^a Rot. Fin. 55 H. 3. m. 2.

^b Mon. Angl. vol. 1, 934 a, n. 50.

^c Ibid. 583 b.

^d Mon. Angl. vol. 2, 834, n. 10.

^e Ibid. 901 b. n. 60.

^f Ex Coll. R. Gl. S.

^g Mat. Paris, 1007, n. 30.

^h Mon. Angl. vol. 1, 934 a. n. 60.

By his first wife Roese de Dovor, he had no issue, she taking another husband, as it seems, when she arrived to years of consent.

By Isabel the second (widow of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester), he had issue four sons, viz. John,ⁱ Henry,ⁱ Richard, and Nicholas,^k (of which Henry I shall say more by and by), John and Richard departing this life in their infancy, and Nicholas, with his mother, in^l childbed. Also a daughter, who dying^m in her cradle, was buriedⁿ near unto John her brother at Reading.

By Senchia, the third wife (daughter to Raymund Earl of Provence), he had issue Richard, who diedⁿ young, and Edmund,^m who succeeded him in his Earldom of Cornwall; but by Beatrix,ⁿ the fourth wife, (niece to the Archbishop of Cologne,) he had no issue.

It is said^o that he had an illegitimate daughter called Isabel, who became the wife^o of Maurice Lord Berkeley, and to whom King Henry the Third (calling her his niece), for her better support, in the forty-eighth of his reign, gave the manors of Herotesham and Trotesclive in Kent.^p There is also this epitaph recorded^q for him.

Hic jacet in tumulo Richardus Teutonicorum
Rex vivens, propria contentus sorte bonorum.
Anglorum Regis germanus, Pictaviensis
Ante Comes dictus, sed tandem Cornubiensis.
Demum Theutonicis tribuens amplissima dona
Insignitus erat, Caroli rutilante corona.
Hinc Aquilam gessit clypeo, sprevitque Leonem.
Regibus omnigenis precellens per rationem.
Dives opum mundi, sapiens, conviva, modestus;
Alloquio, gestu, dum vixit semper honestus.
Jam regnum regno commutans pro meliore,
Regi cælorum summo conregnet honore.

Of his two sons, I shall first speak of Henry.

This HENRY, in anno 1257 (41 Henry III.) was^r knighted by Richard King of Almaine, his father, upon the day of his coronation at Aquisgrave in Germany.

ⁱ Ex Coll. R. Gl. S.

^k Mat. Paris, p. 523, n. 40.

^l Ex Coll. ut supra. Mat. Paris, ut supra.

^m Ex Coll. R. Gl. S.

ⁿ Plac. de Banco T. Mich. 2 Edw. 1. rot. 67.

^o Vinc. Discov. p. 136.

^p Claus. 48 H. 3, m. 4.

^q Vinc. Discov. ut supra.

^r Mat. Paris, 956, n. 10.

It is said that in 47 Hen. III. having been through plausible and specious pretences seduced by Montfort Earl of Leicester, and some other of the rebellious barons, he was taken off by Prince Edward for the honour of Tikhill, which he then gave^r him; and the same year received^s one hundred marks, assigned to him out of the issues of the county of Dorset, by the king's appointment, to fortify the castles of Corff and Shireborne. But notwithstanding this, it seems that he inclined to them again for the next year following, (viz. 48 Hen. III.) upon the march of Montfort and his party into the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Salop, and then southwards. This Henry favouring them, was taken by some of the king's soldiers. Howbeit, shortly after, the king holding a Parliament at London, amongst those who fell off from that rebellious pack he was^u one, and thenceforth stuck stoutly to the king, marching^v with him to Northampton, where the chief of their strength being then got together, after a sharp dispute were vanquished.^v

Moreover, in the battle of Lewes, he was^x one of the principal commanders in the body of the king's army, at that time led by Richard King of Almaine his father; and after that fatal overthrow there (through the assistance of the Londoners, who poured out all the strength they could make to their aid), seeing the king and divers of the nobles made prisoners,^x he joined with Prince Edward in mediating a fair reconciliation betwixt both parties; and, in order thereto, the next day following put himself into the hands of Montfort, and the rest.

But after this I have not observed anything else further memorable of him, other than that in 56 Henry III. being^x with Prince Edward on his way towards the Holy Land, and partly weary^x of the length of the journey, and partly desirous^x to see his father before he died, having leave^x he came^x into Italy, and at Viterbium was^x basely murdered by Guy one of the sons to Montfort, Earl of Leicester, within the church of S. Laurence, at high mass, in revenge of his father's death, who had been slain in the battle of Evesham, about seven years before, as I have elsewhere fully manifested.

^s Matt. Paris, 992, n. 20.

^u Matt. Paris, 992, n. 50, and 993.

^x Ibid. 996, n. 10 and 20.

^v Claus. 47 H. 3. m. 5.

^v Ibid. n. 50.

I now come to EDMUND, who, surviving his father, succeeded him in the dignity of Earl.

EDMUND EARL OF CORNWALL.

In 42 Henry III. this Edmund being possessed of the honour of Eye, (his father then living,) upon levying the scutage of Wales, paid one hundred and eighty pounds for ninety knights' fees and an half belonging thereto.^y And in anno 1266, (51 Hen. III.) obtained^z of a certain nobleman, lord of Seyland, a large proportion of the blood of Christ, which he deposited in the abbey of Hales (so founded by his father as aforesaid.)

Furthermore, in 55 Hen. III. accomplishing^a his full age of twenty-one years, he received^b the honour of knighthood, upon St. Edward's Day, and soon after that was invested with the title of Earl of this county by cincture with the sword; before the end of which year he likewise married^b Margaret the sister of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and shortly after had livery of the castles of Knaresburgh, Walingford, Okham, and Berkhamstead, of his inheritance.^c

Moreover, in 13 Edw. I. he obtained a charter^d for a weekly market every Friday at his manor of Cosham in com. Wilts; and the same year had another^e for free warren in his lordship of Great Cestreton, and Little Cestreton, in com. Oxon, as also for free chase^f in his lands of Wasseley and Wymbureholt.

In 15 Edw. I. he had a grant of^g the castle of Ockham, to hold in fee with the sheriffalty of the county of Rutland. And in 16 Edw. I. being made warden of England during the king's absence (in the wars of Scotland), marched into Wales, and laid siege to Droselan Castle, the walls whereof he demolished.^h Furthermore, in 17 Edw. I. he was constituted sheriffⁱ for the county of Cornwall in fee. And in 25 Edw. I. obtained the king's precept^k to the barons of his Exchequer, that they should not exact more from him for the honour and castle of

^y Rot. Pip. 42 H. 3. Norf.

^z Esc. 56 H. 3. n. 32.

Bodl. [K. 84, Cant.] f. 65 b.

^d Cart. 13 E. 1. n. 39.

^e Ibid. n. 19.

^f Thos. Wals. in an. 1288.

^g Claus. 25 Ed. 1. m. 10.

^a Lel. Coll. vol. 1, 289.

^b Ex Coll. R. Gl. S. M.S. in Bibl.

^c Rot. Fin. 56 H. 3. m. 14.

^h Pars altera, de eodem an. n. 1.

ⁱ Rot. Pip. 15 Ed. 1, and 19 Edw. 2. Roteland.

^j Rot. Pip. 17 Ed. 1. Cornub.

Walingford, then the service of three knights' fees, by which it had been granted ^k to his father and his heirs in 15 Hen. III.

This Edmund founded ^l a certain college at Asherugge, in co. Bucks, in honour of the blood of our Saviour, for certain brethren called Bonhomes; and for the soul of Richard King of Almaine his father, gave ^m to the monks of Rewley, in the suburbs of Oxford (being fifteen in number), all his lands in North Osney, as also his manor of Erdington and mills at Karsington, in that county; likewise one acre of land in Bel juxta Roslin, with the advowson of the church of Wendrove, in the hundred of Kerier, in com. Cornub.; also all his woods at Nettlebed, and divers houses in London, situate in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, with certain lands in Wylauston, and sixty shillings yearly rent, payable by the monks of Thame, out of the manor of Stoke Talmach; and departed ⁿ this life 28 Edw. I. being then seised ⁿ of the honours of Eye, St. Waleries, and Wallingford, as also of the castle and honour of Knaresburgh, likewise of the manor of Launceton, of the castle and town of Restormell, of the borough of Lostwithiel and castle of Tintagell, with the borough, in com. Cornub., also of the castle and borough of Trematon, with the borough of Ashe and manor of Calistoke, in the same county; of the manor of Fordington in com. Dorset; Mere, with the castle; Cors-ham, Wilton, and Claiton, in com. Wilts; Little Weldon in com. Northampton; of the castle of Ocham, with the manors of Egelton and Langholme, in com. Rutl., and likewise of the whole county of Rutland. Moreover, he died seised of the city of Chichester, in com. Sussex; of the castle of Berkhamstead in com. Hertf.; and of the manors of Bensington and Watlington, with the four hundreds, viz. the hundred and half of Chitren, the hundreds of Piriton, Lewkenore, Benfield, and Ewelme, likewise of the half hundred of Swabby, the castle and honour of Walingford, and manor of Henley, in com. Oxon.

Upon this, his death, which happened ^o at Asherugge on the calends of October, anno 1300 (28 Edw. I.) without ^o issue, the king, by his letters to the Bishop of Here-

^k Claus. 25 Ed. 1. m. 10.

^l Lel. Coll. vol. 1, p. 78.

^m Mon. Anglic. vol. 1, 934 b. and 935 a. Mon. Angl. vol. 2, 334 b. n. 10.

ⁿ Esc. 28 E. 1. n. 44.

^o Ex Coll. R. Gl. 8.

ford, signified that he resolved to have him buried in the Abbey at Hales upon Thursday after Palm Sunday next ensuing; and, therefore, for the more honourable solemnity of his funeral, purposing to be there himself, desired that bishop to meet him and give his assistance in the celebration thereof. The like letters he wrote to the Bishops of Worcester and Exeter, as also to the abbots of Evesham, Tewkesbury, Winchcomb, Pershore, Eynesham, Cirencester, Osney, Stanley in com. Wilts, Bordesley, Rewley near Oxford, Gloucester, and to the prior of Worcester; ^p but the King's mind altering, he was interred at Asherugge.^q At the solemnizing of this great funeral, there was ^r likewise Prince Edward, with the Bishops of Durham and Chester, as also the Earl of Warwick, and divers others of the nobility.

After which, viz. the next ensuing year, I find that, through the mediation^s of the peers in the Parliament then held at Lincoln, the king was pleased to allow^s unto Margaret his widow five hundred pounds per annum for her support; and that for the making good thereof these lordships, lands, and rents were assigned,^t viz. the castle and manor of Ocham in com. Rotel. with the hundreds of Martinesely, Alnestow, and East Hundred; the hamlet of Egilton (part of the manor of Langham), in the same county; also fourteen pounds sixteen shillings and fourpence yearly rent, issuing out of the Court Leets and Sheriffs' Aid in Keten, Preston, Okeham, Hameldon, and divers other towns in that county; the manor of Baketon in com. Norfolk; the manor of Hagbleigh in com. Suffolk; the castle and manor of Eye; the hamlets of Dalingho, Alderton, and Thorndon, in the same county; the manor of Kirketon, with the towns, hamlets, and hundreds of Kirketon, Haselhou, Coringham, and Maule, with the issues of the sokemote of those manors, all in com. Linc.; the manor of Harewell in com. Berks; the manor of Isleworth, with the hamlets of Heston, Twickenham, and Wicton, in com. Middlesex; twenty-one pounds yearly rent out of Queenhithe, in the city of London; the town of Rockingham, and manor of Little Weldon, in com. Northampton; the manor of Glatton, with the hamlet of Holme, in com. Huntingdon; the manor of Fordington,

^p Claus. 29 Edw. 1. in dorso m. 17.

^r E Coll. R. Gl. S. ut supra.

^t Claus. 30 E. 1 m. 15.

^s Mon. Ang. vol. 2, 346 b.

^u Th. Wals. in an. 1301.

with the hamlet of Whitwell, in com. Dorset; twenty pounds yearly rent of the ferme of the town of Malmesbury in com. Wilts; twenty pounds, fifteen shillings, and sixpence yearly rent of the ferme of the borough of Iwelcester, in com. Somerset; ten pounds, seventeen shillings, and sevenpence yearly rent, out of Old Shoreham, in com. Sussex; the manor of Cippeham, and hamlet of Stor, in com. Bucks, with the manor and town of Henley in com. Oxon.

JOHN OF ELTHAM, EARL OF CORNWALL. (2 EDW. III.)

This John being second son to King Edward the Second, was born^t at Eltham in Kent, upon the festival of the Blessed Virgin's Assumption, in anno 1316, the 9th of his father's reign; and in 16 Edward II. had a grant^u in fee of the castle, manor, and honour of Tuttebury, part of the possessions of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, then attainted. Also in 1 Edw. III. another^v in general tail of the manor of Milham in com. Norfolk; and a third^y in reversion after the death of John de Britannia, Earl of Richmond, to himself and the heirs male of his body, of the honour of Richmond, with all the castles, manors, and lands belonging thereto; shortly after which, viz. in 2 Edw. III. he was advanced^z to the title of Earl of Cornwall in that parliament which begun at Salisbury after the quindesme of St. Michael. And in 3 Edw. III. the king, then going^a into France to do his homage for the dukedom of Aquitaine, was constituted^b his lieutenant here during his absence. In 4 Edw. III. he had another grant^c in tail general of twenty pounds per annum, by the title of Earl of Cornwall, to be paid out of the issues of that county; likewise of the manor of Hanlegh, and of the castle and manor of Eye, with the hamlets of Dalingho, Alderton, Thorndon, and certain lands in Clopton, in com. Suffolk; also of twenty pounds yearly rent, payable by the Prior of Bromholme, in com. Norfolk, for the manor of Baketone; of certain rents pertaining to the honour of Eye in com. Norfolk, Suff. and Essex; of the guardianship of the castle of Eye, and of the free court in Lincoln belonging thereto; of the castle, town, and honour of Berk-

^t T. Wals. p. 84, n. 20.

^z Cart. 1 Ed. 3. n. 25.

^a T. Wals. p. 110. Clans. 4 E. 3. m. 7.

^b Pat. 3 E. 3. p. 1, m. 16.

^v Cart. 16 E. 2. n. 34.

^y Pat. 1 Ed. 3. p. 3, m. 5.

^u T. Wals. 112, n. 20.

^c Cart. 4 E. 3. n. 12.

hamstead in com. Hertford; of the manor of Risberghe, with the park and manor of Cippenham, in com. Bucks; of the castle, town, and honour of Walingford in com. Berks, with its members; of the honour of St. Walerie, in com. Oxon, and other counties; of the mills at Oxford, with the meadow there called Kingsmede; of the manors of Boudon and Haverbergh in com. Leicester; of the manor of Byflete in com. Surrey; and of the town of Rokyngham in com. Northampton, all of which were then valued^c at two thousand per annum. Besides which, he then also obtained a grant^e of the hundreds of Hertsmere and Stow in com. Suffolk, and of the yearly ferme of Queenhithe in the city of London.

In 5 Edw. III. upon^d the king's expedition into Scotland, he was again appointed^e his lieutenant here during his absence. And in 7 Edw. III. had another grant^f in tail general of the hundreds in Cornwall; likewise of the town of Lestwithiel, with all the issues and profits of that county, then belonging to the king, viz. of the ports, wreck of sea, prizes, and customs, as also of the yearly ferme of the city of Exeter, with the profits of the water of Sutton, in com. Devon, and of the stannaries and coinage thereof in that county; likewise of the river of Dertmouth, with the profits of the mines in Cornwall, and of the town of Yvelchester in com. Somerset.

In 8 Edw. III. he obtained license^g for to have a market every week, upon the Thursday, at his manor of Winttringham in com. Lincoln, as also for two fairs, one on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Philip and St. James, and six days next ensuing; the other on the eve and day of All Saints, and six days following; likewise for two fairs at Kirketon, the same, one on the eve and day of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, and six days after; the other on the eve and day of St. Andrew the Apostle, and six days ensuing; and in 9 Edw. III. was^h in that expedition then made into Scotland; so likewise in 10 Edw. III. at which time the king having intelligence that the French had promised to aid the Scots, he marchedⁱ himself into that realm with a great army, and fortified the castle of Stryvelyn, with a great ditch, as also the town of St.

^c Cart. 4 E. 3. n. 18.

^e Pat. 5 Ed. 3. p. 1, m. 16.

^f Cart. 8 Ed. 3. n. 44.

^g Rot. Scoc. 10 Ed. 3. m. 16.

^d T. Wals. 114, n. 10.

^e Cart. 7 Ed. 3. n. 7.

^h Rot. Scoc. 9 Ed. 3. m. 3.

ⁱ Rot. Scoc. 9 Ed. 3. m. 3.

Johnston's, at which place this John Earl of Cornwall, then ^k also being and falling sick, departed ^k this life without wife or issue, and was afterwards honourably buried in St. Edmund's chapel, within the abbey church of Westminster, where his monument still remaineth.

A LIST of those individuals who have held the Lands and the Patronage of the ancient Princes of Cornwall, with the Nominal Office of Duke, since the settlement made by King Edward the Third.

1. EDWARD PLANTAGENET, the Black Prince, created by Charter, confirmed in Parliament, A. D. 1337, with this clause :

Habend. et tenend. eidem Duci et ipsius ac heredum suor. Regum Angl. *Filiis primogenitis*, et Ducib. dicti loci in Regno Angl. hereditarie successur.

Which has been thus translated :

To have and to hold to the same Duke, and to the first begotten sons of him, and of his heirs, *Kings of England*, and to the Dukes of the said place in the Kingdom of England, hereditarily to succeed. (See Lord Dunstanville's Edition of Carew, pp. 433—441.)

2. RICHARD PLANTAGENET, afterwards King Richard the Second, in opposition, as it would seem, to the words of the grant, as his father had never been King of England.
3. HENRY PLANTAGENET, son and heir of King Henry the Fourth, afterwards King Henry the Fifth.
4. EDWARD PLANTAGENET, son and heir of King Henry the Sixth, murdered in 1471.
5. EDWARD PLANTAGENET, son and heir of King Edward the Fourth, nominally King in 1483, but murdered the same year.

^k Pat. 10 Ed. 3. p. 2, m. 40.

- 6. EDWARD PLANTAGENET, son and heir of King Richard the Third.**
- 7. ARTHUR TUDOR, son and heir of King Henry the Seventh, died in his father's lifetime.**
- 8. HENRY TUDOR, afterwards King Henry the Eighth.**
- 9. HENRY FREDERICK STUART, son and heir of King James the First, died in his father's lifetime.**
- 10. CHARLES STUART, afterwards King Charles the First.**
- 11. CHARLES STUART, afterwards King Charles the Second.**
- 12. GEORGE AUGUSTUS, afterwards King George the Second.**
- 13. FREDERICK LEWIS, son of King George the Second, died in 1751, in his father's lifetime.**
- 14. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, afterwards King George the Third.**
- 15. GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, afterwards King George the Fourth.**

APPENDIX.

XIII.

THE HUNDREDS OF CORNWALL.

PREFIXED to Tonkin's MS. of the Parochial History of Cornwall (with additions in notes by J. Whitaker) are the following notes :

Mem. Mr. Hawkins tells me that there is a camp near Trutheun, in Bishop's Wood, not large.

Carew (Edition 1769) fol. 30. The Cornish "pay in most places onely *fee Morton* releeses, which is after five markes the whole knight's fee (so called of John, Earle first of Morton, then of Cornwall, and lastly King of this land) ; whereas, that of *fee Gloucester* is five pounds."

The MS. is in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Pye, Rector of Truro, and had been recovered by him from imminent destruction, as he told me, at a house formerly belonging to Mr. Tonkin, and then inhabited by Mr. Forrescue. A MS. in folio, and another in quarto, had been left in a cupboard of the kitchen, and applied to culinary purposes. Mr. Pye's attention was arrested by seeing part of the quarto wrapping round some plumb cake ; he therefore begged the rest. And he found the Folio had been used entirely, and the quarto up to the letter P. and page 406. With this account he made me (as I thought) a present of the MS. I therefore wrote some additions of my own upon the blank places of it. He afterwards desired me (as I thought) to lend it him awhile. But when I sent for it back again, he denied he had ever meant to give it me ; and I thought myself obliged in honour to waive all claim to the property, and to borrow it for transcription. But I then erased my

own remarks from the whole, and have here added many, very many others. October 26th 1790. J. W.

THE HUNDREDS OF CORNWALL.

LES-NEWITH. New Court. (Dr. Pryce).

I notice this first, because it points out the scope and drift of the other names. It is so called from the Court of the Hundred, Les-Newydh (C.) New Court, as being a new Hundred, and this new Court giving name to the place at which it was kept, near Tintagel.

STRATTON.

So called from Stratton, the seat of its Court, and therefore the head of the hundred. The hill full of fresh springs of waters (Dr. Pryce).

POWDRE.

So called from the Court House (I apprehend) called (I suppose) Pou Dre (C.) the house of the province. Pou Dar, the borough, country, or hundred of Oaks. (Dr. Pryce.)

PIDRE.

Called from its house near the four burrows, which has alwas given name to the street in Truro, leading towards it, as the house was so called from its being at the four burrows, Pidyr Carnon perhaps. The fourth hundred. (Dr. Pryce.)

TRIG.

From its house called Trig (C.) a dwelling, and situate at the ebb of the sea, or on the sea shore. (Dr. Pryce.)

EAST AND WEST.

Hundreds, formed by the English since the Conquest of Cornwall, and so named by them from the relative situation of their respective Court Houses.

KERRIER.

From Curhar (C.) I believe a jail, a prison; the Court House of the Hundred, I apprehend, having always a prison a jail for it.

The coast or border of the country, Kur-Urian (Dr. Pryce); which signify, even in Dr. Pryce himself, Kur, the coast or border of a country, and Urian, the border, boundary, or limit of a country: so that Kerrier, thus explained, is the same thing doubly.

PENWITH.

The head of the breach or separation, as the Land's End is from Scilly. (Dr. Pryce.)

From its Court House, on the promontory, called Penwith or Land's End; and this promontory, so called as Dr. Pryce thinks from Pen, and With the head of the separation from Scilly; but rather as With (says Nennius) signifies Divortium, and means the Isle of Wight, the headland of the Isle opposite, just as this very promontory was called by the ancients Anti Vesteeum, the point opposed to Vesteeum.

APPENDIX.

XIV.

EPITAPH OF RICHARD CAREW, OF ANTONY, ESQ.

THE circumstances under which it has happened that no correct copy has hitherto been printed of the epitaph of Carew, in the church of Antony, are remarkable. The learned Camden was solicited to supply it originally, as is shown by his *Epistolæ*, p. 106; but Richard Carew, Esq. the son of the deceased, appears to have preferred a more circumstantial composition, at the same time that he retained several of Camden's expressions. Hugh C——, Esq. who wrote the *Life of the Historian* prefixed to the *Survey of Cornwall*, quoted the epitaph, not from the monument, but from Camden's *Epistolæ*; and he was followed by Mr. Polwhele and Mr. Lysons, under the impression that it was the actual inscription on the tomb, nor was the deficiency supplied in the handsome reprint of Carew's *Survey* by Lord de Dunstanville. It is believed that Mr. C. S. Gilbert was the first to copy it, but very inaccurately, in his *Historical Survey of Cornwall*, ii. 388; and the first perfect copy is the present.

“FUI, NON SUM. . . . NON FUISTIS, ESTIS, ERITIS.

RICARDO CAREW de Antony Armigero;
 Thomæ Carew, ex Elizabetha Edgcombe, Filio;
 Wimondi Carew, Mil: Baln: ex Martha Denni, Nepoti.

Johannis Carew, ex Thomasina, Pronepoti ;
Alexandri Carew, ex Joanna Hatch, Abnepoti ;

Nato An: Sal: 1553

Pacis Præsul: 1581

Cornub: Vicecom: 1586

In re milit: Regias Vices functo 1586

In Colleg: Antiquariorum elect: 1598

Religioso, Ingenioso Viro, Docto, Elloquenti,

Liberali, Magnanimo, Integerrimo,

Græce, Italice, Germanice, Gallice, Hispanice

ΑΥΤΟΔΙΔΑΚΤΩ,

Injuriarum beneficiis placidis retaliatori,

In libris versato, necnon librorum auctori candidissimo,

de Principe et Patria

ob assidua et fidelia officia, semper opt: merito,

eruditorum, pauperum, oppressorum

sublevatori benignissimo,

qui, post 65 annorum bene et feliciter emensum spatium,

inter privatas solitas diurnas ad D: OP: MAX:

supplicationes in Bibliotheca

placide in Christo obdormivit 6^o. Nov: 1620.

Richardus Carew Filius, Patri

opt. merito, officiosi obsequii ergo

cum lachrimis posuit.

Uxorem duxit Julianam Arundell de Trerice 1577

Johannem primogenitum, Anton: et Filias Gertrudam,

Annam, et Annam ad superos premisit.

Filios Richard: Johann: Hobbin:

Georg: Wimond: reliquit superstites.

“ The verses following were written by Richard Carew, of Antony, esq. immediately before his death (which happened the sixth of November 1620) as he was at his private prayers in his study (his daily practice) at four in the afternoon; and being found in his pocket, were preserved by his grandson Sir Alexander Carew, according to whose desire they are here set up in memory of him.

Full thirteen fives of years I toyling have o'erpast
And in the fourteenth, weary entered am at last.
While rocks, sands, stormes, and leaks, to take my bark
away

By grief, troubles, sorrows, sickness did essay,
And yet arriv'd I am not at the port of death,
The port to everlasting life that openeth.
My time uncertain, Lord ! long certain cannot be,
That best to mee's unknown, and only known to thee.
O ! by repentance and amendment, grant that I
May still live in thy fear—and in thy favour dye."

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THE END.

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